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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 85-462
S. 734

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Digest of Public Law 85-462.2

Index and summary of S. 734

Jan. 22, 1957	Sen. Johnston introduced S. 734 which was referred to the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
July 18, 1957	Senate committee ordered S. 734 reported.
July 25, 1957	Senate committee reported S. 734 with amendment. S. Rept. No. 719. Print of bill and report.
July 29, 1957	Digest of S. 734 as reported by Senate committee.
Aug. 5, 1957	Senate passed over S. 734.
Aug. 12, 1957	Senate passed over S. 734.
Aug. 20, 1957	Senate passed over S. 734.
Aug. 22, 1957	Sen. Johnston submitted an amendment.
Jan. 15, 1958	Senate committee approved several amendments.
Jan. 16, 1958	Sen. Carlson introduced and discussed S. 3052 which was referred to the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Print of bill as introduced and remarks of Sen. Carlson.
Jan. 23, 1958	Sen. Johnston submitted and discussed proposed amendment to S. 734.
Feb. 5, 1958	Digest of S. 734 as approved by Senate committee.
Feb. 19, 1958	Sens. Carlson and Dirksen submitted amendments.
Feb. 24, 1958	Sens. Stennis and Carlson submitted amendments.
Feb. 28, 1958	Senate passed S. 734 with amendments.
Mar. 3, 1958	S. 734 was referred to the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Print of bill as referred. Sen. Carlson inserted statistics comparing the number of employees in USDA in 1954 with those budgeted for 1959.
April 17, 1958	House committee agreed to amendments to S. 734.
April 28, 1958	House committee reported S. 734 with amendments. H. Rept. No. 1660. Print of bill and report.
April 30, 1958	Digest of S. 734 as reported by House committee.

Index and summary of S. 734, cont'd:

May 28, 1958	Rules Committee held no hearing as scheduled on granting of rule on S. 734; House to consider the bill under suspension of the rules.
June 2, 1958	House passed S. 734 under suspension of the rules. House conferees were appointed.
June 4, 1958	Senate concurred, with amendment, in House version of bill.
June 5, 1958	Both Houses appointed conferees.
June 12, 1958	Conferees agreed to file report.
June 13, 1958	Senate agreed to conference report.
June 16, 1958	House received the conference report on S. 734. H. Report No. 1882. Print of conference report.
June 17, 1958	House agreed to conference report.
June 20, 1958	Approved: Public Law 85-462.

Hearings: Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee on S. 27, 734 and 1326; May 20, 21, 22, 23, and 27, 1957.

House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, misc. hearing, "Classified Pay Increases." July 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 18, 1957.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 85-462

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES SALARY INCREASE ACT OF 1958. Provides an approximate 10 percent increase in the rates of compensation of Federal classified employees, effective the first day of the first pay period which began after January 1, 1958. Provides comparable increases in compensation for employees of the Foreign Service of the State Department, and of the legislative and judicial branches of the Government. Increases from \$16,000 to \$17,500 the salary rate of grade GS-18. Authorizes the Budget Bureau to provide regulations for the absorption of pay increase costs by Federal agencies from applicable appropriations or funds available for 1958 and succeeding fiscal years, to the extent deemed practicable. Provides for Civil Service Commission approval, with certain exceptions, of the qualifications of proposed appointees to supergrade positions. Increases from 1,226 to 1,513 the number of supergrade positions the Civil Service Commission is authorized to allocate to Federal agencies. Authorizes 5 additional scientific and professional positions under Public Law 313, 80th Congress, (up to \$19,000 per annum) for the Department of Agriculture. Redefines the level of difficulty and responsibility of work in grades GS-5 and GS-7 to conform more accurately to current recruiting requirements. Expresses it as the sense of Congress that appropriations for 1959 for extension work and experiment stations should include additional amounts to provide comparable pay increases for persons employed at the stations. Redefines the method for computing the biweekly, weekly, daily, and hourly rates of pay for employees of the executive and judicial branches of the Government. Provides that the pay increases shall be effective on the date of enactment of the bill for the purpose of determining the amount of insurance for which an employee is eligible under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954.

S. 734

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 22 (legislative day, JANUARY 3), 1957

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. NEUBERGER) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

A BILL

To revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Reclassification Act of
4 1957".

5 SEC. 2. Title VI of the Classification Act of 1949, as
6 amended, is amended to read as follows:

7 "TITLE VI—BASIC COMPENSATION SCHEDULES

8 "SEC. 601. There is hereby established for positions
9 to which this Act applies a basic compensation schedule,
10 to be known as the 'Classification Act Schedule,' the sym-
11 bol for which shall be 'CA'.

1 “SEC. 602. The Classification Act Schedule shall be
2 divided into fourteen grades of difficulty and responsibility
3 of work, as follows:

4 “CLASSIFICATION ACT SCHEDULE

5 “Grade CA-1 includes all classes of positions the duties
6 of which are—

7 “(a) to perform, under immediate supervision,
8 with little or no latitude for the exercise of independent
9 judgment, (1) the simplest routine work in office, busi-
10 ness, or fiscal operations, or (2) elementary work of
11 a subordinate technical character in a professional, scien-
12 tific, or technical field; or

13 “(b) (1) to perform, under immediate supervision,
14 with limited latitude for the exercise of independent
15 judgment, routine work in office, business, or fiscal oper-
16 ations, or comparable subordinate technical work of
17 limited scope in a professional, scientific, or technical
18 field, requiring some training or experience; or (2)
19 to perform other work of equal importance, difficulty,
20 and responsibility, and requiring comparable qualifica-
21 tions.

22 “Grade CA-2 includes all classes of positions the duties
23 of which are (1) to perform, under immediate or general
24 supervision, somewhat difficult and responsible work in office,
25 business, or fiscal operations, or comparable subordinate tech-

1 nical work of limited scope in a professional, scientific, or
2 technical field, requiring in either case (A) some training
3 or experience, (B) working knowledge of a special subject
4 matter, or (C) to some extent the exercise of independent
5 judgment in accordance with well-established policies, pro-
6 cedures, and techniques; or (2) to perform other work of
7 equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring
8 comparable qualifications.

9 “Grade CA-3 includes all classes of positions the duties
10 of which are (1) to perform, under immediate or general
11 supervision, moderately difficult and responsible work in
12 office, business, or fiscal operations, or comparable subordi-
13 nate technical work in a professional, scientific, or technical
14 field, requiring in either case (A) a moderate amount of
15 training and minor supervisory or other experience, (B)
16 good working knowledge of a special subject matter or a
17 limited field of office, laboratory, engineering, scientific, or
18 other procedure and practice, and (C) the exercise of inde-
19 pendent judgment in accordance with well-established poli-
20 cies, procedures, and techniques; or (2) to perform other
21 work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and
22 requiring comparable qualifications.

23 “Grade CA-4 includes all classes of positions the duties
24 of which are (1) to perform, under general supervision,
25 difficult and responsible work in office, business, or fiscal

1 administration, or comparable subordinate technical work
2 in a professional, scientific, or technical field, requiring in
3 either case (A) considerable training and supervisory or
4 other experience, (B) broad working knowledge of a special
5 subject matter or of office, laboratory, engineering, scien-
6 tific, or other procedure and practice, and (C) the exercise
7 of independent judgment in a limited field; (2) to perform,
8 under immediate supervision, and with little opportunity
9 for the exercise of independent judgment, simple and ele-
10 mentary work requiring professional, scientific, or technical
11 training equivalent to that represented by graduation from
12 a college or university of recognized standing but requiring
13 little or no experience; or (3) to perform other work of
14 equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring
15 comparable qualifications.

16 “Grade CA-5 includes all classes of positions the duties
17 of which are—

18 “(a) (1) to perform, under general supervision,
19 difficult and responsible work in office, business, or fiscal
20 administration, or comparable subordinate technical work
21 in a professional, scientific, or technical field, requiring
22 in either case (A) considerable training and supervisory
23 or other experience, (B) broad working knowledge of
24 a special and complex subject matter, procedure, or
25 practice, or of the principles of the profession, art, or

science involved, and (C) to a considerable extent the exercise of independent judgment; or (2) to perform other work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring comparable qualifications; or

“(b) (1) to perform, under general supervision, work of considerable difficulty and responsibility along special technical or supervisory lines in office, business, or fiscal administration, or comparable subordinate technical work in a professional, scientific, or technical field, requiring in either case (A) considerable specialized or supervisory training and experience, (B) comprehensive working knowledge of a special and complex subject matter, procedure, or practice, or of the principles of the profession, art, or science involved, and (C) to a considerable extent the exercise of independent judgment; (2) under immediate or general supervision, to perform somewhat difficult work requiring (A) professional, scientific, or technical training equivalent to that represented by graduation from a college or university of recognized standing, (B) previous experience, and (C) to a limited extent, the exercise of independent technical judgment; or (3) to perform other work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring comparable qualifications.

1 "Grade CA-6 includes all classes of positions the duties
2 of which are—

3 "(a) (1) to perform, under general supervision,
4 very difficult and responsible work along special tech-
5 nical or supervisory lines in office, business, or fiscal ad-
6 ministration, requiring (A) considerable specialized or
7 supervisory training and experience, (B) comprehensive
8 and thorough working knowledge of a specialized and
9 complex subject matter, procedure, or practice, or of the
10 principles of the profession, art, or science involved,
11 and (C) to a considerable extent the exercise of inde-
12 pendent judgment; or (2) to perform other work of
13 equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and re-
14 quiring comparable qualifications; or

15 "(b) (1) to perform, under general supervision,
16 very difficult and responsible work along special techni-
17 cal, supervisory, or administrative lines in office, busi-
18 ness, or fiscal administration, requiring (A) somewhat
19 extended specialized training and considerable special-
20 ized, supervisory, or administrative experience which
21 has demonstrated capacity for sound independent work,
22 (B) thorough and fundamental knowledge of a special
23 and complex subject matter, or of the profession, art, or
24 science involved, and (C) considerable latitude for the
25 exercise of independent judgment; (2) with consider-

able latitude for the exercise of independent judgment, to perform moderately difficult and responsible work, requiring (A) professional, scientific, or technical training equivalent to that represented by graduation from a college or university of recognized standing, and (B) considerable additional professional, scientific, or technical training or experience which has demonstrated capacity for sound independent work; or (3) to perform other work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring comparable qualifications.

“Grade CA-7 includes all classes of positions the duties of which are—

“(a) (1) to perform, under general supervision, highly difficult and responsible work along special technical, supervisory, or administrative lines in office, business, or fiscal administration, requiring (A) somewhat extended specialized, supervisory, or administrative training and experience which has demonstrated capacity for sound independent work, (B) thorough and fundamental knowledge of a specialized and complex subject matter, or of the profession, art, or science involved, and (C) considerable latitude for the exercise of independent judgment; or (2) to perform other work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring comparable qualifications; or

1 “(b) (1) to perform, under general administra-
2 tive supervision and with wide latitude for the exercise
3 of independent judgment, work of marked difficulty and
4 responsibility along special technical, supervisory, or
5 administrative lines in office, business, or fiscal admin-
6 istration, requiring (A) extended specialized, super-
7 visory, or administrative training and experience which
8 has demonstrated important attainments and marked
9 capacity for sound independent action or decision, and
10 (B) intimate grasp of a specialized and complex subject
11 matter, or of the profession, art, or science involved,
12 or of administrative work of marked difficulty; (2)
13 with wide latitude for the exercise of independent judg-
14 ment, to perform responsible work of considerable
15 difficulty requiring somewhat extended professional,
16 scientific, or technical training and experience which
17 has demonstrated important attainments and marked
18 capacity for independent work; or (3) to perform other
19 work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility,
20 and requiring comparable qualifications.

21 “Grade CA-8 includes all classes of positions the duties
22 of which are (1) to perform, under general administrative
23 supervision, with wide latitude for the exercise of independent
24 judgment, work of a very high order of difficulty and re-
25 sponsibility along special technical, supervisory, or adminis-

1 trative lines in office, business, or fiscal administration,
2 requiring (A) extended, specialized, supervisory, or admin-
3 istrative training and experience which has demonstrated
4 leadership and attainments of a high order in specialized or
5 administrative work, and (B) intimate grasp of a specialized
6 and complex subject matter or of the profession, art, or
7 science involved; (2) under general administrative super-
8 vision, and with wide latitude for the exercise of independent
9 judgment, to perform professional, scientific, or technical
10 work of marked difficulty and responsibility requiring ex-
11 tended professional, scientific, or technical training and
12 experience which has demonstrated leadership and attain-
13 ments of a high order in professional, scientific, or technical
14 research, practice, or administration; or (3) to perform
15 other work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility,
16 and requiring comparable qualifications.

17 "Grade CA-9 includes all classes of positions the duties
18 of which are (1) to perform, under administrative direction,
19 with wide latitude for the exercise of independent judgment,
20 work of unusual difficulty and responsibility along special
21 technical, supervisory, or administrative lines, requiring ex-
22 tended specialized, supervisory, or administrative training
23 and experience which has demonstrated leadership and
24 marked attainments; (2) to serve as assistant head of a

1 major organization involving work of comparable level within
2 a bureau; (3) to perform, under administrative direction,
3 with wide latitude for the exercise of independent judgment,
4 work of unusual difficulty and responsibility requiring ex-
5 tended professional, scientific, or technical training and ex-
6 perience which has demonstrated leadership and marked
7 attainments in professional, scientific, or technical research,
8 practice, or administration; or (4) to perform other work of
9 equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring
10 comparable qualifications.

11 "Grade CA-10 includes all classes of positions the
12 duties of which are (1) to perform, under general admin-
13 istrative direction, with wide latitude for the exercise of
14 independent judgment, work of exceptional difficulty and
15 responsibility along special technical, supervisory, or admin-
16 istrative lines which has demonstrated leadership and un-
17 usual attainments; (2) to serve as head of a major organi-
18 zation within a bureau involving work of comparable level;
19 (3) to plan and direct or to plan and execute major pro-
20 fessional, scientific, technical, administrative, fiscal, or other
21 specialized programs, requiring extended training and ex-
22 perience which has demonstrated leadership and unusual
23 attainments in professional, scientific, or technical research,
24 practice, or administration, or in administrative, fiscal, or
25 other specialized activities; or (4) to perform consulting

1 or other professional, scientific, technical, administrative,
2 fiscal, or other specialized work of equal importance, diffi-
3 culty, and responsibility, and requiring comparable quali-
4 fications.

5 “Grade CA-11 includes all classes of positions the duties
6 of which are (1) to perform, under general administrative
7 direction, with very wide latitude for the exercise of inde-
8 pendent judgment, work of outstanding difficulty and re-
9 sponsibility along special technical, supervisory, or admin-
10 istrative lines which has demonstrated leadership and excep-
11 tional attainments; (2) to serve as head of a major organi-
12 zation within a bureau involving work of comparable level;
13 (3) to plan and direct or to plan and execute specialized
14 programs of marked difficulty, responsibility, and national
15 significance, along professional, scientific, technical, admin-
16 istrative, fiscal, or other lines, requiring extended training
17 and experience which has demonstrated leadership and un-
18 usual attainments in professional, scientific, or technical
19 research, practice, or administration, or in administrative,
20 fiscal, or other specialized activities; or (4) to perform con-
21 sulting or other professional, scientific, technical, adminis-
22 trative, fiscal, or other specialized work of equal importance,
23 difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring comparable quali-
24 fications.

25 “Grade CA-12 includes all classes of positions the duties

1 of which are (1) to perform, under general administrative
2 direction, with unusual latitude for the exercise of independ-
3 ent judgment, work of outstanding difficulty and responsi-
4 bility along special technical, supervisory, or administrative
5 lines which has demonstrated leadership and exceptional at-
6 tainments; (2) to serve as the head of a major organization
7 involving work of comparable level; (3) to plan and direct
8 or to plan and execute professional, scientific, technical, ad-
9 ministrative, fiscal, or other specialized programs of unusual
10 difficulty, responsibility, and national significance, requiring
11 extended training and experience which has demonstrated
12 leadership and exceptional attainments in professional,
13 scientific, or technical research, practice, or administration,
14 or in administrative, fiscal, or other specialized activities; or
15 (4) to perform consulting or other professional, scientific,
16 technical, administrative, fiscal, or other specialized work of
17 equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring
18 comparable qualifications.

19 “Grade CA-13 includes all classes of positions the duties
20 of which are (1) to serve as the head of a bureau where the
21 position, considering the kind and extent of the authorities
22 and responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity,
23 and degree of difficulty of the activities carried on, is of a
24 high order among the whole group of positions of heads of
25 bureaus; (2) to plan and direct or to plan and execute

1 professional, scientific, technical, administrative, fiscal, or
2 other specialized programs of exceptional difficulty, responsi-
3 bility, and national significance, requiring extended training
4 and experience which has demonstrated exceptional leader-
5 ship and attainments in professional, scientific, or technical
6 research, practice, or administration, or in administrative,
7 fiscal, or other specialized activities; or (3) to per-
8 form consulting or other professional, scientific, technical,
9 administrative, fiscal, or other specialized work of equal
10 importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring com-
11 parable qualifications.

12 “Grade CA-14 includes all classes of positions the duties
13 of which are (1) to serve as the head of a bureau where
14 the position, considering the kind and extent of the authori-
15 ties and responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complex-
16 ity, and degree of difficulty of the activities carried on, is
17 exceptional and outstanding among the whole group of
18 positions of heads of bureaus; (2) to plan and direct or
19 to plan and execute frontier or unprecedented professional,
20 scientific, technical, administrative, fiscal, or other specified
21 programs of outstanding difficulty, responsibility, and na-
22 tional significance, requiring extended training and experi-
23 ence which has demonstrated outstanding leadership and
24 attainments in professional, scientific, or technical research,

1 practice, or administration, or in administrative, fiscal, or
 2 other specialized activities; or (3) to perform consulting
 3 or other professional, scientific, technical, administrative,
 4 fiscal, or other specialized work of equal importance, diffi-
 5 culty, and responsibility, and requiring comparable qualifi-
 6 cations.

7 “SEC. 603. (a) The rates of basic compensation with
 8 respect to officers, employees, and positions to which this
 9 Act applies shall be in accordance with the compensation
 10 schedule contained in subsection (b) .

11 “(b) The compensation schedule for the Classification
 12 Act Schedule shall be as follows:

Grade	Per Annum Rates						
CA-1-----	\$3, 300	\$3, 400	\$3, 500	\$3, 600	\$3, 700	\$3, 800	\$3, 900
CA-2-----	3, 600	3, 700	3, 800	3, 900	4, 000	4, 100	4, 200
CA-3-----	3, 900	4, 000	4, 100	4, 200	4, 300	4, 400	4, 500
CA-4-----	4, 300	4, 450	4, 600	4, 705	4, 900	5, 050	5, 200
CA-5-----	5, 000	5, 150	5, 300	5, 450	5, 600	5, 750	5, 900
CA-6-----	6, 000	6, 150	6, 300	6, 450	6, 600	6, 750	6, 900
CA-7-----	7, 200	7, 450	7, 700	7, 950	8, 200	8, 450	
CA-8-----	8, 500	8, 750	9, 000	9, 250	9, 500	9, 750	
CA-9-----	10, 000	10, 250	10, 500	10, 750	11, 000	11, 250	
CA-10-----	11, 500	11, 750	12, 000	12, 250	12, 500	12, 750	
CA-11-----	13, 000	13, 250	13, 500	13, 750	14, 000	14, 250	
CA-12-----	14, 500	14, 750	15, 000	15, 250	15, 500	15, 750	
CA-13-----	16, 000	16, 250	16, 500	16, 750	17, 000	17, 250	
CA-14-----	17, 500						

13 “(c) Whenever payment is made on the basis of a daily,
 14 hourly, weekly, biweekly, or monthly rate, such rate shall be
 15 computed from the appropriate annual rate specified in subsec-
 16 tion (b) by the method prescribed in section 604 (d) of the
 17 Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended.

18 “SEC. 604 (a) . For the purpose of making initial adjust-

ments to the classification grades provided in this Act, positions which are required to be compensated in accordance with this Act, and which were immediately prior to the effective date of the Reclassification Act of 1957 in the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, are hereby allocated to corresponding grades of the Classification Act schedule as set forth below:

“Grade of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended	Corresponding new grade of the Classification Act Schedule
1	1
2	1
3	2
4	3
5	4
6	5
7	5
8	6
9	6
10	7
11	7
12	8
13	9
14	10
15	11
16	12
17	13
18	14

“(b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees to whom this Act applies shall be initially adjusted as follows:

“(1) Employees in grade 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or 18 of the General Schedule immediately prior to the effective date of the Reclassification Act of 1957 at one of the scheduled or longevity rates, shall have

1 the same relative pay rate of the corresponding grade of the
2 Classification Act Schedule as provided in this section.

3 “(2) Employees in grade 1, 6, or 8 of the General
4 Schedule immediately prior to the effective date of the
5 Reclassification Act of 1957 (A) at the first, second, third,
6 or fourth rate of any such grade shall have the first rate
7 of the appropriate corresponding grade, 1, 5, or 6 of the
8 Classification Act Schedule; and (B) employees at the
9 fifth, sixth, or seventh scheduled rate or at the first, second,
10 or third longevity rate shall have the second, third, fourth,
11 fifth, sixth, or seventh rate respectively of the appropriate
12 corresponding grade 1, 5, or 6 of the Classification Act
13 Schedule.

14 “(3) Employees in grade 10 of the General Schedule
15 immediately prior to the effective date of the Reclassifica-
16 tion Act of 1957 (A) at the first, second, third, or fourth
17 rate shall have the first rate of corresponding grade 7 of
18 the Classification Act Schedule; and (B) employees at the
19 fifth, sixth, or seventh scheduled rate or at the first, second,
20 or third longevity step rate shall have the second, third,
21 fourth, or fifth rate respectively of the corresponding grade
22 7 of the Classification Act Schedule.

23 “(4) Employees receiving a rate of basic compensation,
24 authorized by law, immediately prior to the effective date of
25 the Reclassification Act of 1957, which is in excess of the

1 appropriate rate of the grade as determined under para-
2 graphs (1), (2), and (3) shall continue to receive such
3 rate, until they leave such position or are entitled to receive
4 basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the opera-
5 tion of this Act.

6 "SEC. 605. Whenever reference is made in this or any
7 other law to a grade of the General Schedule of the Classi-
8 fication Act of 1949, as amended, such reference shall be
9 held and considered to mean the corresponding grade of the
10 Classification Act Schedule shown in section 604 (a) of this
11 Act."

12 SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers
13 and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Govern-
14 ment whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to para-
15 graph (2) of subdivision a of section 62 of the Bankruptcy
16 Act (11 U. S. C., sec. 102 (a) (2)), section 3656 of title
17 18 of the United States Code, the second and third sentences
18 of section 603, section 604 (a) (5), or sections 672 to 675,
19 inclusive, of title 28 of the United States Code are hereby in-
20 creased by 8 per centum of so much thereof as does not ex-
21 ceed \$2,500, 14 per centum of so much thereof as exceeds
22 \$2,500 but does not exceed \$10,000, and 16 per centum of
23 so much thereof as exceeds \$10,000.

24 (b) The limitations of \$11,360 and \$15,440 with re-
25 spect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law

1 clerks of circuit and district judges, contained in the para-
2 graph under the heading "SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PER-
3 SONNEL" in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1957 (Public
4 Law 603, Eighty-fourth Congress), or in any subsequent
5 appropriation Act, shall be increased by the amounts neces-
6 sary to pay the additional basic compensation provided by
7 this Act.

8 (c) Section 753 (e) of title 28 of the United States
9 Code (relating to the compensation of court reporters for
10 district courts) is amended by striking out "\$6,450" and
11 inserting in lieu thereof "\$7,200".

12 SEC. 4. (a) Each of the maximum and minimum rates
13 of salary contained in the second sentence of section 3 (d)
14 and in section 7, of the Act of January 3, 1946, as amended
15 (38 U. S. C. 15b (d) and 15f (a)), is hereby increased
16 by 8 per centum of so much thereof as does not exceed
17 \$2,500, 14 per centum of so much there as exceeds \$2,500
18 but does not exceed \$10,000, and 16 per centum of so much
19 thereof as exceeds \$10,000.

20 (b) Each of the rates of salary contained in section 3
21 (e) and section 3 (f) of such Act (38 U. S. C. 15b (e)
22 and (f)) is hereby incerased by 8 per centum of so much
23 thereof as does not exceed \$2,500, 14 per centum of so
24 much thereof as exceeds \$2,500 but does not exceed

1 \$10,000, and 16 per centum of so much thereof as exceeds
2 \$10,000.

3 (c) Each of the rates of salary increased by subsections
4 (a) and (b) of this section which is not a multiple of \$100
5 shall be rounded, as so increased, to the next lower \$100
6 per annum.

7 (d) Section 8 (d) of such Act (38 U. S. C. 15g (d))
8 is amended by striking out “\$13,760” and inserting in lieu
9 thereof “\$15,600”.

10 SEC. 5. Each of the rates of basic compensation pro-
11 vided by sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act
12 of 1946, as amended, is hereby increased by 8 per centum
13 of so much thereof as does not exceed \$2,500, 14 per centum
14 of so much thereof as exceeds \$2,500 but does not exceed
15 \$10,000, and 16 per centum of so much thereof as exceeds
16 \$10,000. Each such rate as so increased which is not a
17 multiple of \$100 shall be rounded to the next lower \$100
18 per annum.

19 SEC. 6. Notwithstanding any other provision of this
20 Act, (1) no rate of compensation or salary which is \$17,500
21 or more per annum shall be increased by reason of this
22 Act and (2) no rate of compensation or salary shall be in-
23 creased by reason of this Act to an amount in excess of
24 \$17,500.

25 SEC. 7. This Act shall become effective at the beginning

1 of the first pay period which begins more than sixty days
2 after the enactment of this Act.

A BILL

To revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr.
NEUBERGER

JANUARY 22 (legislative day, JANUARY 3), 1967
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Post
Office and Civil Service

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 19, 1957
For actions of July 18, 1957
85th-1st, No. 127

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Egg prices.....19	Loans.....13	Statehood.....16
Electrification.....6	Minerals.....21	Surplus commodities....25
Expenditures.....13	Onions.....9	Timber sales.....2,15
Farm program.....17	Overtime pay.....3	Tobacco.....5
Fiscal procedures.....8,26	Personnel.....3,10	Travel.....3
Forestry.....2,15	Price supports.....5	Water.....12

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported bill to transfer certain work under Packers and Stockyards Act to FTC. House subcommittee ordered reported bill to prohibit futures trading in onions. House and Senate committees ordered pay raise bills reported. Sen. Neuberger criticized method FS used to announce change in area timber sales restrictions.

SENATE

1. LIVESTOCK. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment S. 1356, to transfer jurisdiction over monopolistic acts or practices in restraining of trade by persons engaged in commerce in meat products to the Federal Trade Commission (no written report). p. 10883
2. FORESTRY. Sen. Neuberger criticized the method in which the change in Forest Service rules toward area limitations on sales was announced, and urged that notice of such changes be made in advance of promulgation and that these changes be summarized clearly. pp. 10908-9
Sen. Morse inserted a report from the Comptroller General on the paperwork of the Forest Service and Interior's Bureau of Land Management and stated, "The Comptroller General finds that the paper work now carried on is necessary to protect the Government interest... These agencies have kept their paperwork to the bare minimum." pp. 10904-5
3. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported the following bills:
Without amendment, S. 1901, to authorize overtime pay for irregular work hours;

~~Without amendment, S. 1411, to require hearings before suspending employees on security charges;~~

~~With amendment, S. 734, to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949;~~

~~With amendment, S. 1903, authorizing travel expenses for leave for overseas employees; and~~

~~With amendment, S. 2127, to reduce the insurance available to employees over 65. pp. D667-8~~

4. CENSUS. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered/^{reported} with amendment, S. 1631, to amend generally the census laws. pp. D667-8
5. TOBACCO. Sens. Cooper and Neuberger discussed the latter's proposal to remove tobacco from the price support program. pp. 10903-4
6. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Received from the Interior Department a report on the Greater Wenatchee Division, Chief Joseph Dam project, dated June, 1956. p. 10882
7. ROADS. Sen. Neuberger urged passage of the anti-billboard bill, and inserted an editorial criticizing the failure to enact it. p. 10890
8. FISCAL POLICIES. Sens. Bennett, Long, and Martin, Pa., discussed Federal monetary and fiscal policies and the current Finance Committee investigation. pp. 10935-8

HOUSE

9. ONIONS. A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee ordered reported to the full committee H.R. 376, to include onions in the prohibition against dealings in commodity futures under the Commodity Exchange Act. p. D668
10. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported with amendment H.R. 2462, to increase the basic rates of compensation for Federal classified employees. The "Daily Digest" states as follows: "The bill as amended would increase the salary of about 1 million employees paid under the Classification Act of 1949 and employees of the legislative and judicial branch of the Government by 11 percent with a maximum increase to any one employee of \$1,000. The ceiling of \$16,000 is retained. The cost of the legislation will be approximately \$532 million a year. The committee also adopted an amendment calling upon the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to act insofar as practicable to provide for the absorption of the increased cost within existing appropriations. The effective date of the bill is the first pay period beginning after September 1, 1957." p. D669
11. RECLAMATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H.R. 2147, to provide for the construction of the San Angelo Federal reclamation project, Tex.. p. D669

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. WATER CONSERVATION. Sen. Yarborough inserted an editorial, "Permanent Drought," on the declining ground-water supply in Texas. p. A5772
13. DROUGHT RELIEF. Sen. Kennedy inserted his letter to the Secretary urging him to extend to Mass. farmers emergency credit under Public Law 38. p. A5773

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 26, 1957
For actions of July 25, 1957
85th-1st. No. 132

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HIGHLIGHTS: Rep. McGovern criticized USDA feed grain proposals. Senate committee reported pay increase bill for classified employees.

SENATE

1. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 734, to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949 (S. Rept. 719). p. 11457
The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 72, to increase payments to certain Civil Service annuitants (S. Rept. 706). p. 11457
2. WATER RESOURCES; RICE. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 1552, to establish a research program on the commercial production of fish on flooded rice acreage. p. D692
3. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Johnson urged passage of the public works appropriation bill, including items not recommended by the Budget Bureau, and cited the recent flood devastation in Texas to show the need for such projects. p. 11456
4. BUDGET. Sen. Thye stated his gratification at the President's second successive budget surplus, and inserted an editorial commending the balancing of the budget. p. 11484
5. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Smith, N. J., inserted a telegram from the National Council of Churches favoring foreign aid. p. 11458

6. FARM PRICES. Sen. Wiley inserted a statement by economist Gardiner C. Means explaining his thoughts on farm prices and other subjects, in which he contends that full employment is the best answer to farm price problems, that the wool price program is better than price supports, and that the basic problem in farming is maladjustment to the farm needs of the U. S. through the growing efficiency of the farmer. pp. 11463-5
7. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Sen. Neuberger criticized the President's stand on the Hells Canyon dam bill and inserted the President's letter to Rep. Westland on the subject. pp. 11472-3
Sen. Clark stated he would offer amendments to the Niagara power bill, the Senate's next pending business, and inserted a resolution by the Pa. Rural Electric Ass'n urging no restriction on the export of power to preference users outside of N. Y. p. 11483
8. TOBACCO. Sen. Morton quoted two authorities who argued that statistical correspondence is not proof of a cause and effect relationship between smoking and cancer. p. 11473
9. ROADS. Sen. Clark inserted an editorial commending Sen. Neuberger and urging enactment of the bill to control billboards along the Federal highways. p. 11483
10. REORGANIZATION. Sen. Goldwater urged adoption of the Hoover Commission recommendations while commemorating the tenth anniversary of the beginning of its work, with comments by Sens. Smith, N. J., and Watkins. pp. 11488-93

HOUSE

11. FEED GRAINS. Rep. McGovern criticized the recent feed grains proposals of this Department, and inserted a table showing the net farm income and return per hour to operator and family labor for commercial family-operated farms by types for 1952-1955. pp. 11559-60
12. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5384, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to provide for the preservation of competitive through routes for rail carriers (H. Rept. 878), and without amendment S. 1383, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to require freight forwarders to obtain certificates of public convenience and necessity (H. Rept. 880). p. 11574
13. ROADS; PERSONNEL. The Public Works Committee ordered reported S. 1941, to authorize the payment by the Bureau of Public Roads of transportation and subsistence costs to temporary employees on direct Federal projects. p. D694
14. ELECTRIFICATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H.R. 8643, to authorize the construction of certain works of improvement on the Niagara River for power. p. D694
15. COMMITTEE STAFFS. Received from the various committees the names, titles, and salaries received by committee employees for the first six months of 1957. pp. 11575-81
16. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that the following bills will be considered next week: H. R. 8456, to exempt from liability wheat used on farm where produced; H. R. 7244, to provide self-help meat promotion program; H. R. 3753, to provide loans to desert land entryment; H. R. 2147, to construct San

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' PAY ACT OF 1957

JULY 25 (legislative day, JULY 8), 1957.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. NEUBERGER, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 734]

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment, and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

AMENDMENT

The committee amendment strikes out all of the bill after the enacting clause and substitutes therefor a new bill which appears in the reported bill in *italie* type.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The bill, as reported, among other things provides a general increase of 7½ percent in the pay of approximately 1 million employees in the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of the government. The bill carries out the traditional practice of treating these employees alike in matters of pay.

The employees whose pay would be increased by the bill consist of scientific, professional, technical, administrative, and clerical personnel required to man over 15,000 different occupational skills essential to the effective performance of the varied and farflung functions of the Federal Government. Fewer than 20 percent of the total are employed in the Washington area. Over 80 percent are employed in every State and county of the Nation and in many faraway outposts of the world.

JUSTIFICATION

Long and searching hearings on this and other pay bills established conclusively that the compensation of the Government's white collar

employees has not kept pace with that of comparable employees in private industry.

Competent and irrefuted testimony was received during the course of the public hearings to the effect that—

1. The Government is suffering alarming losses of established career engineers, scientists, and other professional personnel to private industry because of an unfavorable competitive position salarywise.

2. The turnover rate of scientists, engineers, and other professional personnel in 1956 was four times that of 1951.

3. The best qualified people are leaving and the replacements fall far short of measuring up to those who have left.

4. Currently, 1 out of every 5 electronic, mechanical, and aeronautical engineering positions is vacant and similar shortages exist in other occupations.

5. Only 1 out of 8 nontechnical college graduates offered jobs last year accepted. Only 1 out of 10 offered technical jobs accepted.

6. The situation is fast becoming critical. Increasing losses of top talent and the lack of competent input at the bottom cannot long continue without serious and costly results.

In light of these conditions, the increase provided by the bill is well below what many members of the committee believe fully justified and would support. However, in the interest of harmony and in the belief that an increase of such modest proportions could be enacted quickly the 7½ percent was agreed to.

EXPLANATION OF BILL BY SECTIONS

Title

Section 1 provides that the act may be cited as the "Federal Employees' Pay Act of 1957."

Rates of pay fixed by the Classification Act

Section 2 (a) amends section 603 (b) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, by establishing new per annum rates of compensation for the general schedule (GS) 7½ percent above existing rates in all grades except GS-18.

Subsection (b) is for the purpose of providing a comparable increase to employees whose salaries are frozen under a pay savings provision of law.

Pay of judicial employees

Section 3 (a) authorizes a corresponding increase for employees in or under the judicial branch of the Government. Among such employees are:

(1) Clerks of courts, criers, messengers, secretaries, clerical assistants, and other employees of the Federal courts whose compensation is not otherwise fixed by law;

(2) Clerical, stenographic, and other assistants of referees in bankruptcy;

(3) Probation officers and clerical help;

(4) Law clerks and secretaries of the Supreme Court;

(5) The librarian, marshal, and reporter of the Supreme Court and necessary assistants.

Subsection (b) increases the limitation fixed by law on the compensation of secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges by the amounts necessary to pay the additional compensation provided by the bill.

Subsection (c) increases the limitation fixed by law on the compensation of court reporters for district courts by the amount necessary to permit payment of the increase authorized by the bill.

Employees in the Foreign Service

Section 3 (d) increases the compensation of employees in the Foreign Service, whose salaries are established by sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, by 7.5 percent rounded to the nearest multiple of \$5.

Legislative employees

Section 4 (a) provides an increase of 7½ percent to officers and employees in or under the legislative branch.

Subsection (b) provides for the automatic adjustment of the compensation of employees in the office of a Senator to the rate nearest that being received by such employees immediately preceding enactment of this act unless the disbursing office of the Senate is notified to the contrary within 15 days after the date of enactment. Such notice, when given, would give effect to the increase.

Subsection (c) provides an increase of 7½ percent in the rates of basic compensation of the elected officers of the Senate and House of Representatives (not including the presiding officers of the two Houses), the Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, the Legislative Counsel and senior counsel in the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives, the Coordinator of Information of the House of Representatives, and the Chief Clerk of the Senate.

Subsection (d) increases the limitation fixed by law on the compensation of employees of the Senate by the amount necessary to pay the additional compensation provided by the bill. A necessary adjustment of \$60 is made in the authorized base pay of one employee in the office of a Senator in order to permit the gross pay of such employee to reach the maximum ceiling authorized by the bill.

Subsection (e) provides that the provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to employees whose compensation is paid from the appropriation contained in the paragraph designated "Folding documents" under the heading "Contingent expenses of the Senate" in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1958.

Subsection (f) provides that official reporters of proceedings and debates in the Senate and their employees shall be considered legislative employees for the purpose of entitlement to the increase provided by subsection (a).

Subsection (g) makes clear that the increase provided by subsection (a) is to be considered a part of basic compensation for the purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act.

Subsection (h) makes three minor adjustments in the base pay of employees of committees of the Senate. The first adjustment corrects an existing inequity between the third salary level in the offices of Senators and the third salary level in committees. The base pay of this third salary level of committee employees is increased

by \$40 to place the committee staff personnel on the same salary basis as the staff of a Senator. The second adjustment adds \$60 to the base pay of the chief employee on each committee staff. This adjustment is necessary to permit the gross salary to reach the maximum ceiling authorized by the bill. A third adjustment permits one additional committee staff employee to be compensated at the intermediate salary level.

Subsection (i) reallocates the position of chief nurse in the Senate Office Building from grade GS-7 to grade GS-9.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts

Section 5 authorizes the allocation of four positions in the Administrative Office of the United States Courts to grade GS-18.

Supergrades

Section 6 increases the number of authorized supergrades to 1,625 distributed proportionately to grades GS-16, 17, and 18.

The increase in the number of authorized supergrades is adequate in the opinion of the committee to meet the most pressing needs of the various departments and agencies.

The committee desires to direct the attention of the Civil Service Commission to the fact that the number of such positions authorized takes into account a number of positions which, except for the intervention of this committee, would have been so allocated in various appropriation bills. These are as follows:

1. H. R. 6070, "An Act, making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, * * *" as reported in the Senate authorized the Administrator, General Services Administration, to place 10 positions, at the field level, in grade GS-16.

2. H. R. 8090, "An Act, making appropriations for civil functions * * *" would authorize the allocation of two positions in the Department of Interior to grade GS-17.

3. The Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1956, allocates the position of General Counsel, Housing and Home Finance Agency, to grade GS-18 "so long as such position is occupied by the incumbent."

The committee believes it appropriate that this position be allocated to grade GS-18 without regard to incumbency and so recommends.

Scientific positions

Section 7 increases the number of scientific positions that may be established pursuant to Public Law 313, 80th Congress, as follows:

Department of Defense.....	155
National Security Agency.....	25
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	70
Department of Interior.....	10
Department of Agriculture.....	35
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	10
Department of Commerce.....	50

National Institute of Mental Health

Section 8 fixes the pay of the Chief and Assistant Chief of the Training and Standards Branch at \$17,500. A provision in H. R. 6287, "An Act, making appropriations for the Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, * * *" "providing such salaries was deleted on the floor of the Senate to enable this committee to study the matter. That has been done and the salaries as proposed were found to be justified.

Ceiling on salaries

Section 9 provides that with certain specified exceptions no salary above \$16,000 shall be increased and no salary shall be increased to more than such amount.

Savings provision

Section 10 (a) establishes a freeze on civilian employment during the calendar quarter beginning October 1, 1957.

Subsection (b) provides that during succeeding calendar quarters appointments may not be made to more than one-third of the vacancies occurring during the preceding quarter.

Subsection (c) provides that neither the initial freeze on employment nor the limitation on the filling of vacancies during succeeding quarters shall apply to—

1. Positions filled by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate (including post offices of the first, second, and third class);
2. Fourth-class postmasters;
3. Positions filled from within a department or agency by the transfer or promotion of an employee;
4. Positions held by employees paid from a trust fund;
5. Positions held by seasonal or casual workers or employees serving without compensation;
6. Positions wherein the President determines the filling of which is necessary to the effective execution of essential government programs; and
7. Positions filled by a former employee pursuant to section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other provision of law conferring reemployment rights upon former employees.

Subsection (d) provides that the employment restrictions and limitations imposed by this section shall apply during any calendar quarter on which employment in the preceding calendar quarter was in excess of 2,150,000 or such other ceiling as from time to time might be established by the President.

Subsection (e) provides that the President may authorize the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to issue such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

Subsection (f) authorizes the fulfillment of employment commitments made prior to the effective date of the act.

Effective date

Section 11 fixes the effective date of the increases as of the beginning of the first pay period after the date of enactment.

COST

Section 10 is designed to provide an orderly method of meeting all or most of the cost of the increases without resort to forced reductions in force or supplemental appropriations to the extent that would otherwise be required.

The committee is firm in its belief that management and labor working together in the interest of increased efficiency and production can absorb the cut of a sufficient number of jobs to pay the cost of

the increases. If both accept the challenge in proper spirit the result cannot be otherwise than beneficial to each.

Increases

Section	Coverage	Employees	Amount
Sec. 2 (a)-----	Classification Act-----	957,000	\$341,000,000
Sec. 3 (a), (b)-----	Judicial branch-----	3,400	1,225,000
Sec. 3 (c)-----	Federal court reporters-----	240	100,000
Sec. 3 (d)-----	Foreign Service-----	9,750	4,000,000
Sec. 4-----	Legislative-----	5,000	2,100,000
Total-----	-----	975,390	348,425,000

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1949, AS AMENDED

* * * * *

SEC. 603. (a) * * *

(b) The compensation schedule for the General Schedule shall be as follows:

Grade	Per annum rates						
GS-1-----	\$2,690	\$2,775	\$2,860	\$2,945	\$3,030	\$3,115	\$3,200
GS-2-----	2,960	3,045	3,130	3,215	3,300	3,385	3,470
GS-3-----	3,175	3,260	3,345	3,430	3,515	3,600	3,685
GS-4-----	3,415	3,500	3,585	3,670	3,755	3,840	3,925
GS-5-----	3,670	3,805	3,940	4,075	4,210	4,345	4,480
GS-6-----	4,080	4,215	4,350	4,485	4,620	4,755	4,890
GS-7-----	4,525	4,660	4,795	4,930	5,065	5,200	5,335
GS-8-----	4,970	5,105	5,240	5,375	5,510	5,645	5,780
GS-9-----	5,440	5,575	5,710	5,845	5,980	6,115	6,250
GS-10-----	5,915	6,050	6,185	6,320	6,455	6,590	6,725
GS-11-----	6,390	6,605	6,820	7,035	7,250	7,465	
GS-12-----	7,570	7,785	8,000	8,215	8,430	8,645	
GS-13-----	8,990	9,205	9,420	9,635	9,850	10,065	
GS-14-----	10,320	10,535	10,750	10,965	11,180	11,395	
GS-15-----	11,610	11,880	12,150	12,420	12,690		
GS-16-----	12,900	13,115	13,330	13,545	13,760		
GS-17-----	13,975	14,190	14,405	14,620	14,835		
GS-18-----	16,000						

Grade	Per annum rates						
GS-1-----	\$2,890	\$2,980	\$3,070	\$3,160	\$3,250	\$3,340	\$3,430
GS-2-----	3,180	3,270	3,360	3,450	3,540	3,630	3,720
GS-3-----	3,415	3,505	3,595	3,685	3,775	3,865	3,955
GS-4-----	3,670	3,760	3,850	3,940	4,030	4,120	4,210
GS-5-----	3,945	4,090	4,235	4,380	4,525	4,670	4,815
GS-6-----	4,385	4,530	4,675	4,820	4,965	5,110	5,255
GS-7-----	4,865	5,010	5,155	5,300	5,445	5,590	5,735
GS-8-----	5,345	5,490	5,635	5,780	5,925	6,070	6,215
GS-9-----	5,850	5,995	6,140	6,285	6,430	6,575	6,720
GS-10-----	6,360	6,505	6,650	6,795	6,940	7,085	7,230
GS-11-----	6,870	7,100	7,330	7,560	7,790	8,020	
GS-12-----	8,140	8,370	8,600	8,830	9,060	9,290	
GS-13-----	9,665	9,895	10,125	10,355	10,585	10,815	
GS-14-----	11,095	11,325	11,555	11,785	12,015	12,245	
GS-15-----	12,480	12,770	13,060	13,350	13,640		
GS-16-----	13,870	14,100	14,330	14,560	14,790		
GS-17-----	14,975	15,205	15,435	15,665	15,895		
GS-18-----	16,000						

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION ACT, 1956

* * * * *

SENATE

No officer or employee, whose compensation is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate shall be paid basic compensation at a rate in excess of ~~[\$8,820]~~ \$8,880 per annum, or gross compensation at a rate in excess of ~~[\$14,800]~~ \$16,000 per annum unless otherwise expressly authorized by this Act.

* * * * *

The basic compensation of any employee of any joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives whose basic compensation is paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, of any select committee of the Senate (including the conference majority and conference minority of the Senate), or of any subcommittee of a standing or select committee of the Senate, shall not exceed \$8,000 per annum. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this paragraph and the provisions of section 202 (e) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U. S. C. 72a (e)), the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution providing for a more effective staff organization for standing committees of the Senate", approved February 19, 1947, as amended (2 U. S. C. 72a-1), and the paragraph under the heading "Senate Policy Committee—" in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947, ~~the basic compensation of one employee of each standing or select committee of the Senate (including the majority and minority policy committees and the majority conference of the Senate and the minority conference of the Senate), and each joint committee of the two Houses, the expenses of which are paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, whose basic compensation may be fixed under such provisions at a rate of \$8,000 per annum, may be fixed at any rate not in excess of \$8,820 per annum and, the basic compensation of one employee of each such committee may be fixed at any rate not in excess of \$8,460 per annum]~~ *the basic compensation of any employee of a standing or select committee of the Senate (including the majority and minority policy committees and the majority conference of the Senate and the minority conference of the Senate), or a joint committee of the two Houses the expenses of which are paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, whose basic compensation may be fixed under such provisions at a rate of \$8,000 per annum, may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,040 per annum, except that the basic compensation of one such employee may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,880 per annum and the basic compensation of two such employees may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,460 per annum.* For the purpose of this paragraph, an employee of a subcommittee shall be considered to be an employee of the full committee.

* * * * *

SECTION 505 OF THE CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1949

* * * * *

(b) Subject to subsections (c), (d), and (e) of this section, a majority of the Civil Service Commissioners are authorized to establish and, from time to time, revise the maximum numbers of positions

(not to exceed [twelve hundred and twenty-six] *sixteen hundred and twenty-five*) which may be in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule at any one time, except that under such authority such maximum number of positions shall not exceed [three hundred and twenty-nine] *four hundred and thirty* for grade 17 and [one hundred thirty] *one hundred and seventy* for grade 18.

* * * * *

(f) *The Administrator of the United States Courts is authorized to place a total of four positions in grade 18 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grade by subsection (b).*

ACT OF AUGUST 1, 1947 (PUBLIC LAW 313, 80TH CONGRESS)

SEC. 1. (a) The Secretary of Defense is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than [one hundred and twenty] *two hundred and seventy-five* positions in the Department of Defense and not more than [twenty-five] *fifty* positions in the National Security Agency, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions, relating to the national defense, military and naval medicine, and any and all other activities of the Department of Defense and the National Security Agency, as the case may be, which require the services of specially qualified scientific or professional personnel.

(b) The Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for, in the headquarters and research stations of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, not to exceed [thirty] *one hundred* positions in the professional and scientific service, each such position being established in order to enable the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to secure and retain the services of specially qualified personnel necessary in the discharge of the duty of the Committee to supervise and direct the scientific study of the problems of flight with a view to their practical solution.

(c) The rates of compensation for positions established pursuant to the provisions of sections 171p-171r of this title shall not be less than \$12,500 per annum nor more than \$19,000 per annum and shall be subject to the approval of the Civil Service Commission.

(d) *The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than ten positions in the Department of the Interior, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.*

(e) *The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than thirty-five positions in the Department of Agriculture, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.*

(f) *The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than ten positions in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.*

(g) *The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than fifty positions in the Department of Commerce, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.*

* * * * *

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Defense, *the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare*, and the Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics shall submit to the Congress, not later than December 31 of each year, a report setting forth the number of positions established pursuant to this Act in the National Military Establishment, *the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare*, and in the headquarters and research stations of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, respectively, during the calendar year, and the name, rate of compensation, and description of the qualifications of each incumbent, together with a statement of the functions performed by each. In any instance where the Secretary or the Chairman, respectively, may consider full public report on these items detrimental to the national security, he is authorized to omit such items from his annual report and, in lieu thereof, to present such information in executive sessions of such committees of the Senate and House of Representatives as the presiding officers of those bodies shall designate.

○

Calendar No. 740

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 734

[Report No. 719]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 22 (legislative day, JANUARY 3), 1957

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. NEUBERGER) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

JULY 25 (legislative day, JULY 8), 1957

Reported by Mr. NEUBERGER, with an amendment

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in *italic*]

A BILL

To revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "~~Reclassification~~ Act of
4 1957".

5 ~~SEC. 2.~~ Title VI of the Classification Act of 1949, as
6 amended, is amended to read as follows:

7 "~~TITLE VI—BASIC COMPENSATION SCHEDULES~~

8 "~~SEC. 601.~~ There is hereby established for positions
9 to which this Act applies a basic compensation schedule,

1 to be known as the 'Classification Act Schedule,' the sym-
 2 bol for which shall be 'CA'.

3 "SEC. 602. The Classification Act Schedule shall be
 4 divided into fourteen grades of difficulty and responsibility
 5 of work, as follows:

6 "CLASSIFICATION ACT SCHEDULE

7 "Grade CA-1 includes all classes of positions the duties
 8 of which are—

9 "~~(a)~~ to perform, under immediate supervision,
 10 with little or no latitude for the exercise of independent
 11 judgment, ~~(1)~~ the simplest routine work in office, busi-
 12 ness, or fiscal operations, or ~~(2)~~ elementary work of
 13 a subordinate technical character in a professional, scien-
 14 tific, or technical field; or

15 "~~(b)~~ ~~(1)~~ to perform, under immediate supervision,
 16 with limited latitude for the exercise of independent
 17 judgment, routine work in office, business, or fiscal oper-
 18 ations, or comparable subordinate technical work of
 19 limited scope in a professional, scientific, or technical
 20 field, requiring some training or experience; or ~~(2)~~
 21 to perform other work of equal importance, difficulty,
 22 and responsibility, and requiring comparable qualifica-
 23 tions.

24 "Grade CA-2 includes all classes of positions the duties
 25 of which are ~~(1)~~ to perform, under immediate or general

1 supervision, somewhat difficult and responsible work in office,
 2 business, or fiscal operations, or comparable subordinate tech-
 3 nical work of limited scope in a professional, scientific, or
 4 technical field, requiring in either case (A) some training
 5 or experience, (B) working knowledge of a special subject
 6 matter, or (C) to some extent the exercise of independent
 7 judgment in accordance with well-established policies, pro-
 8 cedures, and techniques; or (2) to perform other work of
 9 equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring
 10 comparable qualifications.

11 “Grade CA-3 includes all classes of positions the duties
 12 of which are (1) to perform, under immediate or general
 13 supervision, moderately difficult and responsible work in
 14 office, business, or fiscal operations, or comparable subordi-
 15 nate technical work in a professional, scientific, or technical
 16 field, requiring in either case (A) a moderate amount of
 17 training and minor supervisory or other experience, (B)
 18 good working knowledge of a special subject matter or a
 19 limited field of office, laboratory, engineering, scientific, or
 20 other procedure and practice, and (C) the exercise of inde-
 21 pendent judgment in accordance with well-established poli-
 22 cies, procedures, and techniques; or (2) to perform other
 23 work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and
 24 requiring comparable qualifications.

25 “Grade CA-4 includes all classes of positions the duties

1 of which are ~~(1)~~ to perform, under general supervision,
 2 difficult and responsible work in office, business, or fiscal
 3 administration, or comparable subordinate technical work
 4 in a professional, scientific, or technical field, requiring in
 5 either case ~~(A)~~ considerable training and supervisory or
 6 other experience, ~~(B)~~ broad working knowledge of a special
 7 subject matter or of office, laboratory, engineering, scien-
 8 tific, or other procedure and practice, and ~~(C)~~ the exercise
 9 of independent judgment in a limited field; ~~(2)~~ to perform,
 10 under immediate supervision, and with little opportunity
 11 for the exercise of independent judgment, simple and ele-
 12 mentary work requiring professional, scientific, or technical
 13 training equivalent to that represented by graduation from
 14 a college or university of recognized standing but requiring
 15 little or no experience; or ~~(3)~~ to perform other work of
 16 equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring
 17 comparable qualifications.

18 "Grade CA-5 includes all classes of positions the duties
 19 of which are—

20 "~~(a)~~ ~~(1)~~ to perform, under general supervision,
 21 difficult and responsible work in office, business, or fiscal
 22 administration, or comparable subordinate technical work
 23 in a professional, scientific, or technical field requiring
 24 in either case ~~(A)~~ considerable training and supervisory

1 or other experience, ~~(B)~~ broad working knowledge of
2 a special and complex subject matter, procedure, or
3 practice, or of the principles of the profession, art, or
4 science involved, and ~~(C)~~ to a considerable extent the
5 exercise of independent judgment; or ~~(2)~~ to perform
6 other work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsi-
7 bility, and requiring comparable qualifications; or

8 “~~(b)~~ ~~(1)~~ to perform, under general supervision,
9 work of considerable difficulty and responsibility along
10 special technical or supervisory lines in office, business,
11 or fiscal administration, or comparable subordinate tech-
12 nical work in a professional, scientific, or technical field,
13 requiring in either case ~~(A)~~ considerable specialized or
14 supervisory training and experience, ~~(B)~~ comprehensive
15 working knowledge of a special and complex subject
16 matter, procedure, or practice, or of the principles of
17 the profession, art, or science involved, and ~~(C)~~ to
18 a considerable extent the exercise of independent judg-
19 ment; ~~(2)~~ under immediate or general supervision, to
20 perform somewhat difficult work requiring ~~(A)~~ pro-
21 fessional, scientific, or technical training equivalent to
22 that represented by graduation from a college or uni-
23 versity of recognized standing, ~~(B)~~ previous experi-
24 ence, and ~~(C)~~ to a limited extent, the exercise of in-

1 dependent technical judgment; or ~~(3)~~ to perform other
2 work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility,
3 and requiring comparable qualifications.

4 “Grade CA-6 includes all classes of positions the duties
5 of which are—

6 “~~(a)~~ ~~(1)~~ to perform, under general supervision,
7 very difficult and responsible work along special tech-
8 nical or supervisory lines in office, business, or fiscal ad-
9 ministration, requiring ~~(A)~~ considerable specialized or
10 supervisory training and experience; ~~(B)~~ comprehensive
11 and thorough working knowledge of a specialized and
12 complex subject matter, procedure, or practice, or of the
13 principles of the profession, art, or science involved,
14 and ~~(C)~~ to a considerable extent the exercise of inde-
15 pendent judgment; or ~~(2)~~ to perform other work of
16 equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and re-
17 quiring comparable qualifications; or

18 “~~(b)~~ ~~(1)~~ to perform, under general supervision,
19 very difficult and responsible work along special techni-
20 cal, supervisory, or administrative lines in office, busi-
21 ness, or fiscal administration, requiring ~~(A)~~ somewhat
22 extended specialized training and considerable special-
23 ized, supervisory, or administrative experience which
24 has demonstrated capacity for sound independent work,
25 ~~(B)~~ thorough and fundamental knowledge of a special

and complex subject matter, or of the profession, art, or science involved, and (C) considerable latitude for the exercise of independent judgment; (2) with considerable latitude for the exercise of independent judgment, to perform moderately difficult and responsible work, requiring (A) professional, scientific, or technical training equivalent to that represented by graduation from a college or university of recognized standing, and (B) considerable additional professional, scientific, or technical training or experience which has demonstrated capacity for sound independent work; or (3) to perform other work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring comparable qualifications.

“Grade CA-7 includes all classes of positions the duties of which are—

“(a) (1) to perform, under general supervision, highly difficult and responsible work along special technical, supervisory, or administrative lines in office, business, or fiscal administration, requiring (A) somewhat extended specialized, supervisory, or administrative training and experience which has demonstrated capacity for sound independent work, (B) thorough and fundamental knowledge of a specialized and complex subject matter, or of the profession, art, or science involved, and (C) considerable latitude for the exer-

1 eise of independent judgment; or ~~(2)~~ to perform other
2 work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility,
3 and requiring comparable qualifications; or

4 ~~“(b) (1)~~ to perform, under general administra-
5 tive supervision and with wide latitude for the exercise
6 of independent judgment, work of marked difficulty and
7 responsibility along special technical, supervisory, or
8 administrative lines in office, business, or fiscal admin-
9 istration, requiring ~~(A)~~ extended specialized, super-
10 visory, or administrative training and experience which
11 has demonstrated important attainments and marked
12 capacity for sound independent action or decision, and
13 ~~(B)~~ intimate grasp of a specialized and complex subject
14 matter, or of the profession, art, or science involved,
15 or of administrative work of marked difficulty; ~~(2)~~
16 with wide latitude for the exercise of independent judg-
17 ment, to perform responsible work of considerable
18 difficulty requiring somewhat extended professional,
19 scientific, or technical training and experience which
20 has demonstrated important attainments and marked
21 capacity for independent work; or ~~(3)~~ to perform other
22 work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility,
23 and requiring comparable qualifications.

24 “Grade CA-8 includes all classes of positions the duties
25 of which are ~~(1)~~ to perform, under general administrative

1 supervision, with wide latitude for the exercise of independent
 2 judgment, work of a very high order of difficulty and re-
 3 sponsibility along special technical, supervisory, or adminis-
 4 trative lines in office, business, or fiscal administration,
 5 requiring ~~(A)~~ extended, specialized, supervisory, or admin-
 6 istrative training and experience which has demonstrated
 7 leadership and attainments of a high order in specialized or
 8 administrative work, and ~~(B)~~ intimate grasp of a specialized
 9 and complex subject matter or of the profession, art, or
 10 science involved; ~~(2)~~ under general administrative super-
 11 vision, and with wide latitude for the exercise of independent
 12 judgment, to perform professional, scientific, or technical
 13 work of marked difficulty and responsibility requiring ex-
 14 tended professional, scientific, or technical training and
 15 experience which has demonstrated leadership and attain-
 16 ments of a high order in professional, scientific, or technical
 17 research, practice, or administration; or ~~(3)~~ to perform
 18 other work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility,
 19 and requiring comparable qualifications.

20 “Grade CA-9 includes all classes of positions the duties
 21 of which are ~~(1)~~ to perform, under administrative direction,
 22 with wide latitude for the exercise of independent judgment,
 23 work of unusual difficulty and responsibility along special
 24 technical, supervisory, or administrative lines, requiring ex-

1 tended specialized, supervisory, or administrative training
2 and experience which has demonstrated leadership and
3 marked attainments; ~~(2)~~ to serve as assistant head of a
4 major organization involving work of comparable level within
5 a bureau; ~~(3)~~ to perform, under administrative direction,
6 with wide latitude for the exercise of independent judgment,
7 work of unusual difficulty and responsibility requiring ex-
8 tended professional, scientific, or technical training and ex-
9 perience which has demonstrated leadership and marked
10 attainments in professional, scientific, or technical research,
11 practice, or administration; or ~~(4)~~ to perform other work of
12 equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring
13 comparable qualifications.

14 "Grade CA-10 includes all classes of positions the
15 duties of which are ~~(1)~~ to perform, under general admin-
16 istrative direction, with wide latitude for the exercise of
17 independent judgment, work of exceptional difficulty and
18 responsibility along special technical, supervisory, or admin-
19 istrative lines which has demonstrated leadership and un-
20 usual attainments; ~~(2)~~ to serve as head of a major organi-
21 zation within a bureau involving work of comparable level;
22 ~~(3)~~ to plan and direct or to plan and execute major pro-
23 fessional, scientific, technical, administrative, fiscal, or other
24 specialized programs, requiring extended training and ex-
25 perience which has demonstrated leadership and unusual

1 attainments in professional, scientific, or technical research,
 2 practice, or administration, or in administrative, fiscal, or
 3 other specialized activities; or ~~(4)~~ to perform consulting
 4 or other professional, scientific, technical, administrative,
 5 fiscal, or other specialized work of equal importance, diffi-
 6 culty, and responsibility, and requiring comparable quali-
 7 fications.

8 “Grade CA-11 includes all classes of positions the duties
 9 of which are ~~(1)~~ to perform, under general administrative
 10 direction, with very wide latitude for the exercise of inde-
 11 pendent judgment, work of outstanding difficulty and re-
 12 sponsibility along special technical, supervisory, or admin-
 13 istrative lines which has demonstrated leadership and excep-
 14 tional attainments; ~~(2)~~ to serve as head of a major organi-
 15 zation within a bureau involving work of comparable level;
 16 ~~(3)~~ to plan and direct or to plan and execute specialized
 17 programs of marked difficulty, responsibility, and national
 18 significance, along professional, scientific, technical, admin-
 19 istrative, fiscal, or other lines, requiring extended training
 20 and experience which has demonstrated leadership and un-
 21 usual attainments in professional, scientific, or technical
 22 research, practice, or administration, or in administrative,
 23 fiscal, or other specialized activities; or ~~(4)~~ to perform con-
 24 sulting or other professional, scientific, technical, adminis-
 25 trative, fiscal, or other specialized work of equal importance,

1 difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring comparable quali-
2 fications.

3 “Grade CA-12 includes all classes of positions the duties
4 of which are ~~(1)~~ to perform, under general administrative
5 direction, with unusual latitude for the exercise of independ-
6 ent judgment, work of outstanding difficulty and responsi-
7 bility along special technical, supervisory, or administrative
8 lines which has demonstrated leadership and exceptional at-
9 tainments; ~~(2)~~ to serve as the head of a major organization
10 involving work of comparable level; ~~(3)~~ to plan and direct
11 or to plan and execute professional, scientific, technical, ad-
12 ministrative, fiscal, or other specialized programs of unusual
13 difficulty, responsibility, and national significance, requiring
14 extended training and experience which has demonstrated
15 leadership and exceptional attainments in professional,
16 scientific, or technical research, practice, or administration,
17 or in administrative, fiscal, or other specialized activities, or
18 ~~(4)~~ to perform consulting or other professional, scientific,
19 technical, administrative, fiscal, or other specialized work of
20 equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring
21 comparable qualifications.

22 “Grade CA-13 includes all classes of positions the duties
23 of which are ~~(1)~~ to serve as the head of a bureau where the
24 position, considering the kind and extent of the authorities
25 and responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complexity,

1 and degree of difficulty of the activities carried on, is of a
2 high order among the whole group of positions of heads of
3 bureaus; ~~(2)~~ to plan and direct or to plan and execute
4 professional, scientific, technical, administrative, fiscal, or
5 other specialized programs of exceptional difficulty, responsi-
6 bility, and national significance, requiring extended training
7 and experience which has demonstrated exceptional leader-
8 ship and attainments in professional, scientific, or technical
9 research, practice, or administration, or in administrative,
10 fiscal, or other specialized activities; or ~~(3)~~ to per-
11 form consulting or other professional, scientific, technical,
12 administrative, fiscal, or other specialized work of equal
13 importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring com-
14 parable qualifications.

15 "Grade CA-14 includes all classes of positions the duties
16 of which are ~~(1)~~ to serve as the head of a bureau where
17 the position, considering the kind and extent of the authori-
18 ties and responsibilities vested in it, and the scope, complex-
19 ity, and degree of difficulty of the activities carried on, is
20 exceptional and outstanding among the whole group of
21 positions of heads or bureaus; ~~(2)~~ to plan and direct or
22 to plan and execute frontier or unprecedented professional,
23 scientific, technical, administrative, fiscal, or other specified
24 programs of outstanding difficulty, responsibility, and na-
25 tional significance, requiring extended training and experi-

1 enee which has demonstrated outstanding leadership and
 2 attainments in professional, scientific, or technical research,
 3 practice, or administration, or in administrative, fiscal, or
 4 other specialized activities; or ~~(3)~~ to perform consulting
 5 or other professional, scientific, technical, administrative,
 6 fiscal, or other specialized work of equal importance, diffi-
 7 culty, and responsibility, and requiring comparable qualifi-
 8 cations.

9 “SEC. 603. (a) The rates of basic compensation with
 10 respect to officers, employees, and positions to which this
 11 Act applies shall be in accordance with the compensation
 12 schedule contained in subsection ~~(b)~~.

13 “~~(b)~~ The compensation schedule for the Classification
 14 Act Schedule shall be as follows:

Grade	Per Annum Rates						
CA-1----	\$3, 300	\$3, 400	\$3, 500	\$3, 600	\$3, 700	\$3, 800	\$3, 900
CA-2----	3, 600	3, 700	3, 800	3, 900	4, 000	4, 100	4, 200
CA-3----	3, 900	4, 000	4, 100	4, 200	4, 300	4, 400	4, 500
CA-4----	4, 300	4, 450	4, 600	4, 705	4, 900	5, 050	5, 200
CA-5----	5, 000	5, 150	5, 300	5, 450	5, 600	5, 750	5, 900
CA-6----	6, 000	6, 150	6, 300	6, 450	6, 600	6, 750	6, 900
CA-7----	7, 200	7, 450	7, 700	7, 950	8, 200	8, 450	
CA-8----	8, 500	8, 750	9, 000	9, 250	9, 500	9, 750	
CA-9----	10, 000	10, 250	10, 500	10, 750	11, 000	11, 250	
CA-10---	11, 500	11, 750	12, 000	12, 250	12, 500	12, 750	
CA-11---	13, 000	13, 250	13, 500	13, 750	14, 000	14, 250	
CA-12---	14, 500	14, 750	15, 000	15, 250	15, 500	15, 750	
CA-13---	16, 000	16, 250	16, 500	16, 750	17, 000	17, 250	
CA-14---	17, 500						

15 “~~(c)~~ Whenever payment is made on the basis of a daily,
 16 hourly, weekly, biweekly, or monthly rate, such rate shall be
 17 computed from the appropriate annual rate specified in sub-

1 section (b) by the method prescribed in section 604 (d)
 2 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended.

3 "SEC. 604. (a) For the purpose of making initial adjust-
 4 ments to the classification grades provided in this Act, posi-
 5 tions which are required to be compensated in accordance
 6 with this Act, and which were immediately prior to the
 7 effective date of the Reclassification Act of 1957 in the
 8 General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as
 9 amended, are hereby allocated to corresponding grades of the
 10 Classification Act schedule as set forth below:

"Grade of the General Schedule of
 the Classification Act of 1949,
 as amended

Corresponding new grade of the
 Classification Act Schedule

1	1
2	1
3	2
4	3
5	4
6	5
7	5
8	6
9	6
10	7
11	7
12	8
13	9
14	10
15	11
16	12
17	13
18	14

11 "(b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and
 12 employees to whom this Act applies shall be initially ad-
 13 justed as follows:

1 “(1) Employees in grade 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13,
2 14, 15, 16, 17 or 18 of the General Schedule immediately
3 prior to the effective date of the Reclassification Act of
4 1957 at one of the scheduled or longevity rates, shall have
5 the same relative pay rate of the corresponding grade of the
6 Classification Act Schedule as provided in this section.

7 “(2) Employees in grade 1, 6, or 8 of the General
8 Schedule immediately prior to the effective date of the
9 Reclassification Act of 1957 (A) at the first, second, third,
10 or fourth rate of any such grade shall have the first rate
11 of the appropriate corresponding grade, 1, 5, or 6 of the
12 Classification Act Schedule; and (B) employees at the
13 fifth, sixth, or seventh scheduled rate or at the first, second,
14 or third longevity rate shall have the second, third, fourth,
15 fifth, sixth, or seventh rate respectively of the appropriate
16 corresponding grade 1, 5, or 6 of the Classification Act
17 Schedule.

18 “(3) Employees in grade 10 of the General Schedule
19 immediately prior to the effective date of the Reclassifica-
20 tion Act of 1957 (A) at the first, second, third, or fourth
21 rate shall have the first rate of corresponding grade 7 of
22 the Classification Act Schedule; and (B) employees at the
23 fifth, sixth, or seventh scheduled rate or at the first, second,
24 or third longevity step rate shall have the second, third,

1 fourth, or fifth rate respectively of the corresponding grade
2 7 of the Classification Act Schedule.

3 “(4) Employees receiving a rate of basic compensation,
4 authorized by law, immediately prior to the effective date of
5 the Reclassification Act of 1957, which is in excess of the
6 appropriate rate of the grade as determined under para-
7 graphs (1), (2), and (3) shall continue to receive such
8 rate, until they leave such position or are entitled to receive
9 basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the opera-
10 tion of this Act.

11 “SEC. 605. Whenever reference is made in this or any
12 other law to a grade of the General Schedule of the Classi-
13 fication Act of 1949, as amended, such reference shall be
14 held and considered to mean the corresponding grade of the
15 Classification Act Schedule shown in section 604 (a) of this
16 Act.”

17 SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers
18 and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Govern-
19 ment whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to para-
20 graph (2) of subdivision a of section 62 of the Bankruptcy
21 Act (11 U. S. C., sec. 102 (a) (2)), section 3656 of title
22 18 of the United States Code, the second and third sentences
23 of section 603, section 604 (a) (5), or sections 672 to 675,
24 inclusive, of title 28 of the United States Code are hereby in-

1 ereased by 8 per centum of so much thereof as does not ex-
 2 ceed \$2,500, 14 per centum of so much thereof as exceeds
 3 \$2,500 but does not exceed \$10,000, and 16 per centum of
 4 so much thereof as exceeds \$10,000.

5 ~~(b)~~—The limitations of \$11,360 and \$15,440 with re-
 6 spect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law
 7 clerks of circuit and district judges, contained in the para-
 8 graph under the heading “SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PER-
 9 SONNEL” in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1957 (Public
 10 Law 603, Eighty-fourth Congress), or in any subsequent
 11 appropriation Act, shall be increased by the amounts neces-
 12 sary to pay the additional basic compensation provided by
 13 this Act.

14 ~~(c)~~ Section 753 ~~(c)~~ of title 28 of the United States
 15 Code ~~(relating to the compensation of court reporters for~~
 16 ~~district courts)~~ is amended by striking out “\$6,450” and
 17 inserting in lieu thereof “\$7,200”.

18 SEC. 4. ~~(a)~~ Each of the maximum and minimum rates
 19 of salary contained in the second sentence of section 3 ~~(d)~~
 20 and in section 7 of the Act of January 3, 1946, as amended
 21 ~~(38 U. S. C. 15b (d) and 15f (a))~~, is hereby increased
 22 by 8 per centum of so much thereof as does not exceed
 23 \$2,500, 14 per centum of so much there as exceeds \$2,500
 24 but does not exceed \$10,000, and 16 per centum of such much
 25 thereof as exceeds \$10,000.

1 ~~(b)~~ Each of the rates of salary contained in section 3
 2 ~~(c)~~ and section 3 ~~(f)~~ of such Act 38 U. S. C. 15b ~~(c)~~
 3 and ~~(f)~~ is hereby increased by 8 per centum of so much
 4 thereof as does not exceed \$2,500, 14 per centum of so
 5 much thereof as exceeds \$2,500 but does not exceed
 6 \$10,000, and 16 per centum of so much thereof as exceeds
 7 \$10,000.

8 ~~(c)~~ Each of the rates of salary increased by subsections
 9 ~~(a)~~ and ~~(b)~~ of this section which is not a multiple of \$100
 10 shall be rounded, as so increased, to the next lower \$100
 11 per annum.

12 ~~(d)~~ Section 8 ~~(d)~~ of such Act ~~(38 U. S. C. 15g (d))~~
 13 is amended by striking out “\$13,760” and inserting in lieu
 14 thereof “\$15,600”.

15 SEC. 5. Each of the rates of basic compensation pro-
 16 vided by sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act
 17 of 1946, as amended, is hereby increased by 8 per centum
 18 of so much thereof as does not exceed \$2,500, 14 per centum
 19 of so much thereof as exceed \$2,500 but does not exceed
 20 \$10,000, and 16 per centum of so much thereof as exceeds
 21 \$10,000. Each such rate as so increased which is not a
 22 multiple of \$100 shall be rounded to the next lower \$100
 23 per annum.

24 SEC. 6. Notwithstanding any other provision of this
 25 Act, ~~(1)~~ no rate of compensation or salary which is \$17,500

1 or more per annum shall be increased by reason of this
 2 Act and ~~(2)~~ no rate of compensation or salary shall be in-
 3 creased by reason of this Act to an amount in excess of
 4 \$17,500.

5 SEC. 7. This Act shall become effective at the beginning
 6 of the first pay period which begins more than sixty days
 7 after the enactment of this Act.

8 That this Act may be cited as the "Federal Employees Pay
 9 Act of 1957".

10 SEC. 2. (a) Section 603 (b) of the Classification Act
 11 of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1113 (b)), is amended to
 12 read as follows:

13 "(b) The compensation schedule for the General Sched-
 14 ule shall be as follows:

"Grade	Per annum rates						
GS-1-----	\$2, 890	\$2, 980	\$3, 070	\$3, 160	\$3, 250	\$3, 340	\$3, 430
GS-2-----	3, 180	3, 270	3, 360	3, 450	3, 540	3, 630	3, 720
GS-3-----	3, 415	3, 505	3, 595	3, 685	3, 775	3, 865	3, 955
GS-4-----	3, 670	3, 760	3, 850	3, 940	4, 030	4, 120	4, 210
GS-5-----	3, 945	4, 090	4, 235	4, 380	4, 525	4, 670	4, 815
GS-6-----	4, 385	4, 530	4, 675	4, 820	4, 965	5, 110	5, 255
GS-7-----	4, 865	5, 010	5, 155	5, 300	5, 445	5, 590	5, 735
GS-8-----	5, 345	5, 490	5, 635	5, 780	5, 925	6, 070	6, 215
GS-9-----	5, 850	5, 995	6, 140	6, 285	6, 430	6, 575	6, 720
GS-10-----	6, 360	6, 505	6, 650	6, 795	6, 940	7, 085	7, 230
GS-11-----	6, 870	7, 100	7, 330	7, 560	7, 790	8, 020	
GS-12-----	8, 140	8, 370	8, 600	8, 830	9, 060	9, 290	
GS-13-----	9, 665	9, 895	10, 125	10, 355	10, 585	10, 815	
GS-14-----	11, 095	11, 325	11, 555	11, 785	12, 015	12, 245	
GS-15-----	12, 480	12, 770	13, 060	13, 350	13, 640		
GS-16-----	13, 870	14, 100	14, 330	14, 560	14, 790		
GS-17-----	14, 975	15, 205	15, 435	15, 665	15, 895		
GS-18-----	16, 000"						

1 (b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and
2 employees to whom this section applies shall be initially
3 adjusted as follows:

4 (1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
5 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this sec-
6 tion at one of the scheduled rates of his grade, he shall
7 receive basic compensation at the corresponding scheduled
8 rate as increased by this section.

9 (2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
10 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this
11 section at a longevity rate, or a rate between two scheduled
12 or two longevity rates, or between a scheduled and a longev-
13 ity rate, he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal
14 to the rate he received immediately prior to such effective
15 date increased by an amount equal to the amount of the
16 increase made by this section in the next lower scheduled
17 rate of his grade.

18 (3) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
19 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this
20 section at a rate in excess of the maximum longevity rate of
21 his grade (or, if there is no longevity rate for his grade, at

1 a rate in excess of the maximum scheduled rate of his grade)
2 he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal to the
3 rate he received immediately prior to such effective date,
4 increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase
5 made by this section in the maximum scheduled rate of such
6 grade.

7 SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers
8 and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Govern-
9 ment whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to
10 paragraph (2) of subdivision a of section 62 of the Bank-
11 ruptcy Act (11 U. S. C., sec. 102 (a) (2)), section 3656
12 of title 18 of the United States Code, the third sentence of
13 section 603, section 604 (a) (5), or section 672 to 675,
14 inclusive, of title 28 of the United States Code are hereby
15 increased by amounts equal to the increases provided by
16 section 2 of this Act in corresponding rates of compensation
17 paid to officers and employees subject to the Classification
18 Act of 1949, as amended.

19 (b) The limitations of \$13,485 and \$18,010 with re-
20 spect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law
21 clerks of circuit and district judges contained in the para-
22 graph under the heading "Salaries of Supporting Personnel"
23 in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1958, or in any subse-
24 quent appropriation Act, shall be increased by the amounts

1 necessary to pay the additional basic compensation provided
2 by this Act.

3 (c) Section 753 (c) of title 28 of the United States
4 Code (relating to the compensation of court reporters for
5 district courts) is amended by striking out "\$6,450" and
6 inserting in lieu thereof "\$6,935".

7 (d) Each of the rates of basic compensation provided
8 by sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946,
9 as amended, is hereby increased by 7.5 per centum. Each
10 such rate as so increased which is not a multiple of \$5 shall
11 be rounded to the nearest \$5 per annum.

12 SEC. 4. (a) Each officer and employee in or under the
13 legislative branch of the Government whose rate of com-
14 pensation is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees
15 Pay Act of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at
16 the rate of 7.5 per centum of his gross rate of compensation
17 (basic compensation plus additional compensation authorized
18 by law).

19 (b) The basic compensation of each employee in the
20 office of a Senator on the effective date of this subsection
21 is hereby adjusted to the lowest multiple of \$60 which
22 will provide a gross rate of compensation not less than
23 the gross rate such employee was receiving immediately
24 prior to such effective date, except that the provisions

1 of this subsection shall not apply in the case of any employee
2 if on or before the fifteenth day following the date of enact-
3 ment of this Act the Senator by whom such employee is em-
4 ployed notifies the disbursing office of the Senate in writing
5 that he does not wish this subsection to apply to such employee.

6 (c) The rates of gross compensation of each of the elected
7 officers of the Senate and House of Representatives (not
8 including the presiding officers of the two Houses), the
9 Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Parliamentarian of the
10 House of Representatives, the Legislative Counsel and senior
11 counsel in the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate,
12 the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives, the
13 Coordinator of Information of the House of Representatives
14 and the Chief Clerk of the Senate are hereby increased by
15 7.5 per centum.

16 (d) The paragraph imposing limitations on basic and
17 gross compensation of officers and employees of the Senate
18 appearing under the heading "SENATE" in the Legislative
19 Appropriation Act, 1956, is amended by striking out
20 "\$8,820" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$8,880" and by
21 striking out "\$14,800" and inserting in lieu thereof
22 "\$16,000".

23 (e) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to
24 employees whose compensation is paid from the appropriation
25 contained in the paragraph designated "Folding documents"

1 under the heading "CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE
2 SENATE" in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1958, or in
3 any subsequent appropriation Act, but the limitations con-
4 tained in such paragraph are hereby increased by the
5 amounts necessary to provide increases corresponding to those
6 provided by subsection (a).

7 (f) The official reporters of proceedings and debates of
8 the Senate and their employees shall be considered to be
9 officers or employees in or under the legislative branch of the
10 Government within the meaning of subsection (a).

11 (g) The additional compensation provided by subsection
12 (a) shall be considered a part of basic compensation for the
13 purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act.

14 (h) The paragraph relating to rates of compensation of
15 employees of committees of the Senate, contained in the Legis-
16 lative Appropriation Act, 1956, is amended by striking out
17 so much of the second sentence thereof as follows the words
18 "First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947," and in-
19 serting in lieu thereof the following: "the basic compensa-
20 tion of any employee of a standing or select committee of the
21 Senate (including the majority and minority policy com-
22 mittees and the majority conference of the Senate and the
23 minority conference of the Senate), or a joint committee of
24 the two Houses the expenses of which are paid from the
25 contingent fund of the Senate, whose basic compensation may

1 *be fixed under such provisions at a rate of \$8,000 per annum,*
2 *may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,040 per annum,*
3 *except that the basic compensation of one such employee may*
4 *be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,880 per annum and the*
5 *basic compensation of two such employees may be fixed at a*
6 *rate not in excess of \$8,460 per annum."*

7 *(i) The position of Chief Nurse in the Senate Office*
8 *Building, under the Office of the Architect of the Capitol,*
9 *shall be established and allocated to grade 9 of the General*
10 *Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, so*
11 *long as such position is held by the present incumbent.*

12 *SEC. 5. Section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949,*
13 *as amended (5 U. S. C. 1105), is amended by adding at*
14 *the end thereof a new subsection as follows:*

15 *"(f) The Administrator of the United States Courts is*
16 *authorized to place a total of four positions in grade 18 of*
17 *the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition*
18 *to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such*
19 *grade by subsection (b)."*

20 *SEC. 6. Section 505 (b) of the Classification Act*
21 *of 1949, as amended, is amended by striking out "twelve*
22 *hundred and twenty-six" and inserting "sixteen hundred and*
23 *twenty-five", by striking out "three hundred and twenty-nine"*
24 *and inserting "four hundred and thirty", and by striking*

1 out “one hundred and thirty” and inserting “one hundred
2 and seventy”.

3 SEC. 7. (a) The first section of the Act of August 1,
4 1947 (Public Law 313, Eightieth Congress), as amended is
5 amended by striking out “one hundred and twenty” and
6 “twenty-five” in subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof
7 “two hundred and seventy-five” and “fifty”, respectively.

8 (b) Such section is further amended by striking out
9 “thirty” in subsection (b) and inserting in lieu thereof “one
10 hundred”.

11 (c) Such section is further amended by adding at the
12 end thereof the following new subsections:

13 “(d) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to
14 establish and fix the compensation for not more than ten
15 positions in the Department of the Interior, each such position
16 being established to effectuate those research and development
17 functions of such Department which require the services of
18 specially qualified personnel.

19 “(e) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to estab-
20 lish and fix the compensation for not more than thirty-five
21 positions in the Department of Agriculture, each such position
22 being established to effectuate those research and development
23 functions of such Department which require the services of
24 specially qualified personnel.

1 “(f) *The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare*
2 *is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not*
3 *more than ten positions in the Department of Health,*
4 *Education, and Welfare, each such position being established*
5 *to effectuate those research and development functions of such*
6 *Department which require the services of specially qualified*
7 *personnel.*

8 “(g) *The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to estab-*
9 *lish and fix the compensation for not more than fifty positions*
10 *in the Department of Commerce, each such position being*
11 *established to effectuate those research and development func-*
12 *tions of such Department which require the services of spe-*
13 *cially qualified personnel.”*

14 “(d) *Section 3 of such Act is amended by inserting after*
15 *“Secretary of Defense” a comma and the following: “the*
16 *Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the*
17 *Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Health, Education,*
18 *and Welfare,” and by inserting after “Military Establish-*
19 *ment” a comma and the following: “the Department of the*
20 *Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of*
21 *Commerce, the Department of Health, Education, and Wel-*
22 *fare,”.*

23 *SEC. 8. The Chief and the Assistant Chief of the*

1 *Training and Standards Branch of the National Institute*
2 *of Mental Health shall be paid basic compensation at the*
3 *rate of \$17,500 per annum, except that if the person holding*
4 *either such office is subject to the provisions of the Career*
5 *Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, such person shall*
6 *be paid such compensation as, when added to his pay and*
7 *allowances under such Act, will cause his total compensation*
8 *to be at the rate of \$17,500 per annum.*

9 *SEC. 9. Except as provided in sections 4 (c), 7, and 8,*
10 *(1) no rate of compensation or salary which is \$16,000 or*
11 *more per annum shall be increased by reason of this Act,*
12 *and (2) no rate of compensation or salary shall be increased*
13 *by reason of this Act to an amount in excess of \$16,000 per*
14 *annum.*

15 *SEC. 10. (a) During the calendar quarter beginning on*
16 *October 1, 1957, no appointment may be made to any civilian*
17 *office or position in the executive branch of the Government.*

18 *(b) During any calendar quarter beginning after*
19 *December 31, 1957, the total number of appointments made*
20 *to civilian offices and positions in the executive branch of*
21 *the Government shall not exceed a number equal to one-third*
22 *of the vacancies which occurred in such offices and positions*
23 *during the preceding calendar quarter.*

1 (c) As used in this section, the terms "office" and "posi-
2 tion" shall not include—

3 (1) any office or position required to be filled by
4 the President by and with the advice and consent of the
5 Senate;

6 (2) a postmaster of the fourth class;

7 (3) any office or position filled from within the
8 department or agency;

9 (4) any office or position held by an officer or em-
10 ployee paid wholly from a trust fund, or a fund derived
11 from a trust account;

12 (5) any office or position held by an employee
13 employed without compensation;

14 (6) any position held by a seasonal or casual
15 worker;

16 (7) any office or position the filling of which is
17 determined by the President to be necessary to the effec-
18 tive administration, execution, and operation of the
19 national health, security, welfare, and management
20 functions and activities of the Government; and

21 (8) any office or position filled by any person in
22 the exercise of reemployment rights under section 9 of
23 the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any
24 other provision of law conferring reemployment rights

1 upon persons who have performed active duty in the
2 Armed Forces, or by any person required to be restored
3 to an office or position pursuant to an order of the
4 Civil Service Commission or of any court.

5 (d) The provisions of this section shall not apply dur-
6 ing any calendar quarter if at the end of the preceding
7 calendar quarter the aggregate number of full-time civilian
8 officers and employees (including the full-time equivalent
9 of part-time employment but excluding employees holding
10 positions referred to in subsection (c) (4), (5), and (6))
11 does not exceed 2,150,000 or such other figure as may be
12 established from time to time by Executive order of the
13 President.

14 (e) The President may authorize the Director of the
15 Bureau of the Budget to promulgate such rules and regu-
16 lations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of
17 this section.

18 (f) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall
19 not be construed to prohibit any appointment which is made
20 pursuant to a commitment made prior to the effective date
21 of this Act.

22 SEC. 11. This Act shall take effect on the first day of
23 the first pay period which begins after the date of its enact-
24 ment.

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 734

[Report No. 719]

A BILL

To revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr.
NEUBERGER

JANUARY 22 (legislative day, JANUARY 3), 1957
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Post
Office and Civil Service

JULY 25 (legislative day, JULY 8), 1957
Reported with an amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 30, 1957
For actions of July 29, 1957
85th-1st, No. 134

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HIGHLIGHTS: House Rules Committee cleared (July 26) humane slaughter bill. Sen. Johnson announced unanimous consent would be requested to bring up certain pending measures on Wed. and Thurs.. Sen. Hickenlooper and others introduced and Sen. Hickenlooper and Thye discussed bill to provide alternative price support program for 1958 corn crop.

SENATE

1. FARM INCOME. Sen. Humphrey contrasted the growth in interest income with the decline in farm income and claimed "It has been brought about by deliberate administrative action." pp. 11665-6
2. PERSONNEL. Sen. Wiley urged that there be no forced retirement at 70 or any set age, in order to utilize the experience and ability of those desiring work. p. 11661
3. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. Sen. Neuberger contrasted the President's letter on the Hells Canyon bill with his "silence" on Federal aid to schools. pp. 11661-2
Sen. Morse urged a reopening of the hearings on constructions of Mountain Sheep and Pleasant Valley dams and inserted letters to the Federal Power Commission by the Ore. Public Utility Commissioner requesting such hearings. p. 11666
4. FORESTRY. Sen. Neuberger urged the renaming of the Clearwater National Forest the Bernard DeVoto National Forest, and inserted an editorial describing how Regional Forester C. J. Olsen of Ogden, Utah, scattered Mr. DeVoto's ashes over the Lochsa River valley. p. 11663

5. HOUSING LOANS. Sen. Humphrey urged the lowering of home mortgage downpayments and inserted an article on the newest housing bond rate and a table comparing typical mortgage terms in the 1920's with those of today. p. 11665
6. STATEHOOD. Received from the Advertising Ass'n of the West a resolution favoring Hawaiian statehood. p. 11651
7. SMALL BUSINESS. Sen. Thye urged extension of the Small Business Administration and inserted a telegram to the President from the National Federation of Independent Business urging this extension. p. 11660
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced his intention of requesting a unanimous consent agreement to consider certain matters Wed. and Thurs., including the agricultural appropriation bill, mutual security, extension of Public Law 480, and other bills on the calendar. p. 11713
9. PERSONNEL. As reported (see Digest 132), S. 734 provides as follows: Increases pay of GS employees by 7½%, and provides a comparable increase to employees "whose salaries are frozen under a pay savings provision of law." Increases the number of supergrades from 1,226 to 1,625 (increasing GS-17 from 329 to 430, and increasing GS-18 from 130 to 170). Increases the number of scientific positions that may be established pursuant to Public Law 313, 80th Cong., including 35 for this Department. Provides that, with certain exceptions, no salary above \$16,000 shall be increased and no salary shall be increased to more than such amount. Establishes a freeze on civilian employment during the quarter beginning October 1, 1957. Provides that, during succeeding quarters, appointments may not be made to more than 1/3 of the vacancies occurring during the preceding quarter. Exempts from the restrictions on filling vacancies, positions filled from within a department by transfer or promotion, positions financed from a trust fund, positions held by seasonal or casual workers or employees serving without pay, positions exempted by the President, etc.. Provides that the employment restrictions shall apply when employment exceeds 2,150,000 or a ceiling determined by the President.

HOUSE

10. HUMANE SLAUGHTER. The Rules Committee reported (July 26) a resolution for consideration of H.R. 8308, to provide for the use of humane methods in the slaughter of livestock. p. 11753
11. ELECTRIFICATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H.R. 8643, to authorize the construction of certain works of improvement in the Niagara River for power. p. 11753
Rep. Green, Ore., urged the Federal Power Commission to reject the recommendation of one of its examiners to approve the license for private utilities to develop dams at the Pleasant Valley and Mountain Sheep sites on the Snake River, and inserted correspondence relative to the matter. pp. 11728-29
12. FARM LOANS. Passed, 48 to 24 with amendments, H.R. 3753, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to extend financial assistance to desert-land entrymen to the same extent as such assistance is available to homestead entrymen. Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Marshall to provide that in order to qualify for such loans a person must meet all requirements of residence, possession, and use required by the Homestead Acts. pp. 11735-41

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 6, 1957
For actions of August 5, 1957
85th-1st, No. 139

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HIGHLIGHTS: (See Page 7.)

SENATE

1. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN TRADE. Agreed to the conference report on S. 1314, to extend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480) for one year, to increase the authorization under Title I from \$3 billion to \$4 billion, to authorize \$300 million additional under Title II for famine relief, to permit barter transactions with, and Sec. 416 donations to, Iron Curtain countries, except Russia and Communist China, and to permit up to 25% of foreign currencies received to be loaned for market development work. pp. 12347, 12348-55. See Digest 117 for other provisions of the bill agreed to. This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. PEANUTS. Passed without amendment H.R. 6570, to exempt green peanuts from marketing quotas. p. 12345. This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. DAIRY PRODUCTS. Passed with amendments S. 1696, to provide for furnishing the Coast Guard and the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy with surplus dairy products. Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Magnuson to extend the bill to the entire Coast Guard instead of to the Coast Guard Academy. pp. 12342-3
4. INSECT CONTROL. Passed as reported S. 1805, to relieve certain persons of expense for khapra beetle eradication. pp. 12343-4

5. GRAIN STANDARDS. Passed as reported S. 2007, to permit charges for grain standards inspection appeals including overtime expenses. pp. 12344-5
6. PERSONNEL. Received from the Budget Bureau a proposed bill to provide a uniform pay system for Federal employees engaged in inspection service, to authorize a uniform system of fees and charges for such services; to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Insofar as USDA personnel is concerned, the proposal relates only to ARS. p. 12299
Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill to amend the Classification Act of 1949 to facilitate proper classification of supergrade positions; to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 12299
Sen. Yarborough urged passage of the postal pay raise bill and urged that the President sign it if passed. pp. 12307-8
At the request of Sen. Barrett, passed over S. 25, to make the effective date of compensation changes of wage board employees retroactive to 30 days after the initial survey began. p. 12310
Passed without amendment S. 1901, to require overtime pay only for irregularly scheduled hours above the regular weekly tour of duty. p. 12323
At the request of Sen. Purtell passed over S. 734, to revise the compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949. p. 12330
7. NEWSPRINT. At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over S. Con. Res. 20, to authorize the FTC to investigate newsprint producers and distributors. p. 12310
8. RECREATION. At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over S. 1164, to make the evaluation of recreational benefits part of the planning for any water resources project. p. 12310
9. TRANSPORTATION. At the request of Sen. Barrett, passed over S. 377, to make final certain contracts between the Government and common carriers. p. 12310
10. SAFETY. At the request of Sen. Barrett, passed over S. 931, to reorganize the safety functions of the Government. p. 12310
11. WATER RESOURCES. At the request of Sen. Hruska, passed over S. Con. Res. 28, print a compilation of materials relating to the development of water resources in the Columbia River Basin. p. 12310
Sen. Johnson urged a program to develop an integrated Federal water program for Texas, and inserted letters from the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers pledging their cooperation. pp. 12297-9
12. HOUSING. At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over H.R. 4602, to encourage veterans' residential construction in rural areas by raising the maximum limits for direct loans. p. 12310
13. T. V. A. At the request of Sen. Clark passed over S. 1869, to amend the TVA Act to authorize the sale of bonds for expansion of TVA power plants. p. 12311
14. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment H.R. 7522, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to extend for two years the lumbering rights of the McCloud Lumber Co. in the Shasta National Forest. p. 12313. This bill will now be sent to the President.
15. RECLAMATION. At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over S. 2120, to authorize construction of the Mercedes Division, lower Rio Grande rehabilitation project. p. 12313

the timber without additional expense or delay to the United States.

The Department of the Army, in its report on the bill, states:

The General Box Co. has not been compensated for the damage to its property. * * *. In this situation, the Department of the Army would have no objection to the payment of compensation to the General Box Co. for the loss it has incurred. * * *. The only practicable existing means of payment is via the enactment of private relief legislation by the Congress.

The committee has given careful consideration to all aspects of this claim and agrees with the statement contained in a memorandum presented by the attorney for the claimant that "the Nation at large benefits more than the bordering States under the flood-control program of the entire Mississippi Valley Basin, and particularly the lower portion thereof."

Mr. CHAVEZ. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LOUIS S. THOMAS AND D. GRACE THOMAS

The bill (S. 565) for the relief of Louis S. Thomas and D. Grace Thomas was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, inasmuch as a similar bill, H. R. 7213, for the relief of Louis S. Thomas and D. Grace Thomas, is now pending in the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of H. R. 7213, and that H. R. 7213 be considered in lieu of S. 565, as proposed to be amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Connecticut? The Chair hears none, and the Committee on the Judiciary is discharged from the further consideration of H. R. 7213. Is there objection to the present consideration of H. R. 7213?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 7213) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 565 is indefinitely postponed.

JOHN P. SOUVALDZIS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1331) for the relief of John P. Souvaldzis which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the requirements of section 15 through 20 of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act with respect to timely filing of notice of injury and claim for compensation are hereby waived in favor of John P. Souvaldzis and his claim for compensation for disability alleged to have resulted from an injury sustained while in the performance of his duties on January 29, 1951, as a civilian employee of the United States at an Army Ordnance Depot at Ankara, Turkey, shall be con-

sidered and acted upon under the remaining provisions of such act in the same manner as if such notice and claim had been timely filed, if such claim is filed within 6 months after the date of the enactment of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PAUL GUSTIN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 285) for the relief of Paul Gustin which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments on page 1, line 5, after the word "to", to insert "the legal guardian of"; in line 7, after the word "of", to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$26,000"; in line 10, after the word "the", to strike out "right hand" and insert "left hand, part of the left forearm"; on page 2, line 5, after the name "Germany", to insert "on September 14, 1955", and, in line 7, after the word "of", to strike out "10 percent thereof" and insert "\$1,000"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the legal guardian of Paul Gustin, the minor child of Technical Sergeant and Mrs. Roger W. Gustin, the sum of \$26,000. Such sum shall be in full satisfaction of the claim of the said Paul Gustin against the United States for compensation for permanent personal injuries, including loss of the left hand, part of the left forearm, and four toes of the left foot, palm and suffering, medical expenses, and future loss of earnings sustained as the result of the said Paul Gustin touching live electrical contacts inside an unguarded high voltage transformer building located near family housing quarters on Rhein-Main Air Force Base, Frankfurt, Germany, on September 14, 1955: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of \$1,000 shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

VILLAGE OF WAUNETA, NEBR.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 364) for the relief of the village of Wauneta, Nebr., which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with amendments on page 1, line 3, after the word "is", to insert "authorized and"; in line 4, after the word "pay", to insert "out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated"; in line 6, after the word "of", to strike out "\$82,500" and insert "\$76,750", and, on page 2, line 23, after the word "these", to strike out "costs" and insert "salaries and expenses"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the trustees of

the village of Wauneta, Nebr., the sum of \$76,750 or so much thereof as a board of 3 competent engineers (1 of whom shall be named by the Secretary of the Interior, 1 by said trustees, and 1 by the other 2 jointly or, if they fail to agree, by the chief judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit) shall determine is necessary to rectify the adverse effects of the demolition by the United States of the Wauneta Light & Power Co. dam on Frenchman Creek on the serviceability of the water supply and storm and sanitary sewer facilities of the village, to compensate said village for any abnormal costs which were occasioned by said demolition and reasonably incurred to maintain such facilities in service from the time of said demolition to the present, and to compensate said village for such like costs as the board finds it may reasonably be expected to incur hereafter during the useful life of the facilities as they existed prior to said demolition or 50 years, whichever is shorter. Said payment shall be made only upon execution by the trustees of a release of the United States from any claim for damages arising from said demolition or from the construction, operation, and maintenance of Enders Dam and Reservoir, which release shall be satisfactory in form and content to the Secretary of the Interior. Each party shall pay the salary and expenses of its member of the board of engineers and one-half the salary and expenses of the third member of said board. Appropriations made to the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, shall be available for the Government's portion of these salaries and expenses. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as an admission by the United States of any liability on its part to the village of Wauneta or to any inhabitant or landowner therein.

SEC. 2. No amount in excess of 10 percent of the amount paid to the village of Wauneta pursuant to this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with its claim, and any such excess payment shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may we have a brief explanation of the bill?

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, the bill, as amended, would pay the sum of \$76,750, or such part of that amount as is determined by a board of 3 competent engineers to be necessary to indemnify the village for past and future expenditures made in connection with its water supply and storm and sanitary sewer facilities, insofar as those expenditures were caused by the Government's demolition of a dam on Frenchman Creek which it had acquired from the Wauneta Light & Power Co. The bill has been amended so as to make clear that appropriations made to the Bureau of Reclamation shall be available for the Government's portion of the salaries and expenses.

The Wauneta, Nebr., Light & Power Co. dam was acquired by the United States in 1949 as a part of its program for constructing Enders Dam and Reservoir, which is a feature of the Missouri River

Basin project authorized by the Congress in the Flood Control Act of 1944 to be constructed, operated, and maintained by the Interior Department under the Federal reclamation laws. The dam stores water for irrigation and for flood control and is located on Frenchman Creek, upstream from the power company dam. The creek flows through the village of Wauneta, and the major portion of the village and business district lie in a flat area south and west of the creek. The Bureau of Reclamation demolished the dam on this creek, causing silt and sand which had accumulated behind the dam to move downstream, which, in turn, resulted in the lowering of the normal water surface of the creek near the business district and the raising of it adjacent to the residential district. All attempts to flush this deposition have failed, with the result that the water supply and storm and sewer facilities of the village have been damaged, and it has been necessary for the village to install additional line and pumping facilities, at considerable cost. On the basis of the latest figures presented to the committee, the bill has been amended from the original amount of \$82,500 to \$76,750 as the maximum amount to be paid the village, which figure is arrived at as follows:

Costs incurred (additional line, pumping facilities, etc.) to June 1955.....	\$10,133
Estimated cost permanent installations (storm and sanitary closures).....	9,175
Estimate of present value of annuity at interest rate of 1½ percent for annual operating costs over 50 years.....	51,800
Additional expense caused by flood in 1956.....	5,642
Total	76,750

The Department of the Interior advises that there is no substantial dispute with respect to the facts giving rise to this claim nor with respect to the reasonableness of the Government's compensating the village for costs arising out of the Government's activities, notwithstanding lack of legal liability therefor.

In view of the fact that an attorney has rendered substantial services in connection with this claim, the provision for an attorney's fee not to exceed 10 percent of the amount of the award has been retained in the bill.

In view of the undisputed fact that it has suffered damages occasioned by the Government's activities, the committee feels that the village is equitably entitled to relief and, therefore, recommends that the bill, as amended, be favorably considered.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 1733) for the relief of Philip Cooperman and others was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I do object—let me say that the bill appears to have great merit. But since it relates to an income-tax case, in the opinion of the minority calendar committee it is not proper consent-calendar business, but, instead, should be brought up by motion.

For that reason, and that reason only, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard, and the bill will be passed over.

SERGEANT BLUFF CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT

The bill (H. R. 1942) for the relief of the Sergeant Bluff Consolidated School District was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN R. HILL

The bill (H. R. 3588) for the relief of John R. Hill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. JENNIE B. PRESCOTT

The bill (H. R. 4730) for the relief of Mrs. Jennie B. Prescott was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JUANITA GIBSON LEWIS

The bill (H. R. 5718) for the relief of Juanita Gibson Lewis was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. LIDIE KAMMAUF

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1864) for the relief of Mrs. Lidie Kammauf which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 2, line 6, after the word "jurisdiction", to strike out "upon" and insert "under".

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

LILLIAN SCHLOSSBERG

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3440) for the relief of Lillian Schlossberg which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 2401 (b) of title 28, United States Code, jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York to hear, determine, and render judgment on the tort claim of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Schlossberg, of Brooklyn, N. Y., arising out of an accident involving a United States Army vehicle on December 8, 1945, in the vicinity of Canal Street and West Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Sec. 2. Suit upon such claim may be instituted hereunder not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this act:

Provided, however, That nothing contained in this act shall be constructed as an inference of liability on the part of the United States Government.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Schlossberg."

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Reserving the right to object, I wish to make it clear that the minority calendar committee is very much in favor of the proposed legislation. But because of the amount involved, which is roughly \$328 million, we feel this measure is not proper consent-calendar business. For that reason, and that reason only, we object to consideration of the bill during the call of the consent calendar, but hope the bill will be passed when it is brought up by way of motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

BUFFALO AND FORT ERIE PUBLIC BRIDGE AUTHORITY

The resolution (S. J. Res. 95) granting the consent of Congress to an agreement between the State of New York and Canada, for the continued existence of the Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the consent of Congress is given to the State of New York to enter into the agreement or compact with the Government of Canada, which is set forth in chapter 259 of the laws of New York, 1957, and provides for the continuation of the Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority as a municipal instrumentality of such State with power to maintain and operate the highway bridge over the Niagara River between the city of Buffalo in such State and the city of Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada.

SEC. 2. The joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the State of New York to negotiate and enter into an agreement or compact with the Government of Canada for the establishment of the Niagara Frontier Port Authority with power to take over, maintain, and operate the present highway bridge over the Niagara River between the city of Buffalo, N. Y., and the city of Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada," approved July 27, 1956 (70 Stat. 701) is repealed.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this joint resolution is expressly reserved.

CORREGIDOR-BATAAN MEMORIAL COMMISSION

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 538) to amend Public Law, 298, 84th Congress, relating to the Corregi-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 13, 1957
For actions of August 12, 1957
85th-1st, No. 145

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Johnson announced Paarlberg nomination would be considered Aug. 13.

HOUSE

1. PERSONNEL. A subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported with amendment H.R. 607, to increase the annuities payable to retired employees from the civil service retirement fund. p. D768

SENATE

2. ELECTRIFICATION. Passed without amendment H.R. 8643, authorizing improvement works in the Niagara River. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 13149-67

3. PERSONNEL. At the request of Sen. Purtell, passed over S. 25, to make wage-board employee pay raises retroactive to within 30 days of the start of the survey. p. 13087

At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over S. 2127, to reduce Federal Employee's Group Life Insurance only 1% a month after 65 (instead of 2%) and stop such reductions at 50% of the face value (instead of 25%). p. 13088

At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over S. 72, to increase annuities paid to certain civil service annuitants. p. 13088

At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over S. 734, to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949. p. 13088

At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over H.R. 2462, to increase Federal salaries 11%. p. 13101

4. SAFETY. At the request of Sen. Purtell, passed over S. 931, to reorganize the Government safety functions. p. 13087
5. WATER RESOURCES. Passed as reported S. 1086, consenting to a Utah-Wyo. Bear River compact. pp. 13095-9
At the request of Sen. Purtell, passed over S.Con.Res. 28, to print a compilation of materials on Columbia River Basin water resources. p. 13087
Sen. Johnson pointed to the importance of an adequate flood control and water conservation program for Texas. p. 13102
6. LIVESTOCK; MONOPOLIES. At the request of Sen. Purtell, passed over S. 1356, to vest in the FTC jurisdiction over meatpackers for anti-trust purposes. 13088
Sen. Thye inserted telegrams supporting the minority views of the Judiciary Committee, and announced he would support the Dirksen amendment to S. 1356, which would leave jurisdiction in USDA, but prevent non-meatpackers from escaping jurisdiction of FTC. pp. 13104-5
7. APPROPRIATIONS. At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over H. J. Res. 426, to provide temporary appropriations for Aug.. p. 13088
8. ATOMIC ENERGY. At the request of Sen. Clark, passed over S. 2674, to authorize appropriations for AEC to aid in the construction of power reactors. p. 13089
9. PUBLIC LANDS. The Finance Committee reported without amendment H.R. 2237, to authorize the transfer of certain property of VA to the Johnson City (Tenn.) National Farm Loan Ass'n and the East Tenn. Production Credit Ass'n (S. Rept. 848). p. 13070
10. CASEIN. The Finance Committee reported without amendment H.R. 38, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the temporary free importation of casein (S. Rept. 846). p. 13070
11. FIBER. The Finance Committee reported with amendment H.R. 7096, to exempt istle or Tampico fiber from the Tariff Act of 1930 (S. Rept. 855). p. 13070
12. FOREST PRODUCTS. The Indian Affairs Subcommittee ordered reported to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee S. 2131, to delay submission of plans for the future control and transmission of the trust property of the Menominee Indian tribe, Wis.. p. D767
Sen. Neuberger inserted a series of articles on the Klamath Indian Termination Act and the problems involved in selling the timber rights of the Klamath Indians. pp. 13105-9
13. PERSONNEL. Received from G.S.A. a proposed bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to provide for certain employee training; to the Government Operations Committee. p. 13069
14. FORESTRY. Sen. Morse inserted a letter from the Forest Service enclosing a circular letter directing foresters to publish an annual sales program in all cases where public interest in such plans exists. p. 13087
15. FOREIGN AID. Agreed to print a compilation of material on U.S. aid to foreign countries as S. Doc. 52. p. 13072
Sen. Smith, N.J., expressed his disappointment at the cuts made in the mutual security authorization bill, and inserted editorials opposing such reductions. pp. 3078-9

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may have 1 more minute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I shall not object, but I may say that I had understood the morning hour had been concluded. We of the calendar committees have been waiting around without the opportunity to get lunch, having had the understanding that there would be a call of the calendar.

There are certain rules which govern the morning hour. I shall not object to the request of the Senator from Oregon, but I think that out of consideration for the members of the calendar committees on both sides of the aisle we should proceed as quickly as we can to the call of the calendar.

FOREST SERVICE TIMBER SALES

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator from Connecticut. So to stay within the rule, I desire to make a statement for the RECORD concerning timber sales and to place in the RECORD certain material. Then, within the 3 minutes allotted to me for that purpose under the rule, I shall make a further comment on the civil-rights bill.

On July 18, I placed in the RECORD a study by the Comptroller General on paperwork in the Forest Service timber-sale program. At that time I stated I would call upon the Forest Service to take action on the one point on which the Comptroller General recommended improvement.

Today I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the reply I received from the Forest Service showing that they have instructed all of their offices to publicize the annual timber-sale plan where the timber-sale business is sufficient to justify it.

I am pleased with this prompt action, and I know it will be of material help to the lumber industry in planning to purchase national forest timber.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., August 6, 1957.

Hon. WAYNE MORSE,

United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: This is in reply to your letter of July 24 in respect to the report you obtained from the Comptroller General on paperwork in the Forest Service. Thank you for your kind remarks on this study.

Enclosed is a copy of a circular letter which is being sent to our field organization to emphasize our policy on preparation and public circulation of annual sales program. Thank you for bringing this matter to our attention.

Sincerely yours,

RICHARD E. MCARDLE,
Chief.

By V. L. HARPER.

Regional Foresters, All Regions.

DEAR SIR: At the request of Senator MORSE the General Accounting Office recently submitted a report on Forest Service timber sale paperwork. This report was inserted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 18 (pp.

10904-10905). The GAO report raises no objections to the appraisal reports, contract forms and other types of sales records. The report does point out there is no overall Forest Service procedure which requires timber sale plans to be prepared and publicized in advance. Even though there is nothing in the Forest Service Manual to cover this specific point, we are sure that the Forest Service policy to publicize annual timber sale programs is well understood by the field organization. Most regions have instruction on preparation and circulation of annual sales plan in their regional supplements to the Forest Service Manual. The purpose of this circular letter is to be sure that all regions and all forest supervisors clearly understand the policy of the Service is to prepare and circulate annual sales programs in all areas where there is sufficient timber business and public interest to justify the procedure. A manual revision on this matter will be prepared in due course.

We do not plan to make the circulation of annual sales programs a rigid requirement for every forest. There are a few forests where the volume of timber sales is so minor and their sales activity is such a relatively small proportion of the total economic activity in their dependency zone that interest in Forest Service sales is of little consequence. However, we want to emphasize that each region should see to it that all forests do prepare and publicly circulate their annual sales program if there is practical possibility of general interest in it.

Sufficient copies of this circular are being furnished for distribution to all forest supervisors.

Very truly yours,

RICHARD E. MCARDLE,
Chief.

By V. L. HARPER.

CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, speaking within the 3-minute limitation under the rule, I point out in reply to my friend from Wyoming that for many decades the courts have been exercising their powers to protect the integrity of the courts without jury trials in contempt cases. No legislation is needed to change that practice. However, legislation is needed to require a jury trial in contempt cases. That is exactly what the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] succeeded in passing through the Senate. If it becomes law it will strike a serious blow against the power of the courts to protect the integrity of our judicial process.

THE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair). The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, morning business is concluded.

Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the call of the calendar of bills and other measures to which there is no objection, beginning with Calendar No. 11, is in order; and the clerk will proceed with the call.

BILLS AND OTHER MEASURES PASSED OVER

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 2) to create a joint congressional committee to make a full and complete study and investigation of all matters

connected with the election, succession, and duties of the President and Vice President, was announced as first in order.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Under the unanimous-consent agreement previously entered, the calendar of bills and other measures to which there is no objection is now being called; and Calendar No. 11, Senate Concurrent Resolution 2, has been announced as first in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, in view of the fact that all the bills and other measures on the calendar beginning with Calendar No. 11 and extending through Calendar No. 302, Senate bill 25, will be objected to, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar begin with Calendar No. 389.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered; and Calendar No. 389 will be stated.

BILLS AND RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 25) relating to effective dates of increases in compensation granted to wage board employees was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 931) to provide for the reorganization of the safety functions of the Federal Government, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 28) to print a compilation of materials relating to the development of the water resources of the Columbia River and its tributaries was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The concurrent resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 98) to provide for the establishment and operation of a mining and metallurgical research establishment in the State of Minnesota was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARRETT. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2406) to authorize the construction of certain works of improvement in the Niagara River for power, and other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CLARK. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1386) to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to pre-

scribe rules, standards, and instructions for the installation, inspection, maintenance, and repair of power on train brakes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2377) to amend chapter 223, title 18, United States Code, to provide for the production of statements and reports of witnesses, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CLARK. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

REVISION OF TRIBAL ROLL OF THE EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEE INDIANS, NORTH CAROLINA

The bill (H. R. 4830) to authorize revision of the tribal roll of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, North Carolina, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARRETT. Over.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, the only reason why the minority calendar committee ask that the bill be passed over is that those of us who serve on the committee believe that this bill is not proper Consent Calendar business. For that reason, we have asked that the bill go over.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, is not this bill Calendar No. 578?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is.

Mr. ERVIN. I request that the Senators who have objected withhold their objection for a moment.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I ask that the clerk again read the title of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The title of the bill will again be read.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. Calendar No. 578, House bill 4830, to authorize revision of the tribal roll of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, North Carolina, and for other purposes.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I withdraw the objection; I have no objection.

Mr. ERVIN. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 4830) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS AND OTHER MEASURES PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 7383) to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, the remarks I made a moment ago apply to this measure, Calendar No. 579. I object, for the reason that those of us on the minority calendar committee believe that the bill is not proper Consent Calendar business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2150) to revise the Federal election laws, to prevent corrupt prac-

tices in Federal elections, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CLARK. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 491) for the relief of Joanne Lea (Buffington) Lybarger was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, not because we do not believe the bill is meritorious, but because the minority calendar committee believe the bill involves issues such as the determination of what should be done with private funds of which the Congress acts only as trustees, we ask that the bill be passed over at this time, and later be brought up by motion, rather than be considered during the call of the Consent Calendar. Therefore, Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1356) to amend the anti-trust laws by vesting in the Federal Trade Commission jurisdiction to prevent monopolistic acts by certain persons engaged in commerce in meat and meat products, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2127) to amend section 3 (d) of the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 relating to the reduction in amounts of insurance of persons over the age of 65 was announced as next in order.

Mr. CLARK. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 4240) for the relief of Cornelia S. Roberts was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over, for the reason that the minority calendar committee believe the bill would establish a precedent. The bill has great merit, and probably it will be brought up later by motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection having been heard, the bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 27) to increase the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 2474) to increase the rates of basic salary of employees in the postal field service was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1168) to amend the Securities and Exchange Act, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 118) to amend rule XXVI so as to require committee reports proposing legislation or ratification of treaties, involving expenditures of

public funds, to show the estimated costs thereof, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 72) to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CLARK. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 1733) for the relief of Philip Cooperman and others was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, this is another bill which the minority calendar committee believe to have much merit; but, again, we believe it is not proper Consent Calendar business, but should be brought up by motion. Therefore, Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 6282) for the relief of the former shareholders and debenture-note holders of the Goshen Veneer Co., an Indiana corporation, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 426) amending a joint resolution making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1958, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be passed over.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS TO THE CITY OF GLOUCESTER, MASS.

The bill (S. 113) for the conveyance of certain lands of the United States to the city of Gloucester, Mass., was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia withhold his objection, so that I may submit an amendment?

Mr. TALMADGE. I withhold the objection at this time, reserving my right to object later.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1113), which had been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce with an amendment on page 1, line 3, after the word "the", to strike out "Secretary of the Treasury" and insert "Administrator, General Services Administration".

The amendment was agreed to.

SENATE
Aug 20, 1957

13. COTTON; DISASTER RELIEF. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment the following bills:
S. 314, to assist the U.S. cotton textile industry through the disposition to them of surplus cotton (S. Rept. 1056); and
S. 304, to require States to contribute from 25% to 50% of the cost of feed or seed furnished to farmers in disaster areas (S. Rept. 1055). p. 13920
14. WOOL. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H.R. 6894, to amend the Tariff Act with regard to mica, including a provision for the duty-free entry of certain wool yarn, which was added by the Senate Committee (S. Rept. 1053). p. 13920
15. PUBLIC LANDS. Passed without amendment H.R. 2237, to authorize the transfer of certain VA property to the Johnson City (Tenn.) National Farm Loan Ass'n and the East Tenn. Production Credit Ass'n. p. 13952
Passed as reported H.R. 5538, to provide that withdrawals, reservations, or restrictions of more than 5,000 acres of public lands of the U.S. for certain purposes shall not become effective until approved by an act of Congress. pp. 13955-6
16. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. 2037, to authorize performance of necessary protection work between the Yuma Project and Boulder Dam. p. 13958
17. ATOMIC ENERGY. Agreed to the conference report on H.R. 8996, AEC authorization bill for construction of certain power reactors. pp. 13968-9, 13972-4
18. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Young inserted and commended a U.S. News article, "Five Billions For Farm Aid--Where Does It All Go?", summarizing the Department's 1956 budget and program, and inserted a Time magazine article, "The \$5 Billion Farm Scandal--Every Day in Every Way It Gets Worse," which he criticized as "one of the most unfair articles I have ever read." pp. 13924-6
Sen. Aiken inserted various recommendations of the Conference on Economic Progress, urging a reduction in the number of farmers and what Sen. Aiken called "virtually a recommendation of the rural development program which is being promoted by President Eisenhower." pp. 13926-7
19. PERSONNEL. At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over S. 25, to make wage-board pay raises retroactive to 30 days after initiation of the survey, and S. 734, to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949; and at the request of Sen. Purtell passed over H.R. 2462, to adjust the basic rates of compensation of certain officers and employees. pp. 13947, 13948, 13951
At the request of Sen. Purtell, passed over S. 2127, to reduce Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance only 1% a month after 65 to a minimum of 50% of the face value (rather than 2% and 25%). p. 13948
At the request of Sen. Purtell, passed over S. 72, to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the Civil Service retirement fund. p. 13948
20. DAIRY PRODUCTS. At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over H.R. 38, to provide for the temporary free importation of casein. p. 13962
21. FIBER; WOOL. At the request of Sen. Talmadge, passed over H.R. 7096, to exempt istle or Tampico fiber from the Tariff Act of 1930. Sen. Beall proposed an amendment to the bill which would remove from the dutiable to the free list woolen yarn of less than 3 inches in length. p. 13954

22. TRANSPORTATION. Began consideration of the conference report on S. 939, relative to rendering transportation services to the Government at free or reduced rates under Sec. 22 of the ICC Act. (pp. 13998, 14005-6, 14008, 14021-4) The House agreed to the report Aug. 19.
23. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Thye inserted a resolution of the Elk River Rural Cooperative Power Ass'n urging Congress to appropriate to the AEC funds for power development with such amendments as to allow the continuation of contract procedures for construction of a nuclear reactor powerplant. p. 13920
24. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Smith, N.J., inserted a breakdown of the relative figures of the various sections of the mutual security appropriation bill, and stated the House cuts "are cause for serious concern about every category in the bill." p. 13926
- Sen. Symington inserted an editorial, "Gum-Up On Foreign Aid," criticizing the administration for not "strengthening the case for mutual security." p. 13933
- Sen. Byrd urged cuts in foreign aid, and pointed to the sums in foreign currencies generated by Public Law 480 and other programs to show that over \$1 billion in "non-appropriated, non-accountable" funds is available above the sums budgeted. pp. 13995-6
25. FOREIGN TRADE. Sens. Douglas, Case (S.D), Javits, Mansfield, and Byrd discussed the proposed increase in the lead and zinc tariff, and Sen. Douglas inserted the minority views of himself and Sen. Gore on the bill, which they termed "an attempt to undermine our reciprocal trade program." pp. 13930-2
26. FISCAL POLICY. Sen. Cooper inserted the statement of Federal Reserve Board Chairman Martin before the Finance Committee on the monetary and credit policies of the Federal Government and the present economic situation. pp. 13941-4
27. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that the Senate would resume consideration of S. 939, relative to rendering transportation services to the Government at reduced rates, on Wed., August 21, following which the Senate would possibly consider, among others, S. 25, making wage board employee pay increases retroactive to 30 days after initiation of the survey, the conference report on H.R. 4602, the veteran's housing bill, S. 2377, providing for the production of statements or reports of witnesses, and S. 1356, vesting jurisdiction over monopolistic trade practices by persons engaged in commerce in meat or meat products in the FTC. p. 14025

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

28. REA LOANS. Sen. Johnson inserted a resolution of the Nat'l Telephone Cooperative Ass'n opposing the proposed increase in REA interest rates. p. A6834
29. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Fulbright inserted an editorial discussing the cuts made in foreign aid appropriations, stating that the cuts are big but their true significance cannot be measured in terms of money, and that the President "will have to do more than read speeches and statements that are written for him, and to plead at the last moment with the leaders of Congress." pp. A6834-5
30. FARM INCOME. Extension of remarks of Sen. Johnson stating that "those of us who come from agricultural States are well aware that farmers and ranchers are not getting their share of the national income," and inserting Dr. Timm's, Texas A&M College, address, "Changing Nature of American Agriculture." pp. A6838-9

suings fiscal year. If H. R. 8076 is enacted all costs for the operation of the Board would cease 60 days thereafter.

Advice has been received from the Bureau of the Budget that there would be no objection to the submission of this report to your committee and that the Bureau concurs in the favorable recommendation of the Veterans' Administration.

Sincerely yours,

H. V. HIGLEY,
Administrator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 8076) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ORDER RELATING TO CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, in view of objections which will be registered to the consideration Calendar No. 11 through Calendar No. 264, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar begin with Calendar No. 301, and that the call of the calendar be concluded with Calendar No. 1036. We do not have committee reports on bills subsequent to Calendar No. 1036.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM V. STEPP, JR.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I ask that the message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2973) for the relief of the estate of William V. Stepp, Jr., be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2973) for the relief of the estate of William V. Stepp, Jr., and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, the bill would pay \$1,500 to the estate of a young civilian who was killed by an Army sentry in Alaska. At the time the bill was reported by the committee and passed the Senate, the provision for attorney fees was stricken since there was no indication that an attorney was involved. The committee is now informed by the author of the bill that an attorney is entitled to his fee in this case, so action to provide for fee should be taken by the Senate. I move that the Senate recede from its amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to.

CALL OF THE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the first measure in order on the calendar.

TRANSFER OF CERTAIN LANDS TO THE STATE OF MINNESOTA—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 864) to provide for the transfer of certain lands to the State of Minnesota, was announced as first in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over, Mr. President.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I desire to make a statement with reference to Calendar No. 301, for future reference. Will the Senator from Georgia withhold his objection, while I make my statement?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia withhold his objection temporarily?

Mr. TALMADGE. The objection of the calendar committee was predicated upon the objection of the Senator from Oregon. If the Senator from Oregon has no objection, the calendar committee withdraws its objection.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the Senator from Georgia is quite correct. I shall object. I desire to make a statement, because it might serve as the basis for working out a satisfactory solution.

Mr. TALMADGE. I am happy to withhold the objection in order that the Senator from Oregon may make his statement.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, under the law of 1908—title 43, United States Code, sections 1021, 1027—certain poorly drained public and Indian lands were made subject to State drainage laws. The lands could be assessed by local authorities for reclamation works and could be sold, if necessary, to enforce the assessment liens.

Reclamation efforts were unsuccessful and in the 1930's the State of Minnesota assumed the bonded indebtedness of the counties on this project.

The report does not show whether the holders of the bonds have been paid, and, if so, by what agency or subdivision of the State government.

S. 864 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell these lands to Minnesota for appraised value, less the total amount of the liens against the lands. Disposal without payment is provided where the total of the lien in any case exceeds the value of the land—the liens include interest, but the bill has been amended by the Senate Interior Committee to limit interest to that which accrued up to April 1929, when the State assumed the counties' indebtedness.

On April 3, 1957, the Department of the Interior wrote to the Senator from Montana, Mr. MURRAY, supplying, in part, the following comments on the bill:

As a matter of general policy, we could support legislation for the transfer of lands owned by the Federal Government only if the United States were to receive reasonable compensation. The Recreation Act of June 14, 1926 (43 U. S. C., 869), as amended by the act of June 4, 1954 (68 Stat. 173), authorizes the disposal of public lands to States and local governments for public purposes at a price to be fixed by this Department through appraisal or otherwise, after taking into consideration the purpose for which the lands are to be used. There are, nevertheless, sound equitable consid-

erations which would justify the deduction of the amount of the liens from the price. After the county governments collapsed financially, the State took over the county debts resulting from unwarranted and unwise drainage projects. Even though the State has no claim against the United States because of this, it does have a real financial interest in the lands.

Mr. President, in my opinion, the record is not clear as to who holds the bonds that would be redeemed under the plan set forth in the bill. We should have some information for the record to the effect that this is not a case whereby bondholders are to be bailed out by the Federal Government if it should develop that they have failed for over 25 years to get compensation from the State.

Therefore, until this matter is cleared up in the RECORD, I shall object to the bill, because under the Morse formula I will not agree to a bill which might—I do not know whether it would or not, because the record is not clear—represent a bailing out of some bondholders at the expense of the taxpayers of the United States. People make bad investments, and when they do they have no right, in my judgment, to run to the Federal Government and ask it to compensate them for their poor judgment.

I object.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, the calendar committee renews its objection, and asks that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

BILLS AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

On objection by Mr. TALMADGE, the following bills and concurrent resolution were passed over:

S. 25, a bill relating to effective dates of increases in compensation granted to wage board employees.

S. 931, a bill to provide for the reorganization of the safety functions of the Federal Government and for other purposes.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 28, a concurrent resolution to print a compilation of materials relating to the development of the water resources of the Columbia River and its tributaries.

S. 98, a bill to provide for the establishment and operation of a mining and metallurgical research establishment in the State of Minnesota.

S. 2377, a bill to amend chapter 223, title 18, United States Code, to provide for the production of statements and reports of witnesses.

S. 2150, a bill to revise the Federal election laws, to prevent corrupt practices in Federal elections, and for other purposes.

The bill (S. 491) for the relief of Joanne Lea was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I shall object—this bill appears to have great merit, but the committee believes that a precedent might be established by its

passage. Therefore we object on that basis, and that basis only. I shall not object if the bill is taken up on motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1356) to amend the anti-trust laws by vesting in the Federal Trade Commission jurisdiction to prevent monopolistic acts by certain persons engaged in commerce in meat and meat products, and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2127) to amend section 3 (d) of the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 relating to the reduction in amounts of insurance of persons over the age of 65 was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 4240) for the relief of Cornelia S. Roberts was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, this bill appears to have merit, but we ask that it go over only because it would appear to set a precedent, and we feel that it ought not be passed on the call of the calendar. However, the committee would not object if the bill were taken up on motion.

On objection by Mr. PURTELL, by request, the following bills and resolution were passed over:

S. 27, a bill to increase the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department.

H. R. 2474, an act to increase the rates of basic salary of employees in the postal field service.

S. 1168, a bill to amend the Securities and Exchange Act, as amended.

Senate Resolution 118, a resolution to amend rule XXVI so as to require committee reports proposing legislation or ratification of treaties, involving expenditure of public funds, to show the estimated costs thereof.

The bill (S. 72) to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, this bill appears to have great merit. However, the committee feels that although it is a meritorious bill, inasmuch as it involves \$119 million, we feel that it ought not be passed on the call of the calendar. For that reason we ask that it be passed over. There will be no objection from the committee if it is later taken up on motion.

The bill (H. R. 1733) for the relief of Philip Cooperman and others, was announced as next in order.

Mr. PURTELL. Over, by request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for

other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 6282) for the relief of the former shareholders and debenture noteholders of the Goshen Veneer Co., an Indiana corporation, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2672) to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to increase the salaries of certain executives of the Atomic Energy Commission, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TALMADGE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I ask that Calendar Nos. 849 to 856, both inclusive, be passed over, by request.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his request for a moment?

Mr. PURTELL. Certainly.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Does the Senator have objection to the bills being taken up on motion later?

Mr. PURTELL. In connection with any action which the Senate may decide to take after the call of the calendar, of course, I shall be acting in my capacity as an individual Senator. I have made the objection by request. I assume, however, that debate might be had on the question of appointments of judges in the various States. Any of the bills may be taken up later on motion of the majority leader, if he wishes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bills referred to will be passed over.

The bills passed over are as follows:

S. 264, a bill to provide for the appointment of a district judge for the district of Kansas.

S. 697, a bill to provide for the appointment of a district judge for the district of Maryland.

S. 2700, a bill to provide for the appointment of a district judge for the eastern, middle, and western districts of North Carolina.

S. 2701, a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the southern district of Mississippi.

S. 2702, a bill to make permanent the temporary judgeship for the district of Utah.

S. 2703, a bill to provide for the redistricting of the judicial district of North Dakota, and for other purposes.

S. 116, a bill to provide for the appointment of an additional circuit judge for the seventh circuit, and for the appointment of additional district judges for the northern district of Illinois.

S. 430, a bill to provide for the appointment of a district judge for the middle district of Tennessee.

DISTRICT JUDGE FOR KANSAS

Mr. SCHOEPPEL subsequently said: Mr. President, with respect to Calendar

No. 849, S. 264, to provide for the appointment of a district judge for the district of Kansas, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter which I have received from Joseph F. Spaniol, Jr., of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, with reference to the business in the United States District Court for the District of Kansas, and the statement attached to the letter.

There being no objection, the letter and statement were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES COURTS,
Washington, D. C., August 12, 1957.
Hon. ANDREW F. SCHOEPPEL,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR SCHOEPPEL: I am sending to you herewith three copies of a statement concerning the judicial business of the United States District Court for the District of Kansas. This was prepared last January, but the statements contained therein are still applicable.

On the accompanying tables, figures concerning the number of cases handled during the fiscal year 1957 which are now available have been inserted in ink.

I hope this will provide you with the information you requested.

Yours sincerely,

JOSEPH F. SPANIO, JR.

THE JUDICIAL BUSINESS OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS

The State of Kansas consists of a single judicial district which for many years was presided over by a single district judge. On October 16, 1945, an additional temporary judicial position was authorized and was filled on November 27, 1945, by the appointment of Judge Arthur J. Mellott, but during the next summer Kansas again became a one-judge district with the death of Judge Helvering on July 5, 1946. By the act of August 3, 1949, a permanent additional judgeship was created and Judge Delmas C. Hill was appointed. In April 1954 the Judicial Conference of the United States recommended the creation of a third judgeship for the State and reaffirmed the recommendation at its September 1954, and subsequent meetings.

Since the year 1941 the number of civil cases commenced annually in the district of Kansas has almost tripled as shown by the figures in table 1 attached hereto. For the last 10 fiscal years the total civil cases commenced and terminated each year and the number pending at the end of the year have been as follows:

Total civil cases

Fiscal year	Number of judgeships	Commenced	Terminated	Pending on June 30
1947-----	1	573	720	309
1948-----	1	491	581	219
1949-----	1	603	530	292
1950-----	2	625	557	360
1951-----	2	554	578	336
1952-----	2	555	505	386
1953-----	2	681	584	463
1954-----	2	792	665	590
1955-----	2	736	708	528
1956-----	2	800	787	541

The increase in private civil cases, which on the average consume much more judicial time per case than suits to which the United States is a party, has been proportionately

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued August 23, 1957
For actions of August 22, 1957
85th-1st, No. 153

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate concurred in certain House amendments on supplemental appropriation bill, and further conference report was submitted. Several Senators discussed administration of REA. Sen. Watkins recommended transfer of certain meat-packing regulations to FTC. Rep. Hill urged revision of basic farm laws in second session. House committee reported rice acreage bill.

SENATE

1. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1958. Agreed to the House amendments to the Senate amendments regarding poultry inspection, emergency conservation measures, and weather control (pp. 14210-11). Senate and House conferees were appointed for a further conference on two amendments not affecting this Department (pp. 14211, 14255). The House later received the conference report on these two amendments (pp. 14305).
2. MEAT PACKING. Sen. Watkins spoke in favor of S. 1356, to transfer certain functions under the Packers and Stockyards Act to the Federal Trade Commission. pp. 14249-52
3. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Barrett and several others debated the progress and administration of REA. pp. 14234-46
4. PERSONNEL. Passed with amendment S. 25, to provide that changes in pay of wage-board employees shall be effective not later than the beginning of the first pay period which begins on or after 30 days following the start of the survey. Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Carlson to provide that Saturdays and Sundays shall not be a part of the 30 days. pp. 14230, 14247-8

Sen. Johnston submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to S. 734, to revise the compensation schedules of the Classification Act. p. 14190,

5. TRANSPORTATION. Agreed to the conference report on S. 939, relating to the rendering of transportation services to the Government at free or reduced rates under Sec. 22 of the ICC Act. Rejected, 19 to 62, a motion by Sen. Kefauver to postpone further action on the bill until Jan. 30, 1958. pp. 14213-28
(The main purpose of the bill is to limit the free or reduced rates to any time of war or national emergency.) This bill will now be sent to the President.
6. D. C. STADIUM. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 1937, to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of a stadium in D. C. p. 14230
7. ATOMIC ENERGY. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 9379, the atomic energy appropriation bill for 1958 (S. Rept. 1080). p. 14187
8. FARM-CITY WEEK. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 313, designating Nov. 22-28, 1957, as National Farm-City Week (S. Rept. 1103). p. 14188
9. WILDERNESS PRESERVATION. Sen. Thye inserted a Yugoslav National Home meeting resolution opposing S. 1176, the Superior Forest wilderness preservation bill, as being too restrictive. pp. 14190-1
10. PATENTS. A Judiciary Committee study, "The International Patent System and Foreign Policy," was ordered printed as S. Doc. 63. pp. 14248-9
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader Johnson announced that S. 1356, to transfer certain meat-packing regulation to FTC, is to be debated today, and that various other bills are to be considered in the near future, including S. 314, to assist the cotton textile industry to regain a proper share of the world market. p. 14231

HOUSE

12. RICE. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H.R. 8490, to establish rice acreage allotments, prevent the expansion of such allotments, and provide for a 65% penalty payment for rice produced by supported producers outside of their allotments (H. Rept. 1236). p. 14305
13. RESEARCH; LAND. Passed without amendment S. 1962, to convey a tract of USDA land near Bowie, Md. to the Perkins Chapel Methodist Church. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 14275
14. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Hill stated that everything about the farm program was not bad, inserted a column commenting on the increase in the prices farmers received, and urged that the House consider "fundamental changes in the approach toward the solution of our agricultural difficulties" in the second session. pp. 14292-3
15. PERSONNEL. Agreed to H. Res. 406, to provide for an investigation by the House Administration Committee of the Hatch Act and other restrictions on political participation by Federal employees. pp. 14280-2
16. WATER RESOURCES. Agreed to H. Con Res. 176, to print as a House Document Part II of the Central Valley Project Documents, comprising project operating documents, which had been reported by the House Administration Committee (H. Rept. 1232). pp. 14285, 14305

Calendar No. 740

85TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 734

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 22, 1957

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina to the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, viz: On page 23, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following:

1 (e) (1) Each of the maximum and minimum rates
2 of salary contained in the second sentence of section 3 (d)
3 and in section 7 of the Act of January 3, 1946, as amended
4 (38 U. S. C. 15b (d) and 15f (a)), is hereby increased
5 by 7.5 per centum.

6 (2) Each of the rates of salary contained in section
7 3 (e) and section 3 (f) of such Act (38 U. S. C. 15b (e)
8 and (f)) is hereby increased by 7.5 per centum.

1 (3) Section 8 (d) of such Act (38 U. S. C. 15g (d))
2 is amended by striking out "\$13,760" and inserting in lieu
3 thereof "\$14,790".

4 (4) Each of the maximum and minimum rates of
5 salary contained in the last sentence of section 1403 (d)
6 and in section 1407 of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957
7 is hereby increased by 7.5 per centum.

8 (5) Each of the rates of salary contained in section
9 1403 (e) and section 1403 (f) of such Act is hereby
10 increased by 7.5 per centum.

11 (6) Each of the rates of salary increased by the fore-
12 going provisions of this subsection which is not a multiple
13 of \$5 shall be rounded to the nearest \$5 per annum.

14 (7) Section 1408 (d) of such Act is amended by
15 striking "\$13,760" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$14,790".

S. 734

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Johnston of South Carolina to the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

AUGUST 22, 1957

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued January 16, 1958
For actions of January 15, 1958
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Lands.....11,14	REA.....10	Wheat acreage.....20
Pay increases.....1,4	Small business.....8,24	Wool.....15

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee approved amendments to pay bills. House received from Interior Klamath Indian forest acquisition bill.

SENATE

1. PERSONNEL. The "Daily Digest" states as follows:

"Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Committee met in executive session and approved several amendments which will be offered as committee amendments to S. 27, to increase the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department, and S. 734, to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, both of which bills are now on the Senate Calendar. Major amendments agreed upon by the committee would (1) make the provisions of both bills effective retroactive to the first pay period after October 1, 1957, (2) provide additional \$240 temporary cost-of-living increase to postal employees in the lower five grades, and make this provision effective for 3 years instead of 2 years as in the present version of the bill, (3) change entrance level for college graduates into classified positions from grade GS-5 to GS-7, (4) raise ceiling of grade GS-18 from \$16,000 to \$17,500, and make appropriate adjustment in grades GS-15 through GS-17 to keep proper relationship between the grades, and (5) add 295 scientific positions to the Department of Defense." p. D17

An issuance from the White House, dated January 14, states as follows: "The President has promised that the Administration would support military and civilian pay legislation needed to attract and retain the trained personnel the Government must have to carry out its national defense and other activities.

". . . Last fall the President said, in withholding approval of the civilian pay bill, that an inquiry would be made into the need for adjustments in the structure of Executive Branch pay systems and that in the event this

inquiry demonstrated the need for adjustments recommendations would be made early in the next session of Congress.

"Studies that have been made on this subject, including the Cordiner Committee recommendations on civilian pay, point conclusively to the gap between Federal and non-Federal salaries. The Cordiner Committee was concerned, for the Department of Defense employs over 50% of all civilians under the Classification Act.

"Accordingly, Classification Act adjustments will be proposed to provide an increase of at least 6% to all grades of employees.

"The proposal includes as the primary objective more adequate compensation for those whose present salaries are shown to be substantially less than salaries for non-Federal employment, when compared with positions of similar responsibility. The proposed realignment of the Classification Act pay schedule affects particularly the middle and top bracket levels, which include the thousands of employees in the scientific, engineering, managerial and other professional categories.

"The changes are designed to retain, as well as recruit, in the Federal services, the hundreds of different kinds of skilled and needed professional people. This realignment will establish greater inter-grade differentials in the upper grades, thus eliminating as much as possible the compression which has occurred in those grades in recent years.

"The entrance level for college recruitment and the intermediate salary rates for scientific, professional and managerial grades are adjusted upward. In addition, pay incentives are provided for those who demonstrate marked proficiency in doing their work.

"Finally, the Administration proposal removes altogether the numerical limitations on the three highest grades. There are now only 1226 employees of a total of nearly one million under the Classification Act who can receive from \$12,900 to \$16,000 per year. The elimination of this ceiling is regarded as essential in order to permit more reasonable salaries for key scientists and executives.

"It is believed that the removal of the numerical limitation on the higher grades, the increase in the pay ceiling, the higher entrance level for college graduates and the incentive payment for high proficiency will make the pay structure of Government service more equitable to scientific and managerial personnel as well as to attract more able young people to the Government service."

HOUSE

2. FORESTRY. Received from the Interior Department a proposed bill "to amend the act terminating Federal supervision over the Klamath Indian Tribe by providing in the alternative for private or Federal acquisition of the part of the tribal forest that must be sold, and for other purposes"; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. 433.
3. STATION TRANSFERS. The Government Operations Committee ordered reported S. 1408, to provide allowances for transportation of house trailers to civilian employees of the U. S. who are transferred from one official station to another. p. D18
4. PAY INCREASES. Rep. Addonizio urged prompt passage of legislation to increase the pay of Federal employees. p. 417
5. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Hosmer reviewed the development of electric power from atomic energy, both in the U. S. and other countries. pp. 384-400

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Air Force construction bill unanimously passed by House.

Senate

Chamber Action

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Thursday, January 16, at 12 noon.

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

REPROGRAMMING OF AIR FORCE FUNDS

Committee on Appropriations: Defense Subcommittee met in executive session with representatives of the Department of the Air Force to discuss reprogramming of certain funds for their Department.

SATELLITE AND MISSILE PROGRAMS

Committee on Armed Services: Continuing its inquiry into the satellite and missile programs, Preparedness Subcommittee had as witnesses Robert Gross, president and chairman of the board, Lockheed Aircraft Corp.; Dan Kimball, president, Aerojet-General Corp.; and Lawrence A. Hyland, vice president and general manager, Hughes Aircraft Corp.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

RAILROAD SITUATION

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Surface Transportation Subcommittee continued its inquiry into the deteriorating railroad situation and its effect on the national transportation picture, with testimony from the following witnesses: W. T. Rice, president, Atlantic Coast Line, Wilmington, N. C.; John M. Budd, president, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.; Russell L. Dearmont, president, Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., St. Louis; George Alpert, president, the New Haven Railroad, New Haven, Conn.; E. S. Marsh, president, Santa Fe Lines, Chicago; and J. M. Hood, president, the American Short Line Railroad Association, Washington, D. C.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' PAY

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Committee met in executive session and approved several amendments which will be offered as committee amendments to S. 27, to increase the rates of basic compensation of

officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department, and S. 734, to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, both of which bills are now on the Senate Calendar. Major amendments agreed upon by the committee would (1) make the provisions of both bills effective retroactive to the first pay period after October 1, 1957, (2) provide additional \$240 temporary cost-of-living increase to postal employees in the lower five grades, and make this provision effective for 3 years instead of 2 years as in the present version of the bill, (3) change entrance level for college graduates into classified positions from grade GS-5 to GS-7, (4) raise ceiling of grade GS-18 from \$16,000 to \$17,500, and make appropriate adjustment in grades GS-15 through GS-17 to keep proper relationship between the grades, and (5) add 295 scientific positions to the Department of Defense.

The committee ordered favorably reported S. Res. 208, authorizing committee to investigate certain matters under its jurisdiction, and providing \$50,000 therefor, S. Res. 210, authorizing committee to employ an additional clerical assistant, and the nomination of Edson Sessions, to be Deputy Postmaster General.

Prior to this action, in a morning executive session, Federal Employees Compensation Subcommittee approved for full committee action the above listed amendments to S. 27 and S. 734.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Committee on Public Works: Subcommittee on Roads continued its hearings to review the national highway program with testimony from Highway Administrator Bertram D. Tallamy, who did not conclude his remarks, and will continue on Friday, January 17.

Also on Friday, the subcommittee will hear Senator Aiken and a delegation from Vermont with regard to a highway matter in their State.

COMMITTEE FUNDS, AND GRATUITY RESOLUTIONS

Committee on Rules and Administration: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported with amendment S. Res. 209, authorizing investigation of

problems of American small and independent business, and providing \$90,000 therefor, and S. Res. 213, authorizing Committee on Public Works to employ additional assistants and consultants, and providing \$75,000 therefor; without amendment S. Res. 212, authorizing Com-

mittee on Armed Services to investigate certain matters relative to the common defense, and providing \$190,000 therefor; and three original resolutions authorizing payment of gratuities to survivors of deceased Senate employees.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 39 public bills, H. R. 9994-10032; 10 private bills, H. R. 10033-10042; and 9 resolutions, H. J. Res. 498-500, H. Con. Res. 237 and 238, and H. Res. 436-439, were introduced.

Pages 400, 402, 433-434

Bill Reported: One report was filed as follows: H. Res. 437, providing for the consideration of, 2 hours of debate on, and making in order the consideration of a committee substitute amendment to, H. R. 9739, authorizing establishment and development of certain Air Force installations (H. Rept. 1280).

Page 433

Committee Appointment: The Speaker announced the appointment of Representative Hosmer to membership on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Page 384

Committee Election: Adopted H. Res. 436, electing Representative Frazier to membership on the Committee on Ways and Means.

Page 400

Order of Business: The calling of the Consent and Private Calendars on Monday and Tuesday next was dispensed with pursuant to a unanimous-consent request.

Page 402

Air Force Construction: By a record vote of 373 yeas to no nays the House passed H. R. 9739, to authorize certain construction for the Department of the Air Force. A committee substitute amendment that supplied new text for the bill was adopted. Also adopted an amendment to authorize the creation of an agency to consolidate and develop certain advanced research projects. The cost of the program is estimated at \$549,670,000. H. Res. 437, the rule providing for the consideration of the bill, had been adopted earlier by a voice vote.

Pages 402-414

Program for Thursday: Adjourned at 3:22 p. m. until Thursday, January 16, at 12 o'clock noon, when the House will receive a Presidential message on agriculture.

Committee Meetings

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Committee on Armed Services: Continued executive consideration of certain aspects of the national defense

program. Heard further testimony from Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy and Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Committee on Banking and Currency: Continued hearings on S. 1451 and H. R. 7026, Financial Institutions Act. Testimony was received from members of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

GAO—MISCELLANY

Committee on Government Operations: Met in executive session and approved the report, General Accounting Office in Europe. Also ordered favorably reported to the House the following bills:

H. R. 6995 (amended), to provide for the conveyance of certain United States property to the city of Roseburg, Oreg.; and

S. 1408, to provide allowances for transportation of house trailers to civilian employees of the United States who are transferred from one official station to another.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Committee on Government Operations: Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization held hearing relating to Federal scientific research activities. Testimony was received from representatives of the National Science Foundation.

MILITARY AIR SERVICE

Committee on Government Operations: Subcommittee on Military Operations continued hearings relative to operation of the Military Air Transport Service in relation to commercial air carriers. Adjourned until Friday, January 17.

RECLAMATION

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation held hearing on H. R. 6035, 7295, 2452, 2521, and 9969, similar bills, relating to the construction of the San Luis unit of the Central Valley project, California. Received testimony from Interior Department and other witnesses.

SUBSCRIPTION TELEVISION

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Continued hearings on subscription television and received

January 14, 1958

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

OUTLINE OF MILITARY AND CIVILIAN
PAY ADJUSTMENTS PROPOSED BY THE
ADMINISTRATION

The President has promised that the Administration would support military and civilian pay legislation needed to attract and retain the trained personnel the Government must have to carry out its national defense and other activities. Appropriate legislative requests will shortly be submitted to Congress on three main categories: military, classified and postal services.

Military Pay

Last May the Defense Advisory Committee, headed by Ralph J. Cordiner, concluded its report on military and civilian compensation. This report has been thoroughly reviewed by the Department of Defense and the White House. As a result of this review, there is full support for the pay principles recommended by the Cordiner Committee.

The Administration military pay proposal is designed to place greater emphasis on meritorious performance and less on monetary reward for length of service. In this manner, the currently excessive turnover of key officers and enlisted men will be reduced, and the Armed Forces will be better able to fill the need for trained and experienced manpower required to operate modern weapon systems.

The new military pay structure includes the following features:

1. An increase in the number of grades to provide a more precise delineation of levels of responsibility.
2. Adoption of a step-in-grade system which bases pay on achievement, yet provides recognition for experience in grade.
3. New pay scales which relate pay to responsibility.
4. Special incentives for noncareer officers to serve beyond their obligated period of service.
5. A minimum 6% increase in base pay for all personnel with over two years' service.

more

The pay proposal being recommended together with the required management controls are felt to offer the only long-range solution to the military manpower problem.

Classified Employee Pay

Last fall the President said, in withholding approval of the civilian pay bill, that an inquiry would be made into the need for adjustments in the structure of Executive Branch pay systems and that in the event this inquiry demonstrated the need for adjustments recommendations would be made early in the next session of Congress.

Studies that have been made on this subject, including the Cordiner Committee recommendations on civilian pay, point conclusively to the gap between Federal and non-Federal salaries. The Cordiner Committee was concerned, for the Department of Defense employs over 50% of all civilians under the Classification Act.

Accordingly, Classification Act adjustments will be proposed to provide an increase of at least 6% to all grades of employees.

The proposal includes as the primary objective more adequate compensation for those whose present salaries are shown to be substantially less than salaries for non-Federal employment, when compared with positions of similar responsibility. The proposed realignment of the Classification Act pay schedule affects particularly the middle and top bracket levels, which include the thousands of employees in the scientific, engineering, managerial and other professional categories.

The changes are designed to retain, as well as recruit, in the Federal services, the hundreds of different kinds of skilled and needed professional people. This realignment will establish greater inter-grade differentials in the upper grades, thus eliminating as much as possible the compression which has occurred in those grades in recent years.

The entrance level for college recruitment and the intermediate salary rates for scientific, professional and managerial grades are adjusted upward. In addition, pay incentives are provided for those who demonstrate marked proficiency in doing their work.

Finally, the Administration proposal removes altogether the numerical limitations on the three highest grades. There are now only 1226 employees of a total of nearly one million under the Classification Act who can receive from \$12,900 to \$16,000 per year. The elimination of this ceiling is regarded as essential in order to permit more reasonable salaries for key scientists and executives.

It is believed that the removal of the numerical limitation on the higher grades, the increase in the pay ceiling, the higher entrance

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level for college graduates and the incentive payment for high proficiency will make the pay structure of Government service more equitable to scientific and managerial personnel as well as to attract more able young people to the Government service.

Postal Employees Pay

There will also be proposed a general pay increase of 6% for all postal employees. A general reclassification of the pay system was substantially accomplished for the postal service in 1955. This proposal will also include a request that present law be amended to authorize the employment of new postal employees up to the middle of the range within existing grades, in high pay localities, rather than at the lowest step of each grade.

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Comparable revisions also are being submitted for other statutory pay systems. Among others, these include Foreign Service Act employees and such systems as the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration.

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JAN. 16, 1958

burley tobacco, but not to exceed the higher of the 1957 level or 90 percent of parity.

Repeals those provisions of law requiring that middling 7/8-inch cotton be the standard grade for purposes of parity and price support.

Changes the minimum support level on dairy products from 75 to 60 percent of parity.

Extends the special milk program for children for two years, i.e., until June 30, 1960, at the present level of \$75 million a year, and extends for two years, i.e., until December 31, 1960, the special program for making dairy products available to the military agencies and veterans' hospitals.

Amends the law relating to the CCC Advisory Board to provide that a specific duty of the Board shall be to make recommendations to the Secretary as to price support levels and the establishment of national marketing quotas and acreage allotments, and to require the Secretary to consult with the Board in establishing price support levels and national marketing quotas and acreage allotments.

Increases the membership of the Advisory Board from 5 to 7; requires that members be appointed by the President, subject to Senate confirmation; and provides for staggered terms of office.

Extends Titles I and II of Public Law 480 for one year, i.e., until June 30, 1959, and increases the amount authorized under Title I from \$4 billion to \$5,500,000,000.

35. PERSONNEL. S. 3011, by Sen. Neuberger, for himself and Sen. Morse, to provide for an effective system of personnel administration for the Executive Branch of the Government; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 475-6

S. 3034, by Sen. Murray, to authorize the training of the employees of the U. S. Dept. of Interior at public or private facilities; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

S. 3052, by Sen. Carlson, to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 483-5

H. R. 10064, by Rep. Morrison, to adjust the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

36. DAIRY INDUSTRY. S. 3002, by Sen. Humphrey, to extend the special milk program for an additional 2-year period; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 472-3

H. R. 10043, by Rep. Abernethy, to provide an adequate, balanced, and orderly flow of milk and dairy products in interstate and foreign commerce; to Agriculture Committee.

H. R. 10060, by Rep. Laird, to provide for a national self-help dairy stabilization program and to provide for an adequate, balanced and orderly flow of milk and dairy products in interstate and foreign commerce; to Agriculture Committee.

H. R. 10073, by Rep. Winstead, to provide minimum price-support levels for whole milk and butterfat during the 2-year period beginning April 1, 1958; to Agriculture Committee.

37. FARM PROGRAM. H. R. 10051, by Rep. Dixon, H. R. 10052, by Rep. Teague, and H. R. 10053, by Rep. Williams, N. Y. These bills are similar to H. R. 10050 and S. 3049. Remarks of authors of S. 3049. PP. 482-3. Remarks of author of H. R. 10051. p. 447

27. RECLAMATION. Sen. Murray commended and inserted Sen. Anderson's speech explaining the situation confronting the Nation with respect to the reclamation program and urging a reappraisal of the program and policies. pp. A300-2
Extension of remarks of Rep. Aspinall stating that a certain magazine article was a "vicious and unjustified attack on Federal reclamation projects," and inserting Mr. Earl Coe's statement refuting these changes. pp. A354-5
28. TOBACCO. Rep. Beckworth inserted tobacco statistics which were furnished to him by this Department. pp. A308-22
29. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Sen. Thye inserted a Mankato Creamery Ass'n resolution urging that dairy price supports be maintained at their present level. p. A334
Sen. Proxmire inserted a Ripon, Wis., Chamber of Commerce telegram opposing the proposed reduction in dairy price supports. pp. A338-9
30. STATEHOOD. Sen. Humphrey inserted an editorial favoring statehood for Alaska and Hawaii. pp. A334-5
Del. Burns inserted an editorial favoring statehood. pp. A359-60
31. FAMILY FARM. Extension of remarks of Sen. Yarborough stating that only a comparatively limited number of Americans other than farmers "recognize the plight of the family farmer as one of the most critical problems facing the Nation." pp. A339-40
32. CIVIL SERVICE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Boland commending the Civil Service System and inserting an article, "Civil Service Has Come A Long Way in 75 Years." pp. A366-7.
33. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Engle discussing the GAO audit report on the Central Valley project, Calif., and inserting several articles in connection with this report. pp. A383-4.

BILLS INTRODUCED

34. FARM PROGRAM. H. R. 10050, by Rep. Hill, and S. 3049, by Sen. Hickenlooper (for himself and Sens. Dirksen, Martin (Iowa), and Bricker. These bills are identical to the proposed bill which was submitted by the Department to carry out parts of the President's farm message. The proposed legislation, which would be cited as the "Farm, Food and Fiber Act," provides as follows:
- Amends the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to authorize the Secretary to increase, up to 50 percent, the national marketing quota or acreage allotment for any basic agricultural commodity where in the interests of the welfare of the agricultural economy he determines such action is necessary for specified reasons. The Secretary would be required to consult with the CCC Advisory Board in establishing national marketing quotas and acreage allotments.
- Discontinues acreage allotments on corn.
- Removes the present requirements for supporting basic commodities at minimum levels ranging between 75 and 90 percent of parity, depending on the supply, and for tobacco, at 90 percent of parity; and substitutes authority for supports at a level not less than 60 or more than 90 percent of parity, determined after considering the 8 guidelines specified in the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (Sec. 401 (b)).
- Provides for price support for tobacco at 50 percent of parity if marketing quotas are disapproved, as is provided for the other basic commodities.
- Repeals Section 2 of the Act of July 28, 1945, requiring supports on fire-cured tobacco at 75 percent of the loan rate for burley tobacco, and on dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobacco at 66-2/3 percent of the loan rate for

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 3052

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 16, 1958

Mr. CARLSON introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

A BILL

To revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as "The Classification Act
4 Amendments of 1958."

5 SEC. 2. (a) Subsection (b) of section 603 of the Clas-
6 sification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1113 (b))
7 is amended to read as follows:

1 “(b) the compensation schedule for the General Sched-
2 ule shall be as follows:

“Grade	Per annum rates						
GS-1-----	\$2, 855	\$2, 945	\$3, 035	\$3, 125	\$3, 215	\$3, 305	\$3, 395
GS-2-----	3, 140	3, 230	3, 320	3, 410	3, 500	3, 590	3, 680
GS-3-----	3, 370	3, 460	3, 550	3, 640	3, 730	3, 820	3, 910
GS-4-----	3, 625	3, 715	3, 805	3, 895	3, 985	4, 075	4, 165
GS-5-----	3, 895	4, 040	4, 185	4, 330	4, 475	4, 620	4, 765
GS-6-----	4, 325	4, 470	4, 615	4, 760	4, 905	5, 050	5, 195
GS-7-----	4, 800	4, 945	5, 090	5, 235	5, 380	5, 525	5, 670
GS-8-----	5, 270	5, 415	5, 560	5, 705	5, 850	5, 995	6, 140
GS-9-----	5, 770	5, 915	6, 060	6, 205	6, 350	6, 495	6, 640
GS-10-----	6, 270	6, 415	6, 560	6, 705	6, 850	6, 995	7, 140
GS-11-----	6, 880	7, 110	7, 340	7, 570	7, 800	8, 030	
GS-12-----	8, 150	8, 380	8, 610	8, 840	9, 070	9, 300	
GS-13-----	9, 675	9, 905	10, 135	10, 365	10, 595	10, 825	
GS-14-----	11, 105	11, 335	11, 565	11, 795	12, 025	12, 255	
GS-15-----	13, 000	13, 425	13, 850	14, 275	14, 700		
GS-16-----	14, 500	15, 000	15, 500	16, 000	16, 500		
GS-17-----	16, 000	16, 500	17, 000	17, 500	18, 000		
GS-18-----	18, 000	18, 500	19, 000	19, 500”			

3 (b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and em-
4 ployees to whom this section applies shall be initially ad-
5 justed as follows:

6 (1) If the officer or employee (other than an officer or
7 employee subject to paragraph 4 of this subsection) is re-
8 ceiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective
9 date of this section at one of the scheduled or longevity
10 rates of a grade in the General Schedule of the Classification
11 Act of 1949, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation
12 at the corresponding scheduled or longevity rate in effect
13 on and after such date.

14 (2) If the officer or employee (other than an officer
15 or employee subject to paragraph 4 of this subsection) is
16 receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effec-
17 tive date of this section at a rate between two scheduled or
18 two longevity rates, or between a scheduled and a longevity

1 rate, of a grade in the General Schedule, he shall receive
2 a rate of basic compensation at the higher of the two corre-
3 sponding rates in effect on and after such date.

4 (3) If the officer or employee (other than an officer or
5 employee subject to paragraph 4 of this subsection) is re-
6 ceiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective
7 date of this section at a rate in excess of the maximum
8 longevity rate of his grade, or in excess of the maximum
9 scheduled rate of his grade if there is no longevity rate for
10 his grade, he shall receive basic compensation at the maxi-
11 mum longevity rate or the maximum scheduled rate, as the
12 case may be, of his grade in effect on and after such date.

13 (4) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
14 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this
15 section at a rate established as a result of the operation of
16 section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended
17 (5 U. S. C. 1133), he shall receive a rate of basic com-
18 pensation at the scheduled rate in effect on the effective date
19 of this section to which he would have been entitled under
20 the provisions of section 701 of the Classification Act of
21 1949 (5 U. S. C. 1121) had said section 803 not been
22 enacted.

23 (5) Officers and employees receiving a rate of basic
24 compensation authorized by law, immediately prior to the
25 effective date of this section, which is in excess of the

1 appropriate rate of basic compensation as determined under
2 paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4) of this subsection shall
3 continue to receive such rate, until they leave such position
4 or are entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher
5 rate by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of
6 1949.

7 SEC. 3. (a) Section 505 of the Classification Act of
8 1949, as amended (69 Stat. 179, as amended by 70 Stat.
9 762) is further amended to read as follows:

10 "SEC. 505. No positions shall be placed in grade 16,
11 17, or 18 of the General Schedule except by action of, or
12 after prior approval by, a majority of the Civil Service
13 Commissioners."

14 (b) The following parts of laws are hereby repealed:

15 (1) Section 104 of the Department of Commerce and
16 Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 234;
17 Public Law 121, Eighty-fourth Congress) ;

18 (2) That part of the paragraph under the heading
19 "Federal Prison System" and under the subheading "Sal-
20 aries and Expenses, Bureau of Prisons" contained in the De-
21 partment of Justice Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 273;
22 title II of Public Law 133, Eighty-fourth Congress) ; which
23 reads as follows: "*Provided further*, That the Attorney
24 General hereafter is authorized, without regard to the Classi-
25 fication Act of 1949, to place three positions in grade GS-16

1 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act
2 of 1949”;

3 (3) Section 206 of the Public Works Appropriation
4 Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 360; Public Law 163, Eighty-fourth
5 Congress) ;

6 (4) The second paragraph under the heading “Civil
7 Functions, Department of the Army” and under the subhead-
8 ing “Administrative Provisions” contained in title III of
9 the Public Works Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 364;
10 Public Law 163, Eighty-fourth Congress) ;

11 (5) The heading “Commodity Credit Corporation” and
12 the paragraph thereunder contained in chapter I of the
13 Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 451;
14 Public Law 219, Eighty-fourth Congress) ;

15 (6) That part of section 205 (a) of the Small Business
16 Act of 1953, as amended by an Act entitled “An Act to
17 amend the Small Business Act of 1953” (69 Stat. 547;
18 Public Law 268, Eighty-fourth Congress) which reads as
19 follows:

20 “Subject to the standards and procedures under section
21 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, not to
22 exceed fifteen positions in the Small Business Administra-
23 tion may be placed in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General
24 Schedule established by that Act, and any such positions shall
25 be additional to the number authorized by such section.”

1 (7) The last paragraph under the heading “General
2 Services Administration” contained in the Independent
3 Offices Appropriation Act, 1957 (70 Stat. 345; Public
4 Law 623, Eighty-fourth Congress) ;

5 (8) Section 302 of the Act entitled “An Act to adjust
6 the compensation of the heads of the executive departments
7 and of certain other officials of the Federal Government,
8 and for other purposes” (70 Stat. 743; Public Law 854,
9 Eighty-fourth Congress) ;

10 (9) Section 503 of the Act entitled “An Act to adjust
11 the compensation of the heads of the executive departments
12 and of certain other officials of the Federal Government,
13 and for other purposes” (70 Stat. 762; Public Law 854,
14 Eighty-fourth Congress) ;

15 (10) That part of section 3 (a) of the Fish and Wild-
16 life Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 1120; Public Law 1024, Eighty-
17 fourth Congress) which reads as follows: “at grades GS-17
18 each”;

19 (11) Subsection 2 (d) (5) of the Airways Moderni-
20 zation Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 350; Public Law 85-133) ;

21 (12) That part of section 205 of the Public Works Ap-
22 propriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 423, Public Law 85-167) ,
23 which reads as follows: “the position of Administrator of
24 the Southeastern Power Administration shall be in grade
25 GS-18 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, but

1 without regard to the numerical limitation contained in sec-
2 tion 505 of said Act;”.

3 (c) Positions in grades 16, 17, or 18, as the case may
4 be, of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949,
5 as amended, immediately prior to the effective date of this
6 Act, shall remain, on and after such effective date, in their
7 respective grades, until other action is taken under the pro-
8 visions of section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 as
9 in effect on and after such effective date.

10 (d) Section 1102 of the Classification Act of 1949, as
11 amended (63 Stat. 971, 5 U. S. C. 1073), is amended to
12 read as follows:

13 “SEC. 1102. The Commission shall prepare and submit
14 to the President an annual report with respect to the rates
15 of compensation under, and the administration of, this Act.
16 This report shall include a statement of the total number of
17 positions placed in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18 under
18 section 505 of this Act during the year, the number of posi-
19 tions placed in each of such grades during the year, the
20 total number of positions in grades GS-16, GS-17, and
21 GS-18 in existence at the close of the year, the number
22 of positions in existence in each of such grades at the close
23 of the year, and such other information as the Commission
24 may deem appropriate. The President shall submit an
25 annual report to the Congress which shall contain, among

1 other matters, such recommendations, based upon the report
2 of the Commission, as he may deem advisable.”

3 SEC. 4. (a) (1) Clause (2) of that paragraph of sec-
4 tion 602 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5
5 U. S. C. 1112), which defines the level of difficulty and
6 responsibility of work in grade 5 of the General Schedule
7 (GS-5) is amended to read as follows:

8 “(2) To perform, under immediate supervision, and
9 with little opportunity for the exercise of independent judg-
10 ment, simple and elementary work requiring professional,
11 scientific, or technical training; or”.

12 (2) Clause (2) of that paragraph of the same section
13 which defines the level of difficulty and responsibility of work
14 in grade 7 of the General Schedule (GS-7) is amended to
15 read as follows:

16 “(2) Under immediate or general supervision, to per-
17 form somewhat difficult work requiring (A) professional,
18 scientific, or technical training, and (B) to a limited extent,
19 the exercise of independent technical judgment; or”.

20 (b) The Civil Service Commission shall exercise its
21 authority to issue such standards or regulations as may be
22 necessary for the administration of subsection (a) of this
23 section.

24 SEC. 5. The Classification Act of 1949, as amended,

1 is further amended by inserting after section 701 thereof
2 a new section to read as follows:

3 “SEC. 702. (a) The head of any department or agency
4 may grant within-grade advancements in compensation in
5 recognition of continuing performance substantially above
6 that ordinarily required in the type of position concerned.
7 An advancement under this section shall be in addition to
8 those under section 701 and shall not be construed to be
9 an equivalent increase in compensation within the meaning
10 of subsection (a) of section 701.

11 “(b) No advancement under this section shall exceed
12 one step-increase and no employee shall be eligible for more
13 than one advancement under this section within each of the
14 time periods specified in section 701.”

15 SEC. 6. Section 704 of the Classification Act of 1949,
16 as amended, is hereby repealed.

17 SEC. 7. Section 801 of the Classification Act of 1949,
18 as amended, is amended to read as follows:

19 “SEC. 801. All new appointments shall be made at the
20 minimum rate of the appropriate grade, except that the head
21 of any department or agency may (a) in accordance with
22 standards prescribed or approved by the Civil Service Com-
23 mission, appoint eligible individuals who have qualifications

1 clearly above the average expected of qualified eligibles for
2 the position concerned at such higher rate or rates of a grade
3 as the Civil Service Commission may designate for this pur-
4 pose, and (b) make new appointments at rates above the
5 minimum when this will make it possible to match the
6 appointee's salary immediately prior to appointment, but no
7 such appointment shall be made at a rate higher than the
8 lowest rate which equals or exceeds an appointee's salary
9 rate immediately prior to appointment."

10 SEC. 8. Subsection (b) of section 802 of the Classifica-
11 tion Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1132), is
12 amended to read as follows:

13 "(b) Any officer or employee who is promoted or
14 transferred to a position in a higher grade shall receive
15 basic compensation at the lowest scheduled or longevity rate
16 of such higher grade which exceeds his existing rate of basic
17 compensation by not less than two step-increases of the
18 grade from which he is promoted or transferred. If, in the
19 case of any officer or employee so promoted or transferred
20 who is receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of
21 the maximum longevity rate for his grade or the maximum
22 scheduled rate of his grade if there is no longevity rate for
23 his grade under section 604, section 1105 (b), or any other
24 provision of law, there is no scheduled or longevity rate in
25 such higher grade which is at least two step-increases above

1 his existing rate of basic compensation, he shall receive (A)
2 the maximum longevity rate of such higher grade or the
3 maximum scheduled rate of such higher grade if there is no
4 longevity rate for such grade, or (B) his existing rate of
5 basic compensation, if such existing rate is higher.”

6 SEC. 9. (a) As used in this section the term “depart-
7 ment” means the executive departments and the independent
8 establishments and agencies of the executive branch of the
9 Government.

10 (b) The President may authorize the head of any de-
11 partment to establish civilian positions within the depart-
12 ment, in such numbers as the President considers necessary
13 to carry out the research and development functions of the
14 department that require the services of specially qualified
15 scientific or professional personnel.

16 (c) Subject to the approval of the Civil Service Com-
17 mission as to rates, the head of a department may fix the
18 compensation for positions established in his department
19 under subsection (b). However, the compensation may not
20 be less than \$12,500 or more than \$19,000 a year.

21 (d) Positions established under subsection (b) are in
22 the classified civil service of the United States. However,
23 if the Civil Service Commission or a person designated by
24 it approves a proposed appointee’s qualifications, no com-
25 petitive examination may be required.

1 (e) The head of each department shall report to Con-
2 gress, not later than February 1 of each year, on the num-
3 ber of positions established under subsection (b) in his
4 department during the preceding calendar year. The report
5 shall list the name, rate of compensation, functions, and
6 qualifications of each incumbent. However, the head of a
7 department may omit any item if he considers that a full
8 public report on it would be detrimental to the national
9 security. In such a case, he shall present the information,
10 in executive session, to such committees of the Senate and
11 the House of Representatives as are designated by the pre-
12 siding officers of those bodies.

13 (f) The following law and parts of laws are repealed:

14 (1) The second sentence of section 12 of the Act of
15 May 29, 1884, as amended (21 U. S. C. 113a) ;

16 (2) Section 208 (g) of the Public Health Service Act,
17 as amended (42 U. S. C. 210 (g)) ;

18 (3) The Act of August 1, 1947, as amended (5 U. S. C.
19 158) ;

20 (4) Sections 1581, 1582, 4021, 7471, and 9021 of
21 title 10, United States Code; and

22 (5) Subsection 2 (d) (6) of the Airways Moderni-
23 zation Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 350; Public Law 85-133) .

24 (g) Title 10, United States Code, is amended as
25 follows:

1 (1) The analysis of chapter 81 is amended by striking
2 out the following items:

3 “1581. Appointment: professional and scientific services.”;

4 and

5 “1582. Professional and scientific services: reports to Con-
6 gress on appointments.”;

7 (2) The analysis of chapter 373 is amended by striking
8 out the following item:

9 “4021. Appointment: professional and scientific services.”

10 (3) The analysis of chapter 873 is amended by striking
11 out the following item:

12 “9021. Appointment: professional and scientific services.”

13 (h) The enactment of this section does not affect any
14 position existing, on the day before the effective date of this
15 section, under authority of the laws or parts of laws repealed
16 by this section, the compensation attached to any such posi-
17 tion, and any incumbent thereof, his appointment thereto,
18 and his right to receive the compensation attached thereto,
19 until appropriate action is taken under subsection (c) of this
20 section.

21 SEC. 10. Any appropriation required to be apportioned
22 pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended,
23 may be apportioned on a basis indicating the need for a
24 supplemental or deficiency estimate of appropriation to the
25 extent necessary to permit payment of such increases as may

1 be granted officers and employees of the Federal Govern-
2 ment and of the Municipal Government of the District of
3 Columbia whose rates of compensation are fixed by admin-
4 istrative action pursuant to law (except those rates applying
5 to wage board employees, which are adjusted from time to
6 time in accordance with prevailing rates), but only to the
7 extent that such increases do not exceed the increases pro-
8 vided in section 2 of this Act for corresponding rates of
9 compensation in the appropriate schedule or scale of pay.

10 SEC. 11. This Act shall take effect on the first day of
11 the first pay period after enactment into law.

A BILL

To revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CARLSON

JANUARY 16, 1958

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

specific duty of the Board shall be to make recommendations to the Secretary as to price support levels and the establishment of national marketing quotas and acreage allotments, and to require the Secretary to consult with the Board in establishing price support levels and national marketing quotas and acreage allotments; (2) increases the membership of the Advisory Board from 5 to 7; requires that members be appointed by the President, subject to Senate confirmation; and provides for staggered terms of office.

Section 8: Extends titles I and II of Public Law 480 for 1 year, i. e., until June 30, 1959, and increases the amount authorized under title I from \$4 billion to \$5,500,000,000.

INCREASED MILEAGE ALLOWANCE FOR RURAL MAIL CARRIERS

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to increase the mileage allowance for the rural mail carriers.

There are approximately 32,000 rural letter carriers in the United States, and each day they drive the equivalent of 60 times around the earth. The history of the great service these workers have given the people living in rural areas is well known. Although this service has been generally good despite bad weather and other factors, all is not well with our men who carry the mail to the out-of-town areas. With cost of living advances over the past several years, most rural letter carriers have found that they are having to bear part of the costs of transportation for their routes. Their present allowance was set in 1951.

For example, statistics show that the price of tires has gone up 30 percent; the price of gas and oil is up 18 percent; the price of tools and parts is up 70 percent; taxes are up 42 percent; and insurance costs have climbed 27 percent.

To help meet this need, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to increase the basic equipment maintenance allowance for rural carriers from 9 cents per mile to 11 cents per mile, and to provide for a minimum allowance of \$4.50 per day.

I ask unanimous consent that a statement, prepared by me, relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3050) to increase the equipment maintenance allowance for rural carriers, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. YARBOROUGH (for himself and Mr. PROXMIRE), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

The statement presented by Mr. YARBOROUGH is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR YARBOROUGH

The bill was to increase the basic equipment maintenance allowance for rural carriers from 9 cents per mile to 11 cents per mile, and provide for a minimum allowance of \$4.50 per day.

In practice, this would mean that a carrier with a route of 41 miles or less would re-

ceive the minimum allowance of \$4.50, whereas carriers with routes of over 41 miles would receive 11 cents per mile.

Present law provides that an additional allowance may be paid to carriers serving heavily patronized routes of not to exceed a total of \$3 per day when combined with the regular 9-cent-per-mile allowance. In other words, a carrier serving a route of 33 miles or less deemed to be a heavily patronized route, receives 9 cents per mile and may be given an additional allowance which will not exceed a total of \$3 per day. Carriers having routes of over 33 miles can receive nothing extra because the 9 cents per mile gives them in excess of \$3 per day.

The proposed bill provides that the Postmaster General may give carriers an additional allowance of not to exceed \$2.50 per day for serving heavily patronized routes, in addition to their basic mileage or minimum daily allowance, without regard to the length of their route.

CLASSIFICATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1958

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, during the first session of the 85th Congress a pay bill was passed in both Houses of Congress and was submitted to the President. In his Memorandum of Disapproval, the President stated that an inquiry would be made into the need for adjustments in the structure of executive branch pay systems and that in the event this inquiry demonstrated the need for adjustments, recommendations would be made early in the next session of Congress. After many studies by the executive branch of the Government, agreement has been reached on pay proposals that would cost the Government \$1,052,000,000, and I can definitely advise the Senate that this legislation has the approval of the President of the United States. Today I am introducing bills for pay increases for both postal and classified employees.

I am introducing for appropriate reference a bill to amend the Classification Act of 1949, as amended and for other purposes. The objectives of this bill are:

First. To relieve pay inequities among the various grades under the Classification Act by realigning the various pay levels.

Second. To provide increases in pay rates as are required to place the Government in a reasonably competitive position in the labor market.

Third. To provide flexibility and greater monetary incentive for the reward of unusual talent, high proficiency and higher degrees of skills and training.

Fourth. To adjust upward the entrance pay level for professional, scientific and managerial personnel.

Fifth. To remove the numerical limitations on the so-called supergrade positions, and

Sixth. To remove the numerical limitations on the number of positions authorized in the scientific and professional categories and receiving pay at levels authorized under Public Law 313, and to provide for a possible wider use of this authority.

It has now become abundantly clear that there is need for equitable adjust-

ments along the lines of the proposals contained in this bill. Along with others who have studied this problem, the Defense Advisory Committee on Professional and Technical Compensation, chaired by Ralph J. Cordiner, has reported a very considerable gap between Federal and non-Federal salaries, especially in the upper level pay brackets. The Cordiner Committee recommended to the President that corrective action be taken. The findings of this and other study groups have formed the basis for the recommendations we are now making for the consideration of the Congress. I believe you will find the bill to be a realistic and reasonable approach to what is rapidly becoming a very serious problem in the administration of our defense and other essential Government programs.

Under this bill, which the President has approved and supports fully, adjustments will be made to provide an increase of at least 6 percent to all grades of employees. However, its primary objective is to provide more adequate compensation to those whose present salaries are shown to be substantially less than salaries for non-Federal employment, when compared with positions of similar responsibility. The proposed realignment of the Classification Act pay schedule would particularly affect the middle and top bracket levels, which include the thousands of employees in the scientific, engineering, managerial, and other professional categories. This realignment will establish greater intergrade differentials in the upper grades, thus eliminating as much as possible the compression which has occurred in these grades in recent years. In order to do this, employees in grades GS-11 through GS-14 would get an approximate 7½ percent increase, while those from GS-15 through GS-18 would be increased proportionately so as to permit the GS-18 to receive a salary of \$18,000 per year.

Also, as I have said previously, the entrance level for college recruitment and the intermediate salary rates for scientific, professional, and managerial positions would be adjusted upward. In addition, pay incentives would be provided for those who demonstrate marked proficiency in doing their work.

The proposed bill would remove altogether the numerical limitations on the three highest grades. There are now only 1,226 employees of a total of nearly 1 million under the Classification Act who can receive from \$12,900 to \$16,000 per year. Of these 1,226, only 130 can receive \$16,000 per year under the Classification Act.

The elimination of this ceiling is regarded as essential to permit more reasonable salaries for those key scientists and executives carrying the heavy burdens of leadership and decision. The bill would also remove the statutory limitation on the number of scientific and professional positions that can be established under pay rates as now provided in Public Law 313, and would provide that the President can authorize these positions for any agency and in any num-

ber he deems appropriate under the proposed statutory language.

The administration believes that the removal of the numerical limitation on the higher grades, the increase in the pay ceiling, the higher entrance level for college graduates and the incentive payment for high proficiency will make the pay structure for Government service more equitable to scientific and managerial personnel and will attract more able young people to the Government service.

I urge that this bill be given prompt and careful attention. This Congress is faced with the consideration of vital Government programs. In the last analysis, it is the individual civil servant—the scientists in the Government laboratory, the technical expert in the military department, the career official representing us abroad—on whom we all must rely to make these programs effective. Increasingly in these times our citizens are properly demanding from these Federal employees nothing less than outstanding competence and superior performance and leadership. I think it behooves us to consider their conditions of employment carefully not

only from the standpoint of equity to the employee, but also as a matter vitally affecting our Government's ability to carry out its functions properly.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of this bill and its explanation be incorporated in my remarks at this point in the body of the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3052) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. CARLSON, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as "The Classification Act Amendments of 1958."

SEC. 2. (a) Subsection (b) of section 603 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1113 (b)) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The compensation schedule for the General Schedule shall be as follows:

Grade	Per annum rates						
	\$2,855	\$2,945	\$3,035	\$3,125	\$3,215	\$3,305	\$3,395
GS-1	3,140	3,230	3,320	3,410	3,500	3,590	3,680
GS-2	3,370	3,460	3,550	3,640	3,730	3,820	3,910
GS-3	3,625	3,715	3,805	3,895	3,985	4,075	4,165
GS-4	3,895	4,040	4,185	4,330	4,475	4,620	4,765
GS-5	4,325	4,470	4,615	4,760	4,905	5,050	5,195
GS-6	4,800	4,945	5,090	5,235	5,380	5,525	5,670
GS-7	5,270	5,415	5,560	5,705	5,850	5,995	6,140
GS-8	5,770	5,915	6,060	6,205	6,350	6,495	6,640
GS-9	6,270	6,415	6,560	6,705	6,850	6,995	7,140
GS-10	6,880	7,110	7,340	7,570	7,800	8,030	8,260
GS-11	8,150	8,380	8,610	8,840	9,070	9,300	9,530
GS-12	9,675	9,905	10,135	10,365	10,595	10,825	11,055
GS-13	11,105	11,335	11,565	11,795	12,025	12,255	12,485
GS-14	13,000	13,425	13,850	14,275	14,700	15,125	15,550
GS-15	14,500	15,000	15,500	16,000	16,500	17,000	17,500
GS-16	16,000	16,500	17,000	17,500	18,000	18,500	19,000
GS-17	18,000	18,500	19,000	19,500	20,000	20,500	21,000
GS-18	21,000	21,500	22,000	22,500	23,000	23,500	24,000

(b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees to whom this section applies shall be initially adjusted as follows:

(1) If the officer or employee (other than an officer or employee subject to paragraph 4 of this subsection) is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at one of the scheduled or longevity rates of a grade in the general schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the corresponding scheduled or longevity rate in effect on and after such date.

(2) If the officer or employee (other than an officer or employee subject to paragraph 4 of this subsection) is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at a rate between two scheduled or two longevity rates, or between a scheduled and a longevity rate, of a grade in the general schedule, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the higher of the two corresponding rates in effect on and after such date.

(3) If the officer or employee (other than an officer or employee subject to paragraph 4 of this subsection) is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at a rate in excess of the maximum longevity rate of his grade, or in excess of the maximum scheduled rate of his grade if there is no longevity rate for his grade, he shall receive basic compensation at the maximum longevity rate or the maximum scheduled rate, as the case may be, of his grade in effect on and after such date.

(4) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at a rate estab-

lished as a result of the operation of section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1133), he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the scheduled rate in effect on the effective date of this section to which he would have been entitled under the provisions of section 701 of the Classification Act of 1949 (5 U. S. C. 1121) had said section 803 not been enacted.

(5) Officers and employees receiving a rate of basic compensation authorized by law, immediately prior to the effective date of this section, which is in excess of the appropriate rate of basic compensation as determined under paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4) of this subsection shall continue to receive such rates, until they leave such position or are entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of 1949.

SEC. 3. (a) Section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (69 Stat. 179, as amended by 70 Stat. 762) is further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 505. No positions shall be placed in grade 16, 17, or 18 of the general schedule except by action of, or after prior approval by, a majority of the Civil Service Commissioners."

(b) The following parts of laws are hereby repealed:

(1) Section 104 of the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 234; Public Law 121, 84th Cong.);

(2) That part of the paragraph under the heading "Federal Prison System" and under the subheading "Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Prisons" contained in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1956 (69

Stat. 273; title II of Public Law 133, 84th Cong.); which reads as follows: "Provided further, That the Attorney General hereafter is authorized, without regard to the Classification Act of 1949, to place three positions in grade GS-16 in the general schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949";

(3) Section 206 of the Public Works Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 360; Public Law 163, 84th Cong.);

(4) The second paragraph under the heading "Civil Functions, Department of the Army" and under the subheading "Administrative Provisions" contained in title III of the Public Works Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 364; Public Law 163, 84th Cong.);

(5) The heading "Commodity Credit Corporation" and the paragraph thereunder contained in Chapter I of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 451; Public Law 219, 84th Cong.);

(6) That part of section 205 (a) of the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended by an act entitled "An act to amend the Small Business Act of 1953" (69 Stat. 547; Public Law 268, 84th Cong.), which reads as follows:

"Subject to the standards and procedures under section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, not to exceed 15 positions in the Small Business Administration may be placed in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the general schedule established by that act, and any such positions shall be additional to the number authorized by such section."

(7) The last paragraph under the heading "General Services Administration" contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1957 (70 Stat. 345; Public Law 623, 84th Cong.);

(8) Section 302 of the act entitled "An act to adjust the compensation of the heads of the executive departments and of certain other officials of the Federal Government, and for other purposes" (70 Stat. 743; Public Law 854, 84th Cong.);

(9) Section 503 of the act entitled "An act to adjust the compensation of the heads of the executive departments and of certain other officials of the Federal Government, and for other purposes" (70 Stat. 762; Public Law 854, 84th Cong.);

(10) That part of section 3 (a) of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 1120; Public Law 1024, 84th Cong.) which reads as follows: "at grades GS-17 each";

(11) Subsection 2 (d) (5) of the Airways Modernization Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 350; Public Law 85-133);

(12) That part of section 205 of the Public Works Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 423, Public Law 85-167) which reads as follows: "the position of Administrator of the Southeastern Power Administration shall be in grade GS-18 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, but without regard to the numerical limitation contained in section 505 of said act";

(c) Positions in grades 16, 17, or 18, as the case may be, of the general schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, immediately prior to the effective date of this act, shall remain, on and after such effective date, in their respective grades, until other action is taken under the provisions of section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 as in effect on and after such effective date.

(d) Section 1102 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (63 Stat. 971, 5 U. S. C. 1073), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1102. The Commission shall prepare and submit to the President an annual report with respect to the rates of compensation under, and the administration of, this act. This report shall include a statement of the total number of positions placed in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18 under section 505 of this act during the year, the number of positions placed in each of such grades during the year, the total number of positions in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18

in existence at the close of the year, the number of positions in existence in each of such grades at the close of the year, and such other information as the Commission may deem appropriate. The President shall submit an annual report to the Congress which shall contain, among other matters, such recommendations, based upon the report of the Commission, as he may deem advisable."

SEC. 4. (a) (1) Clause (2) of that paragraph of section 602 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1112) which defines the level of difficulty and responsibility of work in grade 5 of the General Schedule (GS-5) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) to perform, under immediate supervision, and with little opportunity for the exercise of independent judgment, simple and elementary work requiring professional, scientific, or technical training; or."

(2) Clause (2) of that paragraph of the same section which defines the level of difficulty and responsibility of work in grade 7 of the General Schedule (GS-7) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) under immediate or general supervision, to perform somewhat difficult work requiring (A) professional, scientific, or technical training, and (B) to a limited extent, the exercise of independent technical judgment; or"

(b) The Civil Service Commission shall exercise its authority to issue such standards or regulations as may be necessary for the administration of subsection (a) of this section.

SEC. 5. The Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is further amended by inserting after section 701 thereof a new section to read as follows:

"SEC. 702. (a) The head of any department or agency may grant within-grade advancements in compensation in recognition of continuing performance substantially above that ordinarily required in the type of position concerned. An advancement under this section shall be in addition to those under section 701 and shall not be construed to be an equivalent increase in compensation within the meaning of subsection (a) of section 701.

"(b) No advancement under this section shall exceed one step increase and no employee shall be eligible for more than one advancement under this section within each of the time periods specified in section 701."

SEC. 6. Section 704 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. Section 801 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 801. All new appointments shall be made at the minimum rate of the appropriate grade, except that the head of any department or agency may (a) in accordance with standards prescribed or approved by the Civil Service Commission, appoint eligible individuals who have qualifications clearly above the average expected of qualified eligibles for the position concerned at such higher rate or rates of a grade as the Civil Service Commission may designate for this purpose, and (b) make new appointments at rates above the minimum when this will make it possible to match the appointee's salary immediately prior to appointment, but no such appointment shall be made at a rate higher than the lowest rate which equals or exceeds an appointee's salary rate immediately prior to appointment."

SEC. 8. Subsection (b) of section 802 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1132), is amended to read as follows:

"(b) Any officer or employee who is promoted or transferred to a position in a higher grade shall receive basic compensation at the lowest scheduled or longevity

rate of such higher grade which exceeds his existing rate of basic compensation by not less than two step increases of the grade from which he is promoted or transferred. If, in the case of any officer or employee so promoted or transferred who is receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of the maximum longevity rate for his grade or the maximum scheduled rate of his grade if there is no longevity rate for his grade under section 604, section 1105 (b), or any other provision of law, there is no scheduled or longevity rate in such higher grade which is at least two step increases above his existing rate of basic compensation, he shall receive (A) the maximum longevity rate of such higher grade or the maximum scheduled rate of such higher grade if there is no longevity rate for such grade, or (B) his existing rate of basic compensation, if such existing rate is higher."

SEC. 9. (a) as used in this section the term "department" means the executive departments and the independent establishments and agencies of the executive branch of the Government.

(b) The President may authorize the head of any department to establish civilian positions within the department, in such numbers as the President considers necessary to carry out the research and development functions of the department that require the services of specially qualified scientific or professional personnel.

(c) Subject to the approval of the Civil Service Commission as to rates, the head of a department may fix the compensation for positions established in his department under subsection (b). However, the compensation may not be less than \$12,500 or more than \$19,000 a year.

(d) Positions established under subsection (b) are in the classified civil service of the United States. However, if the Civil Service Commission or a person designated by it approves a proposed appointee's qualifications, no competitive examination may be required.

(e) The head of each department shall report to Congress, not later than February 1 of each year, on the number of positions established under subsection (b) in his department during the preceding calendar year. The report shall list the name, rate of compensation, functions, and qualifications of each incumbent. However, the head of a department may omit any item if he considers that a full public report on it would be detrimental to the national security. In such a case, he shall present the information, in executive session, to such committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives as are designated by the presiding officers of those bodies.

(f) The following laws and parts of laws are repealed:

(1) The second sentence of section 12 of the act of May 29, 1884, as amended (21 U. S. C. 113a);

(2) Section 208 (g) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 210 (g));

(3) The act of August 1, 1947, as amended (5 U. S. C. 158);

(4) Sections 1581, 1582, 4021, 7471, and 9021 of title 10, United States Code; and

(5) Subsection 2 (d) (6) of the Airways Modernization Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 350; Public Law 85-133).

(g) Title 10, United States Code, is amended as follows:

(1) The analysis of chapter 81 is amended by striking out the following items:

"1581. Appointment: professional and scientific services."; and

"1582. Professional and scientific services: reports to Congress on appointments.";

(2) The analysis of chapter 373 is amended by striking out the following item:

"4021. Appointment: professional and scientific services."

(3) The analysis of chapter 873 is amended by striking out the following item:

"9021. Appointment: professional and scientific services."

(h) The enactment of this section does not affect any position existing, on the day before the effective date of this section, under authority of the laws or parts of laws repealed by this section, the compensation attached to any such position, and any incumbent thereof, his appointment thereto, and his right to receive the compensation attached thereto, until appropriate action is taken under subsection (c) of this section.

SEC. 10. Any appropriation required to be apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, may be apportioned on a basis indicating the need for a supplemental or deficiency estimate of appropriation to the extent necessary to permit payment of such increases as may be granted officers and employees of the Federal Government and of the Municipal Government of the District of Columbia whose rates of compensation are fixed by administrative action pursuant to law (except those rates applying to wage board employees, which are adjusted from time to time in accordance with prevailing rates), but only to the extent that such increases do not exceed the increases provided in section 2 of this act for corresponding rates of compensation in the appropriate schedule or scale of pay.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect on the first day of the first pay period after enactment into law.

INCREASED COMPENSATION OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill that will give a uniform pay increase to all of more than 500,000 postal field service employees, including postal clerks, city mail carriers, rural carriers, supervisors, and postmasters.

This bill will provide for an upward adjustment of 6 percent in the salaries established in the Postal Field Compensation Act of 1955.

The bill gives additional authority to the Postmaster General to approve increased starting salaries in areas where it is difficult to obtain a sufficient number of qualified eligibles because of higher pay schedules in similar work.

It is estimated the cost of this bill will be \$160 million for the first year and \$185 million for the next fiscal year.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill and the explanation of the provisions be made a part of my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill and explanation will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3056) to increase the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the postal field service, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. CARLSON, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) section 301 (a) of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 118; 39 U. S. C. 971) is amended by striking out the postal field service schedule contained therein and inserting in lieu thereof the following new schedule:

Postal Field Service schedule

Level	Per annum rates and steps						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.....	\$3,053	\$3,159	\$3,265	\$3,371	\$3,477	\$3,583	\$3,689
2.....	3,276	3,387	3,498	3,609	3,720	3,831	3,942
3.....	3,530	3,652	3,774	3,896	4,018	4,140	4,262
4.....	3,879	4,012	4,145	4,278	4,411	4,544	4,677
5.....	4,113	4,246	4,379	4,512	4,645	4,778	4,911
6.....	4,442	4,590	4,738	4,886	5,034	5,182	5,330
7.....	4,802	4,966	5,130	5,294	5,458	5,622	5,786
8.....	5,184	5,364	5,544	5,724	5,904	6,084	6,264
9.....	5,597	5,793	5,989	6,185	6,381	6,577	6,773
10.....	6,148	6,360	6,572	6,784	6,996	7,208	7,420
11.....	6,763	6,996	7,229	7,462	7,695	7,928	8,161
12.....	7,442	7,696	7,950	8,204	8,458	8,712	8,966
13.....	8,193	8,469	8,745	9,021	9,297	9,573	9,849
14.....	9,010	9,307	9,604	9,901	10,198	10,495	10,792
15.....	9,911	10,229	10,547	10,865	11,183	11,501	11,819
16.....	10,918	11,236	11,554	11,872	12,190	12,508	12,826
17.....	12,084	12,402	12,720	13,038	13,356	13,674	13,992
18.....	13,568	13,886	14,204	14,522	14,840	15,158	15,476
19.....	14,840	15,158	15,476	15,794	16,112		
20.....	16,960						

Whenever the Postmaster General finds that a sufficient number of qualified eligibles for employment in positions in the Postal Field Service Schedule of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 cannot be obtained in one or more areas or locations at the existing minimum rates for such positions and that there is a possibility that a sufficient number of such eligibles can be obtained by increasing the minimum rate for such positions in such areas or locations to one of the higher rates of the salary level in which such position is placed, the Postmaster General may establish such higher rate, not in excess of the rate for the fourth per annum rate and step of such salary level, as the minimum rate for that position in the area or location concerned.

(b) (1) The rural carrier schedule contained in section 302 (a) of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 119; 39 U. S. C. 972 (a)), is amended to read as follows:

Rural carrier schedule

	Per annum rates and steps						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Carriers in rural delivery service:							
Fixed compensation per annum.....	\$1,646.00	\$1,697.00	\$1,748.00	\$1,799.00	\$1,850.00	\$1,901.00	\$1,952.00
Compensation per mile per annum for each mile up to 30 miles of route.....	69.50	71.50	73.50	75.50	77.50	79.50	81.50
For each mile of route over 30 miles.....	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30
Temporary carriers in rural delivery service on routes to which no regular carrier is assigned:							
Fixed compensation per annum.....	1,646.00						
Compensation per mile per annum for each mile up to 30 miles of route.....	69.50						
For each mile of route over 30 miles.....	23.30						
Temporary carriers in rural delivery service on routes having regular carriers absent without pay or on military leave.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Substitute carriers in rural delivery service on routes having carriers absent with pay.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

1 Basic compensation authorized for the regular carrier.

(2) Section 302 (c) of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 119; 39 U. S. C. 972 (c)), relating to additional compensation for rural carriers serving heavily patronized routes, is amended by striking out "\$4,700" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$4,980."

(c) The fourth-class office schedule contained in section 303 (a) of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 120; 39 U. S. C. 973 (a)) is amended to read as follows:

4th-class office schedule

Gross receipts	Per annum rates and steps						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
\$1,300 to \$1,499.99.....	\$2,665	\$2,754	\$2,843	\$2,932	\$3,021	\$3,110	\$3,199
\$900 to \$1,299.99.....	2,442	2,524	2,606	2,688	2,770	2,852	2,934
\$600 to \$899.99.....	1,999	2,066	2,133	2,200	2,267	2,334	2,401
\$350 to \$599.99.....	1,555	1,607	1,659	1,711	1,763	1,815	1,867
\$250 to \$349.99.....	1,111	1,148	1,185	1,222	1,259	1,296	1,333
\$200 to \$249.99.....	888	918	948	978	1,008	1,038	1,068
\$100 to \$199.99.....	668	690	712	734	756	778	800
Under \$100.....	444	459	474	489	504	519	534

(d) Section 401 of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 122; 39 U. S. C. 981), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(d) Any increase in basic salary granted by law on or after the effective date of this amendatory subsection shall not be deemed to be an equivalent increase in basic salary within the meaning of subsection (a) of this section."

SEC. 2. Subsection (c) of section 201 of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 89; 39 U. S. C. 961 (c)), is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall become effective at the beginning of the first pay period which begins after its enactment into law.

The explanation presented by Mr. CARLSON is as follows:

EXPLANATION OF PROVISIONS OF POSTAL PAY BILL

This bill provides an upward adjustment of 6 percent in the salaries established by the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955. It will give a uniform pay increase to all of the more than 500,000 postal field service employees, including postal clerks, city letter carriers, rural carriers, supervisors and postmasters. It will thereby maintain an equitable pay relationship among the various positions and employees in the postal service.

In addition, the bill authorizes the Postmaster General to make appointments under the Postal Field Service Schedule, in certain circumstances, at other than the initial step of the salary level of the position to which appointed, but not in excess of the rate of the fourth step in such level. This authority would be available for use in the larger met-

ropolitan centers whenever the Postmaster General finds that a sufficient number of qualified eligibles for employment cannot be obtained in the area at the existing minimum rates for the positions and that there is a possibility of obtaining a sufficient number of qualified eligibles by increasing the minimum rate. To the extent that the minimum rates are increased in any area or areas under this authority, employees already on the rolls in such area in the positions and levels affected would be advanced to the new minimum rate unless they were already at or above the new minimum rate.

It will be noted that the authority to increase the hiring rate under those circumstances is similar to the authority already available to the Civil Service Commission under section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

The bill further provides for the repeal of section 201 (c) of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955. That section places rigid numerical limitations on the positions which may be assigned to salary levels 17, 18, 19 and 20 of the Postal Field Service Schedule. These limitations have had the effect of nullifying the very principle of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, namely, equal pay for equal work. The act establishes and defines certain key positions and commands the Postmaster General to pay to the incumbents of those positions the salary provided in the Postal Field Service Schedule. In a few cases the limitations in section 201 (c) have prevented the Postmaster General from making the advancement in salary to which employees are entitled under the other provisions of the law, particularly in postmaster positions. With the rapidly increasing mail volume and the consequent increase in the number of employees, postmasters at some additional offices are progressing rapidly toward higher level key positions. If the limitations in the

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued January 24, 1958
For actions of January 23, 1958
85th-2d, No. 11

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill for temporary increase in public debt limit. Rep. Dixon urged extension of National Wool Act. Rep. McGovern opposed reduced price supports for wheat. Rep. Gathings urged aid for farmers in areas of excessive rainfall. Senate committee reported small-business loans bill for excessive-rainfall areas. Sen. Johnston presented committee amendments to pay raise bill. Sen. Knowland inserted Secretary's recent testimony on farm program. Sen. Aiken and others introduced and Sen. Aiken discussed bill to continue special school milk program for 2 years as non-price support item. Sens. Langer and Young introduced and Sen. Langer discussed bill to provide 1958 wheat and dairy products price supports at 1957 levels. Sen. Watkins introduced and discussed bill to limit amount of price support payments. Sen. Murray and other Senators and Rep. Breeding introduced bills to continue \$2 level on 1958 wheat crop.

1. DISASTER LOANS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 2920, making excessive rainfall an additional criterion for Small Business Administration loans (S. Rept. 1185). pp. 694, 741
2. PAY RAISE. Sen. Johnston submitted the recent committee amendments to S. 734, the pay-raise bill, and inserted tables relating to rates of pay. pp. 741-3
3. REPORTS. Received various reports, including: REA annual report (p. 691), GAO audit of FCA (p. 691), Commerce Department annual report (p. 691), Government Operations Committee activities (S. Rept. 1186) (pp. 694-5), and Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures regarding employment (pp. 695-8).
4. EXPORT CONTROL. Received from the Commerce Department a proposed bill to continue the Export Control Act; to Banking and Currency Committee. p. 691
5. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Langer inserted various petitions regarding price supports, etc. pp. 693-4, 764
6. EXHIBITS. Sen. Humphrey inserted an article by Ernest O. Hauser describing plans for participation in the Brussels Trade Fair. pp. 755-7
7. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Humphrey spoke on Asian policy, including a recommendation of technical assistance. pp. 757-60
8. CONSERVATION. Sen. Humphrey inserted an article by John B. Oakes reviewing recent legislative developments on conservation. p. 760
9. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Curtis inserted an article by Leslie F. Sheffield opposing increases in freight rates. pp. 766-8
10. RESOURCES PROJECTS. S. Res. 148, to prescribe procedures and contents for reports to the Senate by executive agencies with respect to proposed projects for conservation and development of land and water resources, was made the unfinished business of the Senate. p. 783, 805
Sen. Murray spoke briefly in support of this resolution. p. 768
11. FARM PROGRAM. Sens. Young and Proxmire commented on farmers' economic difficulties in view of increased costs. pp. 768-9, 779-80
Sen. Watkins listed the reasons stated by Secretary Benson to support his farm program proposals, and inserted three editorials supporting the administration's program. pp. 795-6
Sen. Knowland inserted the Secretary's statement before the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee on January 17. pp. 817-25
12. ROADS. Sens. Neuberger, Clark, and Flanders spoke in support of the proposed bill to ban billboards from the Federal Interstate Highway system. pp. 792-3
13. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Watkins inserted two articles by the President of the Idaho Power Co. reviewing the development of Brownlee Dam in Hells Canyon. pp. 793-5
14. ECONOMY; CENSUS. Sen. Watkins commended the President's Economic Report and urged enactment of S. 405, to provide for an annual survey of farm operators by economic classes, to provide additional statistical information. pp. 796-7
15. ADJOURNED until Mon., Jan. 27, p. 829

Calendar No. 740

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 734

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 23, 1958

Ordered to be printed

ADDITIONAL AMENDMENT

Reported by Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, to the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, viz: In lieu of the committee substitute for the bill insert the following:

1 That this Act may be cited as the "Federal Employees
2 Pay Act of 1958".

3 SEC. 2. (a) Section 603 (b) of the Classification Act
4 of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1113 (b)), is amended to
5 read as follows:

1 “(b) The compensation schedule for the General Sched-
2 ule shall be as follows:

“Grade	Per annum rates						
GS-1-----	\$2, 890	\$2, 980	\$3, 070	\$3, 160	\$3, 250	\$3, 340	\$3, 430
GS-2-----	3, 180	3, 270	3, 360	3, 450	3, 540	3, 630	3, 720
GS-3-----	3, 415	3, 505	3, 595	3, 685	3, 775	3, 865	3, 955
GS-4-----	3, 670	3, 760	3, 850	3, 940	4, 030	4, 120	4, 210
GS-5-----	3, 945	4, 090	4, 235	4, 380	4, 525	4, 670	4, 815
GS-6-----	4, 385	4, 530	4, 675	4, 820	4, 965	5, 110	5, 255
GS-7-----	4, 865	5, 010	5, 155	5, 300	5, 445	5, 590	5, 735
GS-8-----	5, 345	5, 490	5, 635	5, 780	5, 925	6, 070	6, 215
GS-9-----	5, 850	5, 995	6, 140	6, 285	6, 430	6, 575	6, 720
GS-10-----	6, 360	6, 505	6, 650	6, 795	6, 940	7, 085	7, 230
GS-11-----	6, 870	7, 100	7, 330	7, 560	7, 790	8, 020	
GS-12-----	8, 140	8, 370	8, 600	8, 830	9, 060	9, 290	
GS-13-----	9, 750	10, 000	10, 250	10, 500	10, 750	11, 000	
GS-14-----	11, 250	11, 500	11, 750	12, 000	12, 250	12, 500	
GS-15-----	12, 600	12, 900	13, 200	13, 500	13, 800		
GS-16-----	14, 000	14, 300	14, 600	14, 900	15, 200		
GS-17-----	15, 500	15, 800	16, 100	16, 400	16, 700		
GS-18-----	17, 500”						

3 (b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and
4 employees to whom this section applies shall be adjusted as
5 follows:

6 (1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
7 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this
8 section at one of the scheduled or longevity rates of a grade
9 in the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as
10 amended, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at
11 the corresponding scheduled or longevity rate in effect on
12 and after such date.

13 (2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compen-
14 sation immediately prior to the effective date of this section
15 at a rate between two scheduled or two longevity rates, or
16 between a scheduled and a longevity rate, of a grade in the
17 General Schedule, he shall receive basic compensation at a
18 rate equal to the rate he received immediately prior to such

1 effective date increased by an amount equal to the amount
2 of the increase made by this section in the next lower
3 scheduled rate of his grade.

4 (3) If the officer or employee (other than an officer or
5 employee subject to paragraph (4) of this subsection),
6 immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is
7 receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of the maxi-
8 mum longevity rate of his grade, or in excess of the maximum
9 scheduled rate of his grade if there is no longevity rate for
10 his grade, he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal
11 to the rate which he received immediately prior to such
12 effective date, increased by an amount equal to the amount
13 of the increase made by this section in the maximum lon-
14 gevity rate, or the maximum scheduled rate, as the case
15 may be, of his grade until (A) he leaves such position, or
16 (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher
17 rate by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of
18 1949, as amended; but, when his position becomes vacant,
19 the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee
20 thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such Act, as
21 amended.

22 (4) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to
23 the effective date of this section, is receiving, pursuant to
24 paragraph (4) of section 2 (b) of the Federal Employees
25 Salary Increase Act of 1955, an existing aggregate rate of

1 compensation determined under section 208 (b) of the
2 Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1111; Public Law 763,
3 Eighty-third Congress), plus the amount of the increase
4 provided by section 2 of the Federal Employees Salary In-
5 crease Act of 1955, he shall receive an aggregate rate of
6 compensation equal to the sum of (A) his existing aggre-
7 gate rate of compensation determined under such section
8 208 (b) of the Act of September 1, 1954, and (B) the
9 amount of the increase provided by section 2 of the Federal
10 Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, and (C) the
11 amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum
12 longevity rate of his grade, until (i) he leaves his position,
13 or (ii) he is entitled to receive aggregate compensation at
14 a higher rate by reason of the operation of this Act or any
15 other provision of law; but, when such position becomes
16 vacant, the aggregate rate of compensation of any subse-
17 quent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with
18 applicable provisions of law. Subject to clauses (i) and (ii)
19 of the immediately preceding sentence of this paragraph,
20 the amount of the increase provided by this section shall
21 be held and considered for the purposes of section 208 (b)
22 of such Act of September 1, 1954, to constitute a part of
23 the existing aggregate rate of compensation of such employee.

24 (5) If the officer or employee, at any time during the
25 period beginning on the effective date of this section and

1 ending on the date of enactment of this Act, was promoted
2 from one grade under the Classification Act of 1949, as
3 amended, to another such grade at a rate which is above the
4 minimum rate thereof, his rate of basic compensation shall
5 be adjusted retroactively from the effective date of this sec-
6 tion to the date on which he was so promoted, on the basis
7 of the rate which he was receiving during the period from
8 such effective date to the date of such promotion and, from
9 the date of such promotion, on the basis of the rate for that
10 step of the appropriate grade of the General Schedule con-
11 tained in this section which corresponds numerically to the
12 step of the grade of the General Schedule for such officer or
13 employee which was in effect (without regard to this Act)
14 at the time of such promotion.

15 (6) Except as provided in paragraph (7) of this sub-
16 section, if the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
17 pensation immediately prior to the date of enactment of
18 this Act as a result of action taken under section 803 of
19 the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1106;
20 5 U. S. C. 1133), he shall receive the higher of either (A)
21 a rate of basic compensation at the scheduled rate in effect
22 on the effective date of this section to which he would have
23 been entitled under the provisions of section 701 of the
24 Classification Act of 1949 (5 U. S. C. 1121) had such
25 action under section 803 not been taken, or (B) a rate

1 of basic compensation at the scheduled rate in effect on
2 such effective date which is equal to his existing rate, or
3 if there is no such scheduled rate equal to his existing rate,
4 then at the next higher scheduled rate: *Provided*, That upon
5 approval by the Civil Service Commission, based upon a
6 determination that such action is equitable, any such em-
7 ployee may be paid at any scheduled rate not in excess of
8 the rate which he was receiving on the date of enactment of
9 this Act, adjusted in accordance with paragraph (1), (2),
10 or (3) of this subsection.

11 (7) If the officer or employee has had his rate of basic
12 compensation adjusted, under authority of section 803 of
13 the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1106;
14 5 U. S. C. 1133), at any time during the period beginning
15 on the effective date of this Act and ending on the date of
16 enactment of this Act—

17 (A) his rate of basic compensation shall be ad-
18 justed retroactively in accordance with the initial con-
19 version rules prescribed in paragraphs (1), (2), and
20 (3) of this subsection for the period beginning on the
21 effective date of this section and ending on the effective
22 date of such adjustment under such section 803, on the
23 basis of the rate or rates which he was receiving during
24 such period, and

25 (B) on and after the effective date of such adjust-

ment under such section 803, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation adjusted in accordance with paragraph (6) of this subsection.

(8) If the officer or employee, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this Act, became subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at a rate of basic compensation which was fixed on the basis of a higher previously earned rate and which is above the minimum rate of the grade of such officer or employee, his rate of basic compensation shall be adjusted retroactively to the date on which he became subject to such Act, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the General Schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the General Schedule for such officer or employee which was in effect (without regard to this Act) at the time he became subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(9) Each officer or employee—

(A) (i) who with his position has been transferred under authority of the Classification Act of 1949, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this Act, from the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 to a prevailing rate schedule,

1 or (ii) who, at any time during such period, transferred
2 from a position subject to the Classification Act of 1949
3 to a position subject to a prevailing rate schedule,

4 (B) who, at all times subsequent to such transfer,
5 was in the service of the United States (including the
6 Armed Forces of the United States) or of the municipal
7 government of the District of Columbia, without break
8 in such service of more than thirty consecutive calendar
9 days and, in the case of an individual relieved from
10 training and service in the Armed Forces of the United
11 States or discharged from hospitalization following such
12 training and service, without break in service in excess
13 of the period provided by law for the mandatory restora-
14 tion of such individual to a position in or under the
15 Federal Government or the municipal government of the
16 District of Columbia,

17 (C) who, on such date of enactment, is being
18 compensated under a prevailing rate schedule, and

19 (D) whose rate of basic compensation on such date
20 of enactment is less than the rate to which he would
21 have been entitled on such date if such transfer had not
22 occurred (unless he is receiving such lesser rate by
23 reason of an adverse personnel action resulting from his
24 own fault),

25 shall be paid basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate

1 which he would have been receiving on such date of enact-
2 ment (including compensation for each within-grade and
3 longevity step-increase which he would have earned) if
4 such transfer had not occurred until the day immediately
5 following such date of enactment, for all time in a pay status
6 on and after the effective date of this section in a position
7 subject to a prevailing rate schedule under the circumstances
8 prescribed in this subsection, until—

9 (a) he leaves the position which he holds on such
10 date of enactment, or

11 (b) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at
12 a higher rate under a prevailing rate schedule; but when
13 such position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compen-
14 sation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed
15 in accordance with prevailing rate schedules.

16 SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers
17 and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Govern-
18 ment whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to
19 paragraph (2) of subdivision a of section 62 of the Bank-
20 ruptcy Act (11 U. S. C., sec. 102 (a) (2)), section 3656
21 of title 18 of the United States Code, the third sentence of
22 section 603, section 604 (a) (5), or section 672 to 675,
23 inclusive, of title 28 of the United States Code are hereby
24 increased by amounts equal to the increases provided by

1 section 2 of this Act in corresponding rates of compensation
2 paid to officers and employees subject to the Classification
3 Act of 1949, as amended.

4 (b) The limitations of \$13,485 and \$18,010 with re-
5 spect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law
6 clerks of circuit and district judges contained in the para-
7 graph under the heading "Salaries of Supporting Personnel"
8 in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1958, or in any subse-
9 quent appropriation Act, shall be increased by the amounts
10 necessary to pay the additional basic compensation provided
11 by this Act.

12 (c) Section 753 (e) of title 28 of the United States
13 Code (relating to the compensation of court reporters for
14 district courts) is amended by striking out "\$6,450" and
15 inserting in lieu thereof "\$6,935".

16 SEC. 4. (a) Each officer and employee in or under the
17 legislative branch of the Government whose rate of com-
18 pensation is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees
19 Pay Act of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at
20 the rate of 7.5 per centum of his gross rate of compensation
21 (basic compensation plus additional compensation authorized
22 by law).

23 (b) The basic compensation of each employee in the
24 office of a Senator is hereby adjusted, effective on the first

1 day of the month following the date of enactment of this
2 Act, to the lowest multiple of \$60 which will provide a
3 gross rate of compensation not less than the gross rate such
4 employee was receiving immediately prior thereto, except
5 that (1) the provisions of this subsection shall not apply in
6 the case of any employee if on or before the fifteenth day
7 following the date of enactment of this Act the Senator by
8 whom such employee is employed notifies the disbursing
9 office of the Senate in writing that he does not wish this
10 subsection to apply to such employee, and (2) no increase in
11 compensation shall result from such adjustment in basic
12 compensation for any period prior to the date thereof.

13 (c) Notwithstanding the provision referred to in sub-
14 section (d), the rates of gross compensation of each of the
15 elected officers of the Senate and House of Representatives
16 (not including the presiding officers of the two Houses), the
17 Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Parliamentarian of the
18 House of Representatives, the Legislative Counsel and senior
19 counsel in the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate,
20 the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives, the
21 Coordinator of Information of the House of Representatives,
22 and the Chief Clerk of the Senate are hereby increased by
23 7.5 per centum.

24 (d) The paragraph imposing limitations on basic and

1 gross compensation of officers and employees of the Senate
2 appearing under the heading "SENATE" in the Legislative
3 Appropriation Act, 1956, is amended to read as follows:

4 "No officer or employee, whose compensation is dis-
5 bursed by the Secretary of the Senate shall be paid basic
6 compensation at a rate in excess of \$8,880 per annum, or
7 gross compensation at a rate in excess of \$16,000 per an-
8 num, unless expressly authorized by law."

9 (e) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to
10 employees whose compensation is paid from the appropriation
11 contained in the paragraph designated "Folding documents"
12 under the heading "CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE
13 SENATE" in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1958, or in
14 any subsequent appropriation Act, but the limitations con-
15 tained in such paragraph are hereby increased by the
16 amounts necessary to provide increases corresponding to
17 those provided by subsection (a).

18 (f) The official reporters of proceedings and debates of
19 the Senate and their employees shall be considered to be
20 officers or employees in or under the legislative branch of the
21 Government within the meaning of subsection (a).

22 (g) The additional compensation provided by subsection
23 (a) shall be considered a part of basic compensation for the
24 purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act.

25 (h) The paragraph relating to rates of compensation of

1 employees of committees of the Senate, contained in the
2 Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956, is amended by striking
3 out so much of the second sentence thereof as follows the
4 words "First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947," and
5 inserting in lieu thereof the following: "the basic compensa-
6 tion of any employee of a standing or select committee of the
7 Senate (including the majority and minority policy com-
8 mittees and the majority conference of the Senate and the
9 minority conference of the Senate), or a joint committee of
10 the two Houses the expenses of which are paid from the
11 contingent fund of the Senate, whose basic compensation may
12 be fixed under such provisions at a rate of \$8,000 per annum,
13 may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,040 per annum,
14 except that the basic compensation of one such employee may
15 be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,880 per annum and the
16 basic compensation of two such employees may be fixed at a
17 rate not in excess of \$8,460 per annum."

18 (i) No officer or employee shall be paid increased or
19 additional compensation for any period prior to the first day
20 of the month following the date of enactment of this Act
21 at a rate in excess of 7.5 per centum of his gross rate of
22 compensation computed without regard to the amendment
23 made by subsection (d).

24 (j) The position of Chief Nurse in the Senate Office

1 Building, under the Office of the Architect of the Capitol,
2 shall be established and allocated to grade 9 of the General
3 Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, so
4 long as such position is held by the present incumbent.

5 SEC. 5. (a) The last sentence of section 1403 (d) of
6 the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 130; Public
7 Law 85-56), relating to the annual salaries of the directors
8 of service or chiefs of division of the Department of Medicine
9 and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration is amended by
10 striking out "\$13,225 minimum to \$14,300 maximum" and
11 inserting in lieu thereof "\$14,300 minimum to \$15,200
12 maximum".

13 (b) Section 1403 (e) of such Act, relating to the
14 annual salaries of the Director of Nursing Service and the
15 Deputy Director of Nursing Service of the Department of
16 Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is
17 amended—

18 (1) by striking out "\$11,610" and inserting in
19 lieu thereof "\$12,600"; and

20 (2) by striking out "\$10,320" and inserting in lieu
21 thereof "\$11,250".

22 (c) Section 1403 (f) of such Act, relating to the
23 annual salaries of the chief pharmacist, the chief dietician,
24 the chief physical therapist, and the chief occupational

1 therapist of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the
2 Veterans' Administration, is amended by striking out
3 "\$10,320" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$11,250".

4 (d) Section 1407 (a) of such Act, relating to maxi-
5 mum and minimum annual rates of salary of certain em-
6 ployees of the Medical Service, Dental Service, and Nursing
7 Service of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the
8 Veterans' Administration, is amended to read as follows:

9 " (a) The grades and per annum full-pay ranges for
10 positions provided in paragraph (1) of section 1404 shall
11 be as follows:

12 "MEDICAL SERVICE

13 "Chief grade, \$12,600 minimum to \$13,800 maximum.

14 "Senior grade, \$11,250 minimum to \$12,500 maximum.

15 "Intermediate grade, \$9,750 minimum to \$11,000
16 maximum.

17 "Full grade, \$8,140 minimum to \$9,290 maximum.

18 "Associate grade, \$6,870 minimum to \$8,020 maximum.

19 "Junior grade, \$6,360 minimum to \$7,230 maximum.

20 "DENTAL SERVICE

21 "Chief grade, \$12,600 minimum to \$13,800 maximum.

22 "Senior grade, \$11,250 minimum to \$12,500 maximum.

23 "Intermediate grade, \$9,750 minimum to \$11,000
24 maximum.

1 “Full grade, \$8,140 minimum to \$9,290 maximum.

2 “Associate grade, \$6,870 minimum to \$8,020 maximum.

3 “Junior grade, \$6,360 minimum to \$7,230 maximum.

4 “NURSING SERVICE

5 “Assistant Director, \$8,140 minimum to \$9,290
6 maximum.

7 “Senior grade, \$6,870 minimum to \$8,020 maximum.

8 “Full grade, \$5,850 minimum to \$6,720 maximum.

9 “Associate grade, \$5,085 minimum to \$6,010 maximum.

10 “Junior grade, \$4,330 minimum to \$5,250 maximum.”

11 (e) Section 1408 (d) of such Act, prescribing the
12 maximum amount of pay and allowances of medical, surgical,
13 and dental specialists of the Department of Medicine and
14 Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended by
15 striking out “\$13,760” and inserting in lieu thereof
16 “\$15,200”.

17 SEC. 6. The Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended,
18 is amended as follows:

19 (a) The schedule contained in section 412 of such Act,
20 as amended, is amended to read as follows:

“Class 1---	\$16,060	\$16,500	\$16,940	\$17,380	\$17,500			
Class 2---	13,860	14,190	14,520	14,850	15,180	\$15,510	\$15,840	
Class 3---	11,550	11,880	12,210	12,540	12,870	13,200	13,530	
Class 4---	9,765	10,040	10,315	10,590	10,865	11,140	11,415	
Class 5---	7,955	8,225	8,495	8,765	9,035	9,305	9,575	
Class 6---	6,560	6,775	6,990	7,205	7,420	7,635	7,850	
Class 7---	5,485	5,645	5,805	5,965	6,125	6,285	6,445	
Class 8---	4,625	4,785	4,945	5,105	5,265	5,425	5,585	\$5,745”

(b) Section 415 of such Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 415. There shall be 22 classes of Foreign Service staff officers and employees, referred to hereafter as staff officers and employees. The per annum rates of salary of staff officers and employees within each class shall be as follows:

“Class 1_____	\$11, 770	\$12, 120	\$12, 470	\$12, 820	\$13, 170		
Class 2_____	10, 815	11, 115	11, 415	11, 715	12, 015		
Class 3_____	9, 895	10, 175	10, 455	10, 735	11, 015		
Class 4_____	8, 890	9, 165	9, 440	9, 715	9, 990		
Class 5_____	8, 200	8, 435	8, 670	8, 905	9, 140	\$9, 375	
Class 6_____	7, 515	7, 725	7, 935	8, 145	8, 355	8, 565	
Class 7_____	6, 830	7, 035	7, 240	7, 445	7, 650	7, 855	
Class 8_____	6, 145	6, 350	6, 555	6, 760	6, 965	7, 170	
Class 9_____	5, 455	5, 660	5, 865	6, 070	6, 275	6, 480	
Class 10_____	5, 000	5, 175	5, 350	5, 525	5, 700	5, 875	\$6, 050
Class 11_____	4, 540	4, 680	4, 820	4, 960	5, 100	5, 240	5, 380
Class 12_____	4, 085	4, 225	4, 365	4, 505	4, 645	4, 785	4, 925
Class 13_____	3, 645	3, 785	3, 925	4, 065	4, 205	4, 345	4, 485
Class 14_____	3, 225	3, 365	3, 505	3, 645	3, 785	3, 925	4, 065
Class 15_____	3, 020	3, 125	3, 230	3, 335	3, 440	3, 545	3, 650
Class 16_____	2, 810	2, 880	2, 950	3, 020	3, 090	3, 160	3, 230
Class 17_____	2, 600	2, 670	2, 740	2, 810	2, 880	2, 950	3, 020
Class 18_____	2, 395	2, 465	2, 535	2, 605	2, 675	2, 745	2, 815
Class 19_____	2, 190	2, 260	2, 330	2, 400	2, 470	2, 540	2, 610
Class 20_____	1, 980	2, 050	2, 120	2, 190	2, 260	2, 330	2, 400
Class 21_____	1, 770	1, 840	1, 910	1, 980	2, 050	2, 120	2, 190
Class 22_____	1, 565	1, 635	1, 705	1, 775	1, 845	1, 915	1, 985”

SEC. 7. Section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1105), is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

“(f) The Administrator of the United States Courts is authorized to place a total of four positions in grade 17 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grade by subsection (b).”

SEC. 8. Section 505 (b) of the Classification Act

1 of 1949, as amended, is amended by striking out “twelve
2 hundred and twenty-six” and inserting “eighteen hundred”,
3 by striking out “three hundred and twenty-nine” and insert-
4 ing “four hundred and seventy-five”, and by striking out
5 “one hundred and thirty” and inserting “one hundred and
6 ninety”.

7 SEC. 9. (a) The first section of the Act of August 1,
8 1947 (Public Law 313, Eightieth Congress), as amended is
9 amended by striking out “one hundred and twenty” and
10 “twenty-five” in subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof
11 “four hundred and fifty” and “fifty”, respectively.

12 (b) Such section is further amended by striking out
13 “thirty” in subsection (b) and inserting in lieu thereof “one
14 hundred and fifty”.

15 (c) Such section is further amended by adding at the
16 end thereof the following new subsections:

17 “(d) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to
18 establish and fix the compensation for not more than ten
19 scientific or professional positions in the Department of the
20 Interior, each such position being established to effectuate
21 those research and development functions of such Department
22 which require the services of specially qualified personnel.

23 “(e) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to estab-
24 lish and fix the compensation for not more than five scientific

1 or professional positions in the Department of Agriculture,
2 each such position being established to effectuate those re-
3 search and development functions of such Department which
4 require the services of specially qualified personnel.

5 “(f) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare
6 is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not
7 more than five scientific or professional positions in the
8 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, each such
9 position being established to effectuate those research and
10 development functions of such Department which require
11 the services of specially qualified personnel.

12 “(g) The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to
13 establish and fix the compensation for not more than fifty
14 scientific or professional positions in the Department of
15 Commerce, each such position being established to effectuate
16 those research and development functions of such Depart-
17 ment which require the services of specially qualified
18 personnel.”

19 (d) Section 3 of such Act is amended by inserting
20 after “Secretary of Defense” a comma and the following:
21 “the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture,
22 the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Health, Educa-
23 tion, and Welfare,” and by inserting after “Military Estab-
24 lishment” a comma and the following: “the Department of

1 the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Department
2 of Commerce, the Department of Health, Education, and
3 Welfare,”.

4 SEC. 10. The Chief and the Assistant Chief of the
5 Training and Standards Branch of the National Institute
6 of Mental Health shall be paid basic compensation at the
7 rate of \$17,500 per annum, except that if the person holding
8 either such office is subject to the provisions of the Career
9 Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, such person shall
10 be paid such compensation as, when added to his pay and
11 allowances under such Act, will cause his total compensation
12 to be at the rate of \$17,500 per annum.

13 SEC. 11. Except as provided in sections 4 (c) and 9,
14 (1) no rate of compensation or salary which is \$17,500 or
15 more per annum shall be increased by reason of this Act,
16 and (2) no rate of compensation or salary shall be increased
17 by reason of this Act to an amount in excess of \$17,500 per
18 annum.

19 SEC. 12. (a) During the calendar quarter beginning on
20 April 1, 1958, no appointment may be made to any civilian
21 office or position in the executive branch of the Government.

22 (b) During any calendar quarter beginning after
23 July 1, 1958, the total number of appointments made
24 to civilian offices and positions in the executive branch of
25 the Government shall not exceed a number equal to one-third

1 of the vacancies which occurred in such offices and positions
2 during the preceding calendar quarter.

3 (c) As used in this section, the terms “office” and “po-
4 sition” shall not include—

5 (1) any office or position required to be filled by
6 the President by and with the advice and consent of the
7 Senate;

8 (2) a postmaster of the fourth class;

9 (3) any office or position filled from within the
10 department or agency;

11 (4) any office or position held by an officer or em-
12 ployee paid wholly from a trust fund, or a fund derived
13 from a trust account;

14 (5) any office or position held by an employee
15 employed without compensation;

16 (6) any position held by a seasonal or casual
17 worker;

18 (7) any office or position the filling of which is
19 determined by the President to be necessary to the effec-
20 tive administration, execution, and operation of the
21 national health, security, welfare, and management
22 functions and activities of the Government;

23 (8) any office or position filled by any person in
24 the exercise of reemployment rights under section 9 of
25 the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any

1 other provision of law conferring reemployment rights
2 upon persons who have performed active duty in the
3 Armed Forces, or by any person required to be restored
4 to an office or position pursuant to an order of the Civil
5 Service Commission or of any court; and

6 (9) any office or position in the General Account-
7 ing Office.

8 (d) The provisions of this section shall not apply dur-
9 ing any calendar quarter if at the end of the preceding
10 calendar quarter the aggregate number of full-time civilian
11 officers and employees (including the full-time equivalent
12 of part-time employment but excluding employees holding
13 positions referred to in subsection (c) (4), (5), and (6))
14 does not exceed 2,150,000 or such other figure as may be
15 established from time to time by Executive order of the
16 President.

17 (e) The President may authorize the Director of the
18 Bureau of the Budget to promulgate such rules and regula-
19 tions as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this
20 section.

21 (f) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section
22 shall not be construed to prohibit any appointment which
23 is made pursuant to a commitment made prior to the date
24 of enactment of this Act.

25 SEC. 13. (a) (1) Clause (2) of that paragraph of

1 section 602 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended
2 (5 U. S. C. 1112), which defines the level of difficulty and
3 responsibility of work in grade 5 of the General Schedule
4 (GS-5) is amended to read as follows:

5 “(2) to perform, under immediate supervision, and
6 with little opportunity for the exercise of independent
7 judgment, simple and elementary work requiring pro-
8 fessional, scientific, or technical training; or”.

9 (2) Clause (2) of that paragraph of the same section
10 which defines the level of difficulty and responsibility of work
11 in grade 7 of the General Schedule (GS-7) is amended to
12 read as follows:

13 “(2) under immediate or general supervision, to
14 perform somewhat difficult work requiring (A) profes-
15 sional, scientific, or technical training, and (B) to a
16 limited extent, the exercise of independent technical
17 judgment; or”.

18 (b) The Civil Service Commission shall exercise its
19 authority to issue such standards or regulations as may be
20 necessary for the administration of subsection (a) of this
21 section.

22 SEC. 14. (a) Notwithstanding section 3679 of the Re-
23 vised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the rates
24 of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal
25 Government and of the municipal government of the District

1 of Columbia whose rates of compensation are fixed by ad-
2 ministrative action pursuant to law and are not otherwise
3 increased by this Act are hereby authorized to be increased,
4 effective on or after the first day of the first pay period which
5 began on or after October 1, 1957, by amounts not to exceed
6 the increases provided by this Act for corresponding rates
7 of compensation in the appropriate schedule or scale of pay.

8 (b) Any appropriation required to be apportioned pur-
9 suant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended,
10 may be apportioned on a basis indicating the need for a
11 supplemental or deficiency estimate of appropriation to the
12 extent necessary to permit payment of such increases as
13 may be granted officers and employees of the Federal Gov-
14 ernment and of the municipal government of the District
15 of Columbia whose rates of compensation are fixed by ad-
16 ministrative action pursuant to law, but only to the extent
17 that such increases do not exceed the increases provided by
18 this Act for corresponding rates of compensation in the
19 appropriate schedule or scale of pay.

20 (c) Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed
21 to authorize any increase in the rates of compensation of
22 officers and employees whose rates of compensation are fixed
23 and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with
24 the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates or
25 practices.

1 SEC. 15. (a) Retroactive compensation or salary shall
2 be paid by reason of this Act only in the case of an individual
3 in the service of the United States (including service in the
4 Armed Forces of the United States) or the municipal gov-
5 ernment of the District of Columbia on the date of enactment
6 of this Act, except that such retroactive compensation or
7 salary shall be paid (1) to an officer or employee who re-
8 tired during the period beginning on the first day of the first
9 pay period which began on or after October 1, 1957, and
10 ending on the date of enactment of this Act for services
11 rendered during such period and (2) in accordance with the
12 provisions of the Act of August 3, 1950 (Public Law 636,
13 Eighty-first Congress), as amended, for services rendered
14 during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay
15 period which began on or after October 1, 1957, and ending
16 on the date of enactment of this Act by an officer or em-
17 ployee who dies during such period.

18 (b) For the purposes of this section, service in the
19 Armed Forces of the United States, in the case of an
20 individual relieved from training and service in the Armed
21 Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitaliza-
22 tion following such training and service, shall include the
23 period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of
24 such individual to a position in or under the Federal

1 Government or the municipal government of the District of
2 Columbia.

3 SEC. 16. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of
4 this section, this Act shall take effect as of the first day of
5 the first pay period which began on or after October 1, 1957.

6 (b) This section, the first section, and sections 4 (b),
7 4 (e), 4 (h), 4 (j), 10, 14, and 15 shall take effect on
8 the date of enactment of this Act.

9 (c) For the purpose of determining the amount of
10 insurance for which an individual is eligible under the
11 Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, all
12 changes in rates of compensation or salary which result
13 from the enactment of this Act shall be held and considered
14 to be effective as of the date of such enactment.

ADDITIONAL AMENDMENT

Reported by Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina,
from the Committee on Post Office and Civil
Service, to the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic
compensation schedules of the Classification
Act of 1949, as amended, and for other
purposes.

JANUARY 23, 1958

Ordered to be printed

of the death of Brigadier General Pulaski, introduced by Mr. SALTONSTALL (for himself, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. FREAR), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SMALL BUSINESS DISASTER LOANS— ADDITIONAL SPONSORS OF BILL

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, today I reported from the Banking and Currency Committee, Senate bill 2920, a bill to provide for small-business disaster loans in areas affected by excessive rainfall. The bill was originally sponsored by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], and myself. I ask unanimous consent that the names of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], who had similar bills before the committee, be added as cosponsors when the bill, as reported, is next reprinted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I should like to say that the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] came before our committee and testified, and has been of great assistance in developing this bill; and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] has also taken a great interest and has submitted to the committee a very fine statement.

PROVISION OF SCIENTIFIC SCHOLARSHIPS TO CERTAIN CHILDREN—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the following Senators have indicated their desire to join with me as cosponsors of S. 2737, a bill to provide scientific scholarships and fellowships for children of veterans and other individuals from interest resulting from the investment of certain funds obtained under the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act, and to provide for the repayment from such funds of certain American war claims against Germany and Japan:

Senators DOUGLAS, THURMOND, SMITH of Maine, SYMINGTON, and SCOTT.

I ask unanimous consent that their names be included on the next printing of this legislation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES IN IMPROVEMENT OF CERTAIN AREAS ADJACENT TO NATIONAL SYSTEM OF DEFENSE HIGHWAYS—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Under authority of the order of January 16, 1958, the names of Mr. PURTELL and Mr. CLARK were added as additional cosponsors of the bill (S. 3041) to provide for assisting the States in the improvement and control of certain areas adjacent to the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. BUSH on January 16, 1958.

INCREASED COMPENSATION FOR POSTAL AND CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES—AMENDMENTS

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I submit a committee amendment to S. 27, the pending postal pay bill, Calendar No. 716. Also, I submit a committee amendment to S. 734. The pending classification act pay bill, Calendar No. 740.

I ask that these amendments be printed so that every member of the Senate may have full opportunity to study them carefully. If that is done I am confident they will be quickly approved as presented, without objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the committee amendments will be received and printed.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I should also like to have printed in the RECORD, immediately following my remarks, three tables. The first table relates to the pay of our postal employees and the second table relates to the pay of employees under the Classification Act. Each table shows (a) the current rate of pay in each grade or level and step of the schedules, (b) the rate that would be established by the administration bill, and (c) the rate that will be established by the adoption of the committee amendment. Also shown in each instance is the exact difference between the administration bill and the committee amendment.

The third table shows the number of employees currently in each step of each level of the postal field schedule. In view of some recent articles appearing in certain local newspapers, I ask that each Member of the Senate pay particularly close attention to the number of postal employees in level 4 and particularly the

number of employees in step 7, and the three longevity levels of level 4. These figures speak for themselves and show that the postal employee who enters level 4 as clerk or carrier ends his Federal career 25 or 30 years later in level 4. This employee only gets an increase in pay when Congress votes it for him.

Mr. President, the committee amendments I have just submitted do not alter, materially, the pay bills pending on the Senate Calendar. These bills which were reported last spring provided that they become effective at a then current date. The committee amendments, in recognition of that fact, would make the increases retroactively effective to October 1, 1957.

Additionally, the amendments include a number of provisions recently recommended by the administration.

Otherwise, the bills, as amended, are essentially the same.

The provisions of the bills will be explained and discussed fully at the proper time. However, I cannot conclude these brief remarks without paying proper tribute to the fine work done last year, and again this year, by the Federal Employees' Compensation Subcommittee, under the chairmanship of the distinguished junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER]. Serving with him on the subcommittee were the distinguished junior Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH], the distinguished junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIER], the distinguished senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the distinguished junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON].

The subcommittee held long and exhaustive public hearings last spring, following which they reported an equitable, well-designed bill to the full committee. The full committee acted promptly and reported the bill to the Senate.

Again this year the subcommittee acted with dispatch in the development of appropriate amendments to the pending bills.

I am most happy to report that the amendments were adopted unanimously by the subcommittee and approved unanimously by the full committee.

I have never seen a finer spirit of cooperation or more complete agreement than that which prevailed in both the subcommittee and the full committee in connection with the consideration and approval of these measures.

There being no objection, the tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE 1.—Postal pay table—Comparison between (a) present rates, (b) rates in administration bill, and (c) rates in S. 27

Level		Step							Level		Step						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Present rate	\$2,880	\$2,980	\$3,080	\$3,180	\$3,280	\$3,380	\$3,480	11	Present rate	\$6,380	\$6,600	\$6,820	\$7,040	\$7,260	\$7,480	\$7,700
	Administration plan	3,053	3,159	3,265	3,371	3,477	3,583	3,689		Administration plan	6,763	6,996	7,229	7,462	7,695	7,928	8,161
	S. 27	3,335	3,445	3,555	3,665	3,775	3,885	3,995		S. 27	6,860	7,095	7,330	7,565	7,800	8,035	8,270
	Difference ¹	+282	+266	+290	+294	+298	+302	+306		Difference ¹	+97	+99	+101	+103	+105	+107	+109
2	Present rate	3,090	3,195	3,300	3,405	3,510	3,615	3,720	12	Present rate	7,020	7,260	7,500	7,740	7,980	8,220	8,460
	Administration plan	3,276	3,387	3,498	3,609	3,720	3,831	3,942		Administration plan	7,442	7,696	7,950	8,204	8,458	8,712	8,966
	S. 27	3,560	3,675	3,790	3,905	4,020	4,135	4,250		S. 27	7,545	7,805	8,065	8,325	8,585	8,845	9,105
	Difference ¹	+284	+288	+292	+296	+300	+304	+308		Difference ¹	+103	+109	+115	+121	+127	+133	+139
3	Present rate	3,330	3,445	3,560	3,675	3,790	3,905	4,020	13	Present rate	7,730	7,990	8,250	8,510	8,770	9,030	9,290
	Administration plan	3,530	3,652	3,774	3,896	4,018	4,140	4,262		Administration plan	8,193	8,469	8,745	9,021	9,297	9,573	9,849
	S. 27	3,820	3,945	4,070	4,195	4,320	4,445	4,570		S. 27	8,310	8,590	8,870	9,150	9,430	9,710	9,990
	Difference ¹	+290	+293	+296	+299	+302	+305	+308		Difference ¹	+117	+121	+125	+129	+133	+137	+141
4	Present rate	3,660	3,785	3,910	4,035	4,160	4,285	4,410	14	Present rate	8,500	8,780	9,060	9,340	9,620	9,900	10,180
	Administration plan	3,879	4,012	4,145	4,278	4,411	4,544	4,677		Administration plan	9,010	9,307	9,604	9,901	10,198	10,495	10,792
	S. 27	4,175	4,310	4,445	4,580	4,715	4,850	4,985		S. 27	9,140	9,440	9,740	10,040	10,340	10,640	10,940
	Difference ¹	+296	+298	+300	+302	+304	+306	+308		Difference ¹	+130	+133	+136	+139	+142	+145	+148
5	Present rate	3,880	4,005	4,130	4,255	4,380	4,505	4,630	15	Present rate	9,350	9,650	9,950	10,250	10,550	10,850	11,150
	Administration plan	4,113	4,246	4,379	4,512	4,645	4,778	4,911		Administration plan	9,911	10,229	10,547	10,865	11,183	11,501	11,819
	S. 27	4,410	4,545	4,680	4,815	4,950	5,085	5,220		S. 27	10,050	10,350	10,650	10,950	11,250	11,550	11,850
	Difference ¹	+297	+299	+301	+303	+305	+307	+309		Difference ¹	+139	+141	+143	+145	+147	+149	+151
6	Present rate	4,190	4,330	4,470	4,610	4,750	4,890	5,030	16	Present rate	10,300	10,600	10,900	11,200	11,500	11,800	12,100
	Administration plan	4,442	4,590	4,738	4,886	5,034	5,182	5,330		Administration plan	10,918	11,236	11,554	11,872	12,190	12,508	12,826
	S. 27	4,665	4,815	4,965	5,115	5,265	5,415	5,565		S. 27	11,075	11,375	11,675	11,975	12,275	12,575	12,875
	Difference ¹	+233	+225	+227	+229	+231	+233	+235		Difference ¹	+157	+159	+161	+163	+165	+167	+169
7	Present rate	4,530	4,685	4,840	4,995	5,150	5,305	5,460	17	Present rate	11,400	11,700	12,000	12,300	12,600	12,900	13,200
	Administration plan	4,802	4,966	5,130	5,294	5,458	5,622	5,786		Administration plan	12,084	12,402	12,720	13,038	13,356	13,674	13,992
	S. 27	4,950	5,115	5,280	5,445	5,610	5,775	5,940		S. 27	12,255	12,555	12,855	13,155	13,455	13,755	14,055
	Difference ¹	+148	+149	+150	+151	+152	+153	+154		Difference ¹	+171	+173	+175	+177	+179	+181	+183
8	Present rate	4,890	5,060	5,230	5,400	5,570	5,740	5,910	18	Present rate	12,800	13,100	13,400	13,700	14,000	14,300	14,600
	Administration plan	5,184	5,364	5,544	5,724	5,904	6,084	6,264		Administration plan	13,568	13,886	14,204	14,522	14,840	15,158	15,476
	S. 27	5,255	5,440	5,625	5,810	5,995	6,180	6,365		S. 27	13,760	14,060	14,360	14,660	14,960	15,260	15,560
	Difference ¹	+71	+76	+81	+86	+91	+96	+101		Difference ¹	+192	+174	+156	+138	+120	+102	+84
9	Present rate	5,280	5,465	5,650	5,835	6,020	6,205	6,390	19	Present rate	14,000	14,300	14,600	14,900	15,200	15,500	15,800
	Administration plan	5,597	5,793	5,989	6,185	6,381	6,577	6,773		Administration plan	14,840	15,158	15,476	15,794	16,112	16,430	16,748
	S. 27	5,675	5,875	6,075	6,275	6,475	6,675	6,875		S. 27	15,000	15,300	15,600	15,900	16,200	16,500	16,800
	Difference ¹	+78	+82	+86	+90	+94	+98	+102		Difference ¹	+160	+142	+124	+106	+88	+70	+52
10	Present rate	5,800	6,000	6,200	6,400	6,600	6,800	7,000	20	Present rate	16,000	16,300	16,600	16,900	17,200	17,500	17,800
	Administration plan	6,148	6,360	6,572	6,784	6,996	7,208	7,420		Administration plan	16,960	17,280	17,600	17,920	18,240	18,560	18,880
	S. 27	6,235	6,450	6,665	6,880	7,095	7,310	7,525		S. 27	16,000	16,300	16,600	16,900	17,200	17,500	17,800
	Difference ¹	+87	+90	+93	+96	+99	+102	+105		Difference ¹	—960	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ The amount by which the rates in S. 27 differ from those in the administration bill.

TABLE 2.—Classified salary table—Comparison between (a) present rates, (b) rates in administration bill, and (c) rates in S. 734

Grade		Step							Grade		Step						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GS-1	Present rate	\$2,690	\$2,775	\$2,860	\$2,945	\$3,030	\$3,115	\$3,200	GS-10	Present rate	\$5,915	\$6,050	\$6,185	\$6,320	\$6,455	\$6,590	\$6,725
	Administration plan	2,855	2,945	3,035	3,125	3,215	3,305	3,395		Administration plan	6,270	6,415	6,560	6,705	6,850	6,995	7,140
	S. 734	2,890	2,980	3,070	3,160	3,250	3,340	3,430		S. 734	6,360	6,505	6,650	6,795	6,940	7,085	7,230
	Difference ¹	+35	+35	+35	+35	+35	+35	+35		Difference ¹	+90	+90	+90	+90	+90	+90	+90
GS-2	Present rate	2,960	3,045	3,130	3,215	3,300	3,385	3,470	GS-11	Present rate	6,390	6,605	6,820	7,035	7,250	7,465	7,680
	Administration plan	3,140	3,230	3,320	3,410	3,500	3,590	3,680		Administration plan	6,880	7,110	7,340	7,570	7,800	8,030	8,260
	S. 734	3,180	3,270	3,360	3,450	3,540	3,630	3,720		S. 734	6,870	7,100	7,330	7,560	7,790	8,020	8,250
	Difference ¹	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40	+40		Difference ¹	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10
GS-3	Present rate	3,175	3,260	3,345	3,430	3,515	3,600	3,685	GS-12	Present rate	7,570	7,785	8,000	8,215	8,430	8,645	8,860
	Administration plan	3,370	3,460	3,550	3,640	3,730	3,820	3,910		Administration plan	8,150	8,380	8,610	8,840	9,070	9,300	9,530
	S. 734	3,415	3,505	3,595	3,685	3,775	3,865	3,955		S. 734	8,140	8,370	8,600	8,830	9,060	9,290	9,520
	Difference ¹	+45	+45	+45	+45	+45	+45	+45		Difference ¹	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10
GS-4	Present rate	3,415	3,500	3,585	3,670	3,755	3,840	3,925	GS-13	Present rate	8,990	9,205	9,420	9,635	9,850	10,065	10,280
	Administration plan	3,625	3,715	3,805	3,895	3,985	4,075	4,165		Administration plan	9,675	9,905	10,135	10,365	10,595	10,825	11,055
	S. 734	3,670	3,760	3,850	3,940	4,030	4,120	4,210		S. 734	9,750	10,000	10,250	10,500	10,750	11,000	11,250
	Difference ¹	+45	+45	+45	+45	+45	+45	+45		Difference ¹	+75	+95	+115	+135	+155	+175	+195
GS-5	Present rate	3,670	3,805	3,940	4,075	4,210	4,345	4,480	GS-14	Present rate	10,320	10,535	10,750	10,965	11,180	11,395	11,610
	Administration plan	3,895	4,040	4,185	4,330	4,475	4,620	4,765		Administration plan	11,105	11,335	11,565	11,795	12,025	12,255	12,485
	S. 734	3,945	4,090	4,235	4,380	4,525	4,670	4,815		S. 734	11,250	11,500	11,750	12,000	12,250	12,500	12,750
	Difference ¹	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50	+50		Difference ¹	+145	+165	+185	+205	+225	+245	+265
GS-6	Present rate	4,080	4,215	4,350	4,485	4,620	4,755	4,890	GS-15	Present rate	11,610	11,880	12,150	12,420	12,690	12,960	13,230
	Administration plan	4,325	4,470	4,615	4,760	4,905	5,050	5,195		Administration plan	13,000	13,425	13,850	14,275	14,700	15,125	15,550
	S. 734	4,385	4,530	4,675	4,820	4,965	5,110	5,255		S. 734	12,600	12,900	13,200	13,500	13,800	14,100	14,400
	Difference ¹	+60	+60	+60	+60	+60	+60	+60		Difference ¹	-400	-525	-650	-775	-900	-1,025	-1,150
GS-7	Present rate	4,525	4,660	4,795	4,930	5,065	5,200	5,335	GS-16	Present rate	12,900	13,115	13,330	13,545	13,760	13,975	14,190
	Administration plan	4,800	4,945	5,090	5,235	5,380	5,525	5,670		Administration plan	14,500	15,000	15,500	16,000	16,500	17,000	17,500
	S. 734	4,865	5,010	5,155	5,300	5,445	5,590	5,735		S. 734	14,000	14,300	14,600	14,900	15,200	15,500	15,800
	Difference ¹	+65	+65	+65	+65	+65	+65	+65		Difference ¹	-500	-700	-900	-1,100	-1,300	-1,500	-1,700
GS-8	Present rate	4,970	5,105	5,240	5,375	5,510	5,645	5,780	GS-17	Present rate	13,975	14,190	14,405	14,620	14,835	15,050	15,265
	Administration plan	5,270	5,415	5,560	5,705	5,850	5,995	6,140		Administration plan	16,000	16,500	17,000	17,500	18,000	18,500	19,000
	S. 734	5,345	5,490	5,635	5,780	5,925	6,070	6,215		S. 734	15,500	15,800	16,100	16,400	16,700	17,000	17,300
	Difference ¹	+75	+75	+75	+75	+75	+75	+75		Difference ¹	-500	-700	-900	-1,100	-1,300	-1,500	-1,700
GS-9	Present rate	5,440	5,575	5,710	5,845	5,980	6,115	6,250	GS-18	Present rate	16,000	16,500	17,000	17,500	18,000	18,500	19,000
	Administration plan	5,770	5,915	6,060	6,205	6,350	6,495	6,640		Administration plan	18,000	18,500	19,000	19,500	20,000	20,500	21,000
	S. 734	5,850	5,995	6,140	6,285	6,430	6,575	6,720		S. 734	17,500	18,000	18,500	19,000	19,500	20,000	20,500
	Difference ¹	+80	+80	+80	+80	+80	+80	+80		Difference ¹	-500	-1,000	-1,500	-2,000	-2,500	-3,000	-3,500

TABLE 3.—Distribution of postal field service employees, June 30, 1957

	Total	Scheduled steps							Longevity steps			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	O	A	B	C
All employees.....	519,898	80,055	74,308	32,452	36,824	35,400	47,580	213,279	332,511	37,871	76,064	73,452
PFS schedule.....	474,698	75,389	69,466	30,811	34,987	32,108	44,350	187,587	310,688	30,500	68,416	65,094
Level 1.....	3,443	738	110	20	117	330	1,230	898	2,611	439	285	108
Level 2.....	27,244	8,942	3,572	2,074	8,320	580	2,487	1,269	23,379	2,325	1,192	348
Level 3.....	35,741	6,636	3,436	2,703	2,390	6,511	12,262	1,803	28,563	3,068	2,558	1,552
Level 4.....	329,296	52,421	44,145	18,272	16,090	15,577	17,563	165,224	228,951	15,333	46,424	38,588
Level 5.....	27,143	2,550	5,247	1,991	1,732	764	2,985	11,893	14,064	1,927	5,744	5,408
Level 6.....	10,244	1,237	5,169	1,005	358	670	332	1,473	4,677	1,828	2,219	1,520
Level 7.....	17,521	808	2,597	1,003	791	2,867	5,525	3,929	3,405	2,606	4,278	7,232
Level 8.....	10,029	844	796	1,558	2,732	2,478	967	651	2,236	1,473	2,559	3,761
Level 9.....	5,969	430	492	1,243	1,159	1,580	800	265	1,305	662	1,418	2,584
Level 10.....	3,346	231	1,252	353	854	493	108	55	489	416	775	1,666
Level 11.....	1,709	255	853	236	196	128	9	32	400	182	280	847
Level 12.....	1,086	108	594	246	58	16	41	23	151	143	285	507
Level 13.....	877	93	546	82	110	4	9	33	178	62	211	426
Level 14.....	592	43	414	4	65	54	2	10	117	23	126	326
Level 15.....	280	20	164	3	11	51	21	10	100	6	40	134
Level 16.....	112	9	63	14	3	3	14	6	44	4	13	51
Level 17.....	39	10	14	3	1	1	8	2	11	2	8	18
Level 18.....	11	1	1	1			5	4	4	1		6
Level 19.....	3	1	1			1			1		1	1
Level 20.....	13	13							2			11

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, January 23, 1958, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled joint resolution (S. J. Res. 131) authorizing the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to commemorate with appropriate ceremonies the 100th anniversary of the admission of the State of Oregon into the Union.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO TAFT-HARTLEY ACT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 316)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MORRISON in the chair). The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the President of the United States recommending amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act. The Chair is informed that the message has been read in the House of Representatives; and, without objection, the reading of the message in the Senate will be dispensed with, and the message will be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The message is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

There are submitted herewith for the consideration of the Congress, recommendations for amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act and for additional legislation to provide greater protections for the rights of individual workers, the public, and management and unions, in labor-management relations.

I

No labor-management relations legislative program today can ignore the disclosures of corruption, racketeering and abuse of trust and power in the labor-management field. Many of these disclosures have been made in congressional hearings and in investigations by grand juries and local law enforcement agencies. In the various States vigilant attention by law enforcement officials, and public interest in the effective enforcement of existing laws against criminal activity, are doing much to eliminate

many of the evils and abuses which have occurred. Union officials—most of whom are decent, honest Americans—are also doing much to eliminate the few in the ranks of organized labor who are corrupt. However, the importance to American workers and to the public of preventing the impairment of the individual rights of employees and the fact that voluntary action is inadequate in this respect have become increasingly evident. In order to protect the basic rights of the individual worker and to maintain the integrity of trade unionism itself, action on the part of the Government is needed.

The American public is in need of reassurance:

1. That the funds which are set aside for the benefit of working men and women in health, welfare, and pension plans are accounted for.

2. That the moneys which are contributed by workers to union treasuries are being used solely to advance their welfare.

3. That organizations in which working people associate together voluntarily to improve their status through collective action will be administered in such fashion to reflect their will.

4. That working people are more fully protected from dealings between representatives of labor and management which have the effect of preventing the full exercise of their rights to organize and bargain collectively.

5. That the public is protected against unfair labor and management practices within the collective-bargaining relationship which give rise to the exercise of coercive power by one as against the other tending to impede the peaceful development of that relationship, or which infringe the legitimate rights of innocent third parties.

The Secretary of Labor has recommended to me a comprehensive program of legislation which, if enacted, will, I believe, give that reassurance to the American public. His recommendations constitute the program of this administration in the labor-management field, and the administration urges the Congress to enact legislation:

1. To require the registration and detailed annual reporting to the Department of Labor, with appropriate disclosure, of all plans which provide health, welfare, or pension benefits to working men and women, whether administered by employers, by unions, or jointly by both. The administration made specific legislative recommendations in this respect in 1956 and 1957.

2. To require:

(a) That all labor organizations, having members employed in industries affecting commerce or which receive benefits of tax exemption under the Internal Revenue Code, including regional and local conferences and councils, shall:

(1) File with the Department of Labor detailed annual financial reports, which shall be available for public examination.

(2) Maintain proper financial books and records open to the scrutiny of all of their members.

(b) That officers of such labor organizations who handle union funds be held to the highest degree of responsibility for the funds committed to their care by union members; and that the members of such organizations be given an unequivocal right to sue in Federal or State courts to enforce these responsibilities. This would not supersede existing State statutes of judicial remedies.

3. To require that all labor organizations:

(a) File annually with the Department of Labor detailed information as to their constitutions, bylaws, and organizational structure and procedures.

(b) Show by appropriate reporting that their members have the right and opportunity to elect and have elected at intervals of not more than four years, their local officers directly by secret ballot, and their national officers either directly by secret ballot, or through delegate bodies elected directly by the membership by secret ballot, with due notice of any election being given to the members. The Department of Labor would be authorized to make full public disclosure of these reports.

4. To require:

(a) That all employers report to the Department of Labor all financial dealings with labor organizations or their representatives either directly or through a third party, but exempting those employer payments specifically authorized by law or reported under other requirements of law; to require that all labor organizations and representatives of labor organizations report to the Department of Labor all such financial dealings with employers either directly or through a third party; and to authorize the Department of Labor to make full public disclosure of these reports.

(b) To prohibit by the application of appropriate civil and criminal laws financial dealings between employers and labor unions which operate to impair the rights of working people to organize, to select their bargaining representative or effectively to bargain collectively; specifically to amend the Taft-Hartley Act to prohibit payments made to employee representatives by employer agents or representatives, as well as those made directly by employers, except as authorized by law; to cover employer payments to an employee representative other than a representative of his employees; to prohibit payments over and above payments for regular job duties made by an employer, his agent or representative to an employee or group or committee of employees to influence other employees in the exercise of their right of self-organization or the selection of a bargaining representative; and to make it clear that employer payments to trust funds for apprenticeship and training purposes are not prohibited.

5. For effective administration of this program of reporting and disclosure of general union funds, conflicts of interest, union organization and structure and also the program for reporting and disclosure of welfare and pension plans, the administration recommends that there be created in the Department of Labor a Commissioner of Labor Reports who would be responsible to the Secretary for the performance of duties under the new legislation. The Commissioner should be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. In the administration of these reporting requirements, the Commissioner of Labor Reports would be empowered through authority derived from the Secretary of Labor to:

(a) Make full public disclosure of all information contained in the reports;

(b) Seek injunctions against violations;

(c) Investigate reports of violations of the reporting requirements, including the accuracy of reports filed, and charges that union election or procedural practices are not in accordance with the reporting requirements; and

(d) Issue subpoenas for the production of all appropriate books and records and compel testimony by witnesses.

6. In order to ensure the effective enforcement of this program, the Administration recommends that the following criminal and administrative sanctions be enacted into law:

(a) Criminal.

(1) The embezzlement of general union funds, false statements or entries, or willful destruction of books should be made punishable as a felony.

(2) The Criminal Code provisions relating to filing of false information should be made specifically applicable to these reports.

(3) The failure of an employer or a union to file required reports should be made a misdemeanor.

(4) A new bribery section should be added to the Criminal Code making it a felony for an employer, or his agent or representative, or any union official or representative, to make or receive any payments to influence improperly the actions of the other in labor-management matters. To facilitate prosecutions of violations of this section there should be included a provision for immunity to witnesses.

(b) Administrative.

At the present time any labor organization covered by the National Labor Relations Act is denied access to its processes if it fails to file financial and organizational reports. This should be continued. In addition, subject to the requirements of the Administrative Procedures Act, including judicial review, for the willful failure to file true and proper reports the administration recommends that:

(1) all labor organizations and employers be denied all rights or privileges available to them under Federal labor management relations laws;

(2) All labor organizations be liable to revocation of any outstanding certification as bargaining representative under any law of the United States;

(3) All labor organizations be liable to the forfeiture for an appropriate period of tax exemptions available to them under the Internal Revenue Code.

7. Certain provisions of the National Labor Relations Act afford opportunity for labor or management to coerce the other, often with detrimental effect on individual employees, innocent third parties and the general public. The administration recommends that the ambiguities and inequities that exist in these provisions be removed by amending them as follows:

(a) Amend the secondary boycott provisions of the act to make it clear that they prevent direct coercion of an employer to cease doing business with another; coercion of employers by inducement or encouragement of individual employees to refuse to perform services; coercion of secondary employers who do not come within the act's definition of "employer"; and coercion of employers to enter into or to enforce agreements to cease using the products of, or to cease doing business with, another person.

To further amend the secondary boycott provisions to make it clear that they do not prevent activity against a secondary employer who is performing "farmed out" work in behalf of a struck employer; or activity against secondary employers engaged in work on a construction project with the primary employer.

(b) Amend the act to make it an unfair labor practice for a union, by picketing, to coerce an employer to recognize it as the bargaining representative of his employees or his employees to accept or designate it as their representative where:

The employer has recognized in accordance with law another labor organization: The employees, within the last preceding 12 months, have rejected the union in a representative election; or it is otherwise clear that the employees do not desire the union as their bargaining representative.

(c) Amend the act to eliminate the statutory prohibition which bars economic strikers who are not entitled to reinstatement from voting in representation elections.

II

In addition to the above the administration recommends that several other changes be made in the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947. Some of these changes have been proposed before, some are new, but all are intended to strengthen and improve the act where experience has shown that correction is needed. These proposals are as follows:

1. Amend the act to eliminate the jurisdictional gap referred to in recent Supreme Court decisions by authorizing the States to act with respect to matters over which the National Labor Relations Board declines to assert jurisdiction.

2. Amend the act to authorize the Board, under appropriate circumstances, to certify as bargaining representatives, without a prior election, unions acting in behalf of employees primarily engaged in the building and construction industry.

3. In view of the enactment of the Communist Control Act of 1954, amend the act to eliminate the provision requiring the filing of non-Communist affidavits by officers of unions seeking to use the act's processes.

4. Amend the act so that parties to a valid collective bargaining agreement may not be required to negotiate during the life of the agreement unless it provides for reopening or the parties mutually agree to its being reopened.

5. Amend the act to make it clear that when the office of the General Counsel becomes vacant the President may designate some other officer or employee to serve as Acting General Counsel during the vacancy.

These legislative recommendations are designed to benefit and protect the welfare of American workers and the general public, to curb abuses, and to provide greater harmony and stability in labor-management relations. They take into consideration the fundamental principle that an effective right to organize and bargain collectively is an essential part of this Nation's free and democratic society.

I urge that the Congress give speedy consideration to these proposals.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.
THE WHITE HOUSE, January 23, 1958.

16. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced the intention of the leadership not to bring any controversial legislation before the Senate during the week of Feb. 10-15, and that S. 734, the pay increase bill for Federal workers, would be brought up during the week of Feb. 18. pp. 1516-17
17. PERSONNEL. S. 734, as recently approved by the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, includes provisions as follows:
- Increases pay of classified employees by about 7½%, with a provision that no increase shall cause a salary to exceed \$17,500, effective Oct. 1, 1957. Provides for similar increases for certain positions regarding which administrative action is applicable.
- Increases the authorizations for supergrades as follows: GS-16, from 1,226 to 1,800; GS-17, from 329 to 475; and GS-18, from 130 to 190. Increases Public Law 313 employment authorizations permitting the Secretary of Agriculture to fix the pay of not over 5 scientific or professional positions.
- Prohibits appointments to civilian positions for the quarter beginning April 1, 1958. For subsequent quarters, permits only 1/3 of the vacancies from being filled. Provides several exemptions from these appointment provisions, including positions subject to Presidential appointment and Senate confirmation, positions filled from within the department, trust-fund positions, seasonal or casual workers, positions which the President determines are necessary, and positions filled through reemployment rights. Provides that these appointment provisions shall not apply if total employment is limited to 2,150,000 or such other figure as the President may promulgate.
- Modifies the Classification Act so as to make it easier to qualify for GS-7.
18. REGULATORY AGENCIES. S. Rept. 1269, "Leaks of CAB Decision of August 2, 1956, Affecting Northeast Airlines Stock," by the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Senate Government Operations Committee, recommends enactment of two bills: S. 2461, which would make it a criminal penalty for willfully disclosing or willfully publishing improper information in an adjudicative matter; and S. 2462, which would make it a criminal violation to attempt to influence any adjudication by discussing the merits of the case with an individual member of the Board without notice to interested parties. The report concludes that "the Board Members should be afforded the same protection as a judge in a court of law."

9. ITEMS IN APPENDIX

19. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Talmadge inserted his recent address before the General Assembly of Ga., in which he criticized the President's proposed farm program and stated that "it takes no expert to see that current national farm policies are planned depression for the farmer." pp. A1047-9
- Sen. Talmadge inserted an editorial, "A Plan To Finish Small Farmer," criticizing the administration's farm program and stating that "the proposed reduction in price support would just about finish up small farmers of Georgia and the Nation." p. A1050
- Extension of remarks of Rep. Ullman stating that "the Eisenhower farm program seems to have for its motto 'Move to the city,'" inserting an article, "Stand Together Or--," and stating it "points out how ridiculous it is to reduce our agricultural economy..." p. A1092
- Extension of remarks of Rep. Reuss stating that "the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Benson, and Director of the Budget, Mr. Brundage, apparently are not speaking to one another these days," and that Mr. Brundage on a

television program allegedly made the statement that "but the trouble is that our present (farm) program benefits the large commercial farm as against the individual farmer." p. A1102

Rep. LeCompte inserted a Victor (Ia.) Grange resolution asking for a "national farm policy which will give the farmer recognition of his place in the national economy." p. A1110

Extension of remarks of Rep. Eass inserting an article and stating that "the story discusses Secretary Benson's sound and courageous farm proposals..." p. A1111

20. PRICE SUPPORTS. Extension of remarks of Sen. Thye inserting a constituent's letter stating that "the costs of the price-support program have not increased the cost of food," and inclosing articles on this subject. pp. A1062-3

21. PUBLIC LAW 480. Extension of remarks of Rep. Harrison, Neb., commending the programs under Public Law 480 and inserting the narrative portions of this Department's booklet, "Sharing America's Abundance." pp. A1083-4

22. COOPERATIVES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Mason criticizing "tax inequality" between cooperatives and other businesses, and listing five million dollar cooperatives whose growth, he asserted, was due to tax favoritism. pp. A1085-6

23. WHEAT. Extension of remarks of Rep. McIntosh criticizing the lower tariff rates granted seed wheat entered under the guise of being unfit for human consumption, as a violation of Congress's intent in establishing two import tariffs, and urging enactment of H. R. 10205, to tax imports of seed wheat at the higher level even if unfit for human consumption. pp. A1089-90

24. TEXTILES. Rep. Lane inserted an editorial, "Flood of Imports Still Hurts," urging the Government to pay more attention to the wool textile industry's problems. p. A1098

25. BUDGET. Rep. Hemphill inserted an editorial asserting that the proposed budget will be unbalanced and criticizing the Administration for "not being frank." p. A1110

26. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Miller, Nebr., stating that, "I am unwilling that we should spend millions of dollars on reclamation projects overseas at the same time our own good people are yearning for similar needed projects at home," and inserting charts summarizing these overseas projects. pp. A1079-82

Rep. Scudder inserted an editorial commenting on H. R. 7407, to provide for the joint development of the water power resources of the Trinity River division, Central Valley project, Calif. pp. A1102-3

BILLS INTRODUCED

27. EMPLOYMENT. S. 3231, by Sen. Gore, to check the growth of unemployment by providing for Federal assistance to States and local governments for the construction of needed public works and public improvements; to Public Works Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 1474-5

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued February 20, 1958
For actions of February 19, 1958
85th-2d, No. 25

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HIGHLIGHTS: See page 6.

HOUSE

1. MUTUAL SECURITY. Both Houses received the President's message on mutual security (H. Doc. 338). pp. 2053, 2092-94. The message includes the following statement:
"The mutual security program which I recommended for fiscal year 1959 contains essentially the same component parts as authorized by the Congress last session. To carry out this program I request \$3,942,100,000."
2. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee was granted permission until midnight Thurs., Feb. 20, to file a report on the second deficiency appropriation bill. Rep. Cannon stated the bill would probably be considered on Tues. p. 2114
3. DISASTER LOANS. Rep. Jones, Mo., urged early approval by the President of S. 2920 to authorize disaster loans to small-business concerns suffering economic loss due to excessive rainfall. p. 2094
4. WATER RESOURCES. The House Administration Committee reported without amendment S. Con. Res. 28, to authorize printing a compilation of materials on the

development of the water resources of the Columbia River and its tributaries (H. Rept. 1359). p. 2119

The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 1086, to grant the consent of Congress to a Bear River compact by Ida., Utah, and Wyo. p. D119

SENATE

5. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported the following bills: S. 3039, to extend Public Law 480 for one year and increase the authorization from \$4 to \$5.5 billion; and original bills to extend the special school milk program for 3 years; extend the dairy products program for the armed services, Coast Guard Academy, Merchant Marine Academy, and the Veterans' Administration for 3 years; and extend the brucellosis eradication program for 2 years. p. D115

Sen. Morse inserted his speech to the Farmers' Union in which he discussed the record of the Administration and urged the use of surpluses in foreign policy, food stamps, and direct payments to farmers in certain cases. pp. 2047-9

Sen. Humphrey inserted letters from Minn. Farmers' Union locals which urged opposition to reductions in price supports, lowered interest rates to encourage the use of forest products, 90%-of-parity supports, no increase in REA interest rates, and amendment of the income tax laws to prevent deduction of farm losses by semi-active farmers. pp. 2019-20

Sen. Humphrey inserted the resolutions of the Young Democratic Clubs, including permitting the UN to dispose of U. S. farm surpluses, freer trade policies, a Brannan-plan farm program aimed at 100% of parity, food stamp plans, a civil defense food stockpile, and emphasis on family farms. pp. 2059-64

6. SOIL BANK. Sen. Aiken defended the Department for its position on the participation in the acreage reserve program, and pointed to the vote in Congress which cut the appropriation estimate from \$700 million to \$500 million. He urged the appropriation of \$200 million additional for the acreage reserve program without delay. p. 2053

7. PERSONNEL. Sens. Carlson and Dirksen submitted proposed amendments to S. 734, the classified pay raise bill. p. 2031

8. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Smith, N.J., inserted an article, "How the United States Has Aided a New Nation," on our assistance to Libya, including agricultural extension education of Libyan farmers. pp. 2035-6

Sen. Smith, N. J., inserted an editorial, "God's Will and Foreign Aid," urging "We are still our brother's keeper, even if he isn't a United States citizen." pp. 2036-7

9. VEGETABLES. Sen. Allott inserted an article relating how a Small Business Administration loan enabled the farmers at Blanca, Colo., to develop a market for high altitude lettuce. pp. 2041-2

10. AREA DEVELOPMENT; TEXTILES. Sen. Payne discussed the economic distress in the Biddleford-Saco area, Me., and inserted a letter to the President from the local Textile Workers Union urging a crash program of public works, special defense contracts, and passage of S. 3196, to provide that part of surplus cotton sold by the CCC must be processed. He opposed passage of S. 5, to prevent the allocation of contracts to areas of high unemployment, and urged passage of a distressed areas aid bill. pp. 2043-5

S. 734

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 19, 1958

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. CARLSON to the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 24, line 5, strike out "October 1, 1957" and
2 insert in lieu thereof "July 1, 1958".

3 On page 25, line 1, strike out all through line 2, page
4 26, and renumber section 16 as section 15:

5 On page 26, line 5, strike out "October 1, 1957", and
6 insert in lieu thereof "effective at the first pay period after
7 date of enactment of this Act".

8 On page 26, strike out lines 6 and 8, and renumber
9 subsection (c) as subsection (b).

S. 734

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. CARLSON to the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 19, 1958

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

S. 734

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 19, 1958

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. CARLSON to the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 2, line 2, strike out that part of subsection
2 2 (a) following the words "shall be as follows:" and insert
3 in lieu thereof the following table:

<i>"Grade</i>	<i>Per annum rates</i>						
GS-1-----	\$2, 855	\$2, 945	\$3, 035	\$3, 125	\$3, 215	\$3, 305	\$3, 395
GS-2-----	3, 140	3, 230	3, 320	3, 410	3, 500	3, 590	3, 680
GS-3-----	3, 370	3, 460	3, 550	3, 640	3, 730	3, 820	3, 910
GS-4-----	3, 625	3, 715	3, 805	3, 895	3, 985	4, 075	4, 165
GS-5-----	3, 895	4, 040	4, 185	4, 330	4, 475	4, 620	4, 765
GS-6-----	4, 325	4, 470	4, 615	4, 760	4, 905	5, 050	5, 195
GS-7-----	4, 800	4, 945	5, 090	5, 235	5, 380	5, 525	5, 670
GS-8-----	5, 270	5, 415	5, 560	5, 705	5, 850	5, 995	6, 140
GS-9-----	5, 770	5, 915	6, 060	6, 205	6, 350	6, 495	6, 640
GS-10-----	6, 270	6, 415	6, 560	6, 705	6, 850	6, 995	7, 140
GS-11-----	6, 880	7, 110	7, 340	7, 570	7, 800	8, 030	
GS-12-----	8, 150	8, 380	8, 610	8, 840	9, 070	9, 300	
GS-13-----	9, 675	9, 905	10, 135	10, 365	10, 595	10, 825	
GS-14-----	11, 105	11, 335	11, 565	11, 795	12, 025	12, 255	
GS-15-----	13, 000	13, 425	13, 850	14, 275	14, 700		
GS-16-----	14, 500	15, 000	15, 500	16, 000	16, 500		
GS-17-----	16, 000	16, 500	17, 000	17, 500	18, 000		
GS-18-----	18, 000	18, 500	19, 000	19, 500"			

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. CARLSON to the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 19, 1958

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

S. 734

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 19, 1958

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. CARLSON to the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, viz: Beginning on page 17 strike out all of sections 7, 8, and 9 and insert in lieu thereof new sections 7 and 8, as follows:

1 SEC. 7. (a) Section 505 of the Classification Act of
2 1949, as amended (69 Stat. 179, as amended by 70 Stat.
3 762) is further amended to read as follows:

4 “SEC. 505. No positions shall be placed in grade 16, 17,
5 or 18 of the General Schedule except by action of, or after
6 prior approval by, a majority of the Civil Service Com-
7 missioners.”

8 (b) The following parts of laws are hereby repealed:

9 (1) Section 104 of the Department of Commerce and

1 Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 234;
2 Public Law 121, Eighty-fourth Congress) ;

3 (2) That part of the paragraph under the heading
4 "FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM" and under the subheading
5 "Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of Prisons" contained in the
6 Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat.
7 273; title II of Public Law 133, Eighty-fourth Congress) ;
8 which reads as follows: ": *Provided further*, That the At-
9 torney General hereafter is authorized, without regard to the
10 Classification Act of 1949, to place three positions in grade
11 GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classifica-
12 tion Act of 1949";

13 (3) Section 206 of the Public Works Appropriation
14 Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 360; Public Law 163, Eighty-fourth
15 Congress) ;

16 (4) The second paragraph under the heading "CIVIL
17 FUNCTIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY" and under the
18 subheading "Administrative Provisions" contained in title
19 III of the Public Works Appropriation Act, 1956 (69
20 Stat. 364; Public Law 163, Eighty-fourth Congress) ;

21 (5) The heading "COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORA-
22 TION" and the paragraph thereunder contained in chapter
23 I of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat.
24 451; Public Law 219, Eighty-fourth Congress) ;

25 (6) That part of section 205 (a) of the Small Busi-

1 ness Act of 1953, as amended by section 4 (a) of an Act
2 entitled "An Act to amend the Small Business Act of
3 1953" (69 Stat. 547; Public Law 268, Eighty-fourth
4 Congress) which reads as follows: "Subject to the stand-
5 ards and procedures under section 505 of the Classification
6 Act of 1949, as amended, not to exceed fifteen positions
7 in the Small Business Administration may be placed in
8 grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule established
9 by that Act, and any such positions shall be additional to
10 the number authorized by such section."

11 (7) The last paragraph under the heading "GENERAL
12 SERVICES ADMINISTRATION" contained in the Independent
13 Offices Appropriation Act, 1957 (70 Stat. 345; Public
14 Law 623, Eighty-fourth Congress) ;

15 (8) Section 302 of the Act entitled "An Act to adjust
16 the compensation of the heads of the executive departments
17 and of certain other officials of the Federal Government,
18 and for other purposes" (70 Stat. 743; Public Law 854,
19 Eighty-fourth Congress) ;

20 (9) Section 503 of the Act entitled "An Act to ad-
21 just the compensation of the heads of the executive depart-
22 ments and of certain other officials of the Federal Govern-
23 ment, and for other purposes" (70 Stat. 762; Public Law
24 854, Eighty-fourth Congress) ;

25 (10) That part of section 3 (a) of the Fish and Wild-

1 life Act of 1956 (70 Stat. 1120; Public Law 1024, Eighty-
2 fourth Congress) which reads as follows: "at grades GS-17
3 each";

4 (11) Subsection 2 (d) (5) of the Airways Moderniza-
5 tion Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 350; Public Law 85-133) ;

6 (12) That part of section 205 of the Public Works
7 Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 423, Public Law 85-
8 167) which reads as follows: "the position of Administrator
9 of the Southeastern Power Administration shall be in grade
10 GS-18 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, but
11 without regard to the numerical limitation contained in sec-
12 tion 505 of said Act;".

13 (c) Positions in grades 16, 17, or 18, as the case may
14 be, of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949,
15 as amended, immediately prior to the effective date of this
16 Act, shall remain, on and after such effective date, in their
17 respective grades until other action is taken under the pro-
18 visions of section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 as
19 in effect on and after such effective date.

20 (d) Section 1102 of the Classification Act of 1949,
21 as amended (63 Stat. 971; 5 U. S. C. 1073), is amended
22 to read as follows:

23 "SEC. 1102. The Commission shall prepare and submit
24 to the President an annual report with respect to the rates
25 of compensation under, and the administration of, this Act.

1 This report shall include a statement of the total number of
2 positions placed in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18 under
3 section 505 of this Act during the year, the number of posi-
4 tions placed in each of such grades during the year, the total
5 number of positions in grades GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18
6 in existence at the close of the year, the number of positions
7 in existence in each of such grades at the close of the year,
8 and such other information as the Commission may deem
9 appropriate. The President shall submit an annual report to
10 the Congress which shall contain, among other matters, such
11 recommendations, based upon the report of the Commission,
12 as he may deem advisable.”

13 SEC. 8. (a) As used in this section the term “depart-
14 ment” means the executive departments and the independent
15 establishments and agencies of the executive branch of the
16 Government.

17 (b) The President may authorize the head of any de-
18 partment to establish civilian positions within the depart-
19 ment, in such numbers as the President considers necessary
20 to carry out the research and development functions of the
21 department that require the services of specially qualified
22 scientific or professional personnel.

23 (c) Subject to the approval of the Civil Service Com-
24 mission as to rates, the head of a department may fix the
25 compensation for positions established in his department

1 under subsection (b). However, the compensation may not
2 be less than \$12,500 nor more than \$19,000 a year.

3 (d) Positions established under subsection (b) are in
4 the classified civil service of the United States. However,
5 if the Civil Service Commission or a person designated by it
6 approves a proposed appointee's qualifications, no competi-
7 tive examination may be required.

8 (e) The head of each department shall report to Con-
9 gress, not later than February 1 of each year, on the number
10 of positions established under subsection (b) in his depart-
11 ment during the preceding calendar year. The report shall
12 list the name, rate of compensation, functions, and qualifi-
13 cations of each incumbent. However, the head of a depart-
14 ment may omit any item if he considers that a full public
15 report on it would be detrimental to the national security.
16 In such a case, he shall present the information, in executive
17 session, to such committees of the Senate and the House
18 of Representatives as are designated by the presiding officers
19 of those bodies.

20 (f) The following laws and parts of laws are repealed:

21 (1) The second sentence of section 12 of the Act of
22 May 29, 1884, as amended (21 U. S. C. 113a) ;

23 (2) Section 208 (g) of the Public Health Service Act,
24 as amended (42 U. S. C. 210 (g)) ;

1 (3) The Act of August 1, 1947, as amended (50
2 U. S. C. 158) ;

3 (4) Sections 1581, 1582, 4021, 7471, and 9021 of
4 title 10, United States Code; and

5 (5) Subsection 2 (d) (6) of the Airways Moderniza-
6 tion Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 350; Public Law 85-133) .

7 (g) Title 10, United States Code, is amended as
8 follows:

9 (1) The analysis of chapter 81 is amended by striking
10 out the following items:

“1581. Appointment: professional and scientific services.

“1582. Professional and scientific services: reports to Congress on appoint-
ments.”;

11 (2) The analysis of chapter 373 is amended by striking
12 out the following item:

“4021. Appointment: professional and scientific services.”

13 (3) The analysis of chapter 873 is amended by strik-
14 ing out the following item:

“9021. Appointment: professional and scientific services.”

15 (h) The enactment of this section does not affect any
16 position existing, on the day before the effective date of this
17 section, under authority of the laws or parts of laws repealed
18 by this section, the compensation attached to any such
19 position, and any incumbent thereof, his appointment
20 thereto, and his right to receive the compensation attached

1 thereto, until appropriate action is taken under subsection
2 (c) of this section.

3 Renumber sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 as
4 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, respectively.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. CARLSON to the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 19, 1958

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 740

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 734

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 19, 1958

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. CARLSON to the bill (S. 734)
to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classifica-
tion Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 20, line 19, strike out all of section 12 through
- 2 line 24 on page 22, and renumber sections 13, 14, 15, and
- 3 16 as 12, 13, 14, and 15, respectively.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Carlson to the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 19, 1958

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

S. 734

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 19, 1958

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DIRKSEN to the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 17, line 10, after the word "thereof" delete
2 the word "a" and after the word "new" add an "s" to the
3 word "subsection".

4 On page 17, at the end of section 7, add a new sub-
5 section "(g)", as follows:

6 "(g) The Attorney General of the United States is
7 authorized to place a total of eighty positions in grades 18,
8 17, and 16 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall
9 be in addition to the number of positions authorized by the
10 Civil Service Commission under subsection (b)."

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DIRKSEN to the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 19, 1958

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

shall any of these funds be expended for any purpose for which funds have been withdrawn by any recipient country to make payment on such debts: *Provided*, That to the extent that funds have been borrowed by any foreign government in order to make a deposit of counterpart and such deposit is in excess of the amount that would be required to be deposited pursuant to the formula prescribed by section 142 (b) of this act, such counterpart may be used in such country for any agreed purpose consistent with the provisions of this act."

SEC. 8. Title V, chapter 2, of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, which relates to organization and administration, is further amended by changing section 537, which relates to provisions on uses of funds, as follows: in subsection (a) (1), strike out "for the fiscal year 1958"; and in subsection (c), strike out "Not to exceed \$18,000,000" and substitute "Notwithstanding the provisions of section 406 (a) of Public Law 85-241, not to exceed \$26,000,000", and add the following new clause before the period: ", and not to exceed \$2,750,000 of funds made available for assistance in other countries under this act may be used (in addition to funds available for such use under other authorities in this act) for construction or acquisition of such facilities for such purposes elsewhere."

SEC. 9. Title V, chapter 3, of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, which relates to repeal and miscellaneous provisions, is further amended as follows:

(a) Amend section 543 (d), which relates to saving provisions, by striking out "act of 1956 or the Mutual Security Act of 1957" and substituting "Acts of 1956, 1957 or 1958" in the first sentence.

(b) Amend section 544, which relates to amendments to other laws, by striking out subsections (b) and (c) (which deletions shall not be deemed to affect amendments contained in such subsections to acts other than the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended) and substituting the following new subsections:

"(b) Section 101 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U. S. C. 846), is further amended by inserting 'Development Loan Fund;' before 'Institute of Inter-American Affairs.'

"(c) The Defense Base Act as amended (42 U. S. C. 1651), is further amended as follows:

"(1) In subsection 1 (a), insert the following new subparagraph between subparagraph (4) and the last five lines:

"(5) under a contract approved and financed by the United States or any executive department, independent establishment, or agency thereof (including any corporate instrumentality of the United States), or any subcontract or subordinate contract, with respect to such contract, where such contract is to be performed outside the continental United States, under the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended (other than title II thereof), and not otherwise within the coverage of this section, and every such contract shall contain provisions requiring that the contractor (and subcontractor or subordinate contractor with respect to such contract) (1) shall before commencing performance of such contract, provide for securing to or on behalf of employees engaged in work under such contract the payment of compensation and other benefits under the provisions of this act, and (2) shall maintain in full force and effect during the term of such contract, subcontract, or subordinate contract, or while employees are engaged in work performed thereunder, the said security for the payment of such compensation and benefits, but nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to apply to any employee of such contractor or subcontractor who is engaged exclusively in furnishing materials or supplies under his contract;"

"(2) In subsection 1 (e), strike '(3) or (4)' in the last sentence and substitute therefor '(3), (4), or (5)'.

"(3) In subsection 1 (f), insert 'or in any work under subparagraph (5), subsection (a) of this section' between 'this section' and 'shall not apply'.

"(d) Section 101 (a) of the War Hazards Compensation Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1701), is further amended by inserting the following subparagraph between subparagraph (3) and the last 15 lines: 'or (4) to any person who is an employee specified in section 1 (a) (5) of the Defense Base Act, as amended, if no compensation is payable with respect to such injury or death under such act, or to any person engaged under a contract for his personal services outside the United States approved and financed by the United States under the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended (other than title II thereof): *Provided*, That in cases where the United States is not a formal party to contracts approved and financed under the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, the Secretary, upon the recommendation of the head of any department or agency of the United States, may, in the exercise of his discretion, waive the application of the provisions of this subparagraph with respect to any such contracts, subcontracts or subordinate contracts, work location under such contracts, subcontracts or subordinate contracts, or classification of employees.'"

(c) Amend section 545, which relates to definitions, as follows:

(1) In subsection (j), insert "the Development Loan Fund and" after "refer to" and strike out "title II,".

(2) In subsection (k) insert "the Board of Directors of the Development Loan Fund and" after "refer to" and strike out "title II,".

ADOPTION OF A SPECIFIC VERSION OF THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER AS THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, when President Hoover signed Public Law 823 of the 81st Congress making the Star-Spangled Banner our national anthem, only the title was legislated; the words and music were not included. I am sure that it never occurred to the Members of that Congress or the President that they would ever be the subject of any controversy.

Nevertheless, legislation is presently pending before the House of Representatives proposing certain changes with which I do not agree. I feel that they would, if adopted, significantly alter the true meaning of Francis Scott Key's fine poem and the accompanying music.

Mr. President, I introduce a joint resolution covering this subject, for appropriate consideration. It is companion to House Joint Resolution 517 introduced by Representative FRANCIS E. DORN, of New York.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 151) to adopt a specific version of the Star-Spangled Banner as the national anthem of the United States of America, introduced by Mr. BRIDGES, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INCREASE IN RATES OF BASIC COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—AMENDMENTS

Mr. CARLSON submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (S. 27) to increase the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

REVISION OF BASIC COMPENSATION SCHEDULES OF CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1949—AMENDMENTS

Mr. DIRKSEN submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. CARLSON submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to Senate bill 734, supra, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODE—AMENDMENTS

Mr. DIRKSEN submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H. R. 8381) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to correct unintended benefits and hardships and to make technical amendments, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS ACT OF 1938, RELATING TO REINVESTMENT BY AIR CARRIERS—AMENDMENT

Mr. LAUSCHE submitted an amendment, in the nature of a substitute, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H. R. 5822) to amend section 406 (b) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 with respect to the reinvestment by air carriers of the proceeds from the sale or other disposition of certain operating property and equipment, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

In lieu of the committee amendment as amended, insert the following:

"That section 406 (b) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, is hereby amended as follows:

"(a) By redesignating section 406 (b) as section 406 (b) (1).

"(b) By adding the following paragraph after paragraph (1):

"(2) Subject to the following conditions, the Board, in determining all other revenue of the air carrier, shall not take into account the net gains (after any losses and expenses resulting from the disposition of flight equipment) derived from the disposition of any flight equipment of such carrier, if (A) such carrier notifies the Board in writing that it intends to reinvest in other flight equipment the proceeds derived from such disposition, (B) such proceeds, less all applicable taxes, are placed by such carrier in a funded reinvestment reserve immediately upon the receipt thereof, and (C) within a reasonable

period to be determined and fixed by the Board, such proceeds are actually reinvested in other flight equipment by such carrier, and amounts so deposited in such reserve fund shall not be included as part of the carrier's used and useful investment for purposes of section 406 until expended as provided above: *Provided*, That thereafter in determining that portion of the mail rate payable by the Board to the carrier under Reorganization Plan No. 10 of 1953 the depreciation expense and returns on investment of such carrier shall be computed after first deducting from the original cost of flight equipment, the net capital gains not taken into account in determining all other revenue of such carrier which have been reinvested in such flight equipment, until such time as the total reductions in mail rate payments by the Board from such payments as would otherwise be payable, shall have equaled the amount of the net capital gains reinvested in such flight equipment: *And provided further*, That in the event the Board determines that the carrier no longer requires that portion of the mail rate payable by the Board under the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 10 of 1953 there shall be repaid to the Board by such carrier any amount by which the net capital gains reinvested in flight equipment shall exceed the total reductions in such mail payments computed as described above.

"Sec. 2. The amendment made by this act to such section 406 (b) shall be effective as to all capital gains realized on and after April 6, 1956, with respect to the sale or other disposition of flight equipment whether or not the Civil Aeronautics Board shall have entered a final order taking account thereof in determining the mail rate payable by the Board covering the period in which the net capital gains referred to herein were realized."

PROBLEMS OF SMALL BUSINESS— ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the names of Senators BARRETT, CASE, of New Jersey, MANSFIELD, MURRAY, NEUBERGER, and WILEY be added as cosponsors of the bill (S. 3194) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to establish an initial program of tax adjustment for small and independent business and for persons engaged in small and independent business, introduced on behalf of myself and other Senators, on January 30, 1958.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENTS OF INTERNAL REVE- NUE CODE OF 1954—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILLS

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] be included as a cosponsor of both S. 3263 and S. 3264 which I introduced on February 10.

These bills are designed to give an immediate tax cut of approximately \$4.4 billion and represent alternative methods by which that could be done. Each bill would give a cut of approximately \$3 billion in personal income taxes and \$1.4 billion in excise taxes. The income-tax cuts would be retroactive to January 1, 1958, but would have to be extended on January 1, 1959 so that in case the econ-

omy were to turn upward between now and then the Congress could recoup these sums for future years.

Mr. President, our economy is in difficulty. We are now in the midst of a serious recession. We all wish to prevent it from getting worse. Numerous things can be done to help, but the quickest method is a tax cut. While I favor building needed public works in those areas where unemployment exists, and while we should raise unemployment compensation to those out of work, and while monetary and credit policies should be eased, a tax cut can have an immediate effect, help to stop this decline in economic activity, and prevent this recession from ever becoming a depression.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTI- CLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas:

Editorial entitled "Guard Defends Us; We Can Defend the Guard," published in the Waco (Tex.) Times-Herald of February 12, 1958.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

Address on the subject One Feeling for the Union, delivered by Senator KUCHEL at the Middlesex Club, Boston, Mass., February 12, 1958.

Portion of speech by Robert K. Gray, acting appointment secretary to the President, before Republican Club of Massachusetts, Boston, January 29, 1958.

By Mr. JACKSON:

Address on the subject Free Men Against Time, delivered by him before the National Military-Industrial Conference in Chicago, Ill., February 17, 1958.

By Mr. THYE:

Address delivered by him in Minnesota on commemoration of birthday of Abraham Lincoln.

Address by Senator JAVITS before Lincoln Day dinner, Hennepin County Republican Committee, Minneapolis, Minn., February 14, 1958.

Article entitled "Dairy Price Dilemma," published in the Twin City Milk Producers Bulletin of February 1958.

Article entitled "Because I Value Human Life," written by Mary Woodard Lasker and published in Life magazine, February 1958.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

Address delivered by him before Los Angeles World Affairs Council, September 19, 1957.

Address entitled "The Influence of Stratospheric Research on Tomorrow," delivered by Jean Felix Piccard at Jamestown College Founders Day Convocation, October 29, 1957.

By Mr. POTTER:

Statement by him on 40th anniversary of Lithuanian independence, before Detroit Lithuanian Organization at Detroit, Mich., on February 16, 1958.

Article entitled "Medical Research Saves Children's Lives," written by Ada Barnett Stough, published in Parents Magazine of August 1957; article entitled "The State of the Nation's Underprivileged Children," written by Ada Barnett Stough, published in Parents Magazine of January 1958; which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

By Mr. PROXMIRE:

Statement prepared by him relative to the recent death of Hon. Marvin B. Rosenberry, retired chief justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

Editorial entitled "How Do You Like Give-away of Your Timber?" published in the Milwaukee Journal of February 16, 1958.

Article entitled "On Wisconsin—No. 1 Quality Worker One of State's Big Advantages," published in the Milwaukee Journal of February 16, 1958.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

Address on continued necessity of being alert to the international criminal conspiracy of communism, delivered by John S. Gleason, Jr., national commander, American Legion, at annual law and order dinner, Chicago Police Post, No. 207, Chicago, Ill., on February 11, 1958.

Article entitled "United States Files Action Upholding Line," published in the New York Times of February 10, 1958.

By Mr. TALMADGE:

Address by Eugene W. Castle entitled "Our Foreign Aid Follies," before the Abraham Lincoln National Republican Club, Chicago, Ill., February 8, 1958.

By Mr. WILEY:

Editorial and statement prepared by him on the subject of foreign students in the United States.

By Mr. DOUGLAS:

Statement on the Nation's economy, adopted by the National Board of the American Veterans' Committee at its meeting in Chicago, Ill., on February 8-9.

By Mr. KUCHEL:

Editorial entitled "Predictable Failure of Farm Program," published in the Santa Monica, Calif., Evening Outlook of February 6, 1958.

By Mr. PAYNE:

Editorial entitled "Imports and National Defense," published in the International Oilman of February 1958.

By Mr. CHURCH:

Editorial entitled "Charity Can't Win Race to the Moon," written by Dr. Wilbert D. Hall, and published in the Idaho State College Bengal of February 7, 1958.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY:

Editorial entitled "Bridge Over the Potomac," published in the New York Times of February 19, 1958.

By Mr. JAVITS:

Editorial entitled "Up to Britain," published in the Manchester Guardian Weekly of January 30, 1958.

By Mr. MARTIN of Iowa:

Editorial entitled "Bishop Mathias Loras," published in the February 13, 1958, issue of the Witness, the official newspaper of the Catholic Archdiocese of Dubuque.

Article entitled "Last Rites for T. J. B. Robinson," published in the Hampton (Iowa) Chronicle of January 30, 1958.

By Mr. BRIDGES:

Editorial entitled "Pay Television," published in the Concord (N. H.) Daily Monitor, in opposition to pay television.

Article entitled "Soviet Campaign Against Dulles," written by Constantine Brown and published in the Washington Evening Star of February 5, 1958.

Article entitled "Bulganin's Boomerang," written by James Reston and published in the New York Times of February 5, 1958.

Article entitled "Truman's Views on Recent Past," written by David Lawrence and published in the Washington Evening Star of February 4, 1958.

Article entitled "Woman's Place Is Under the Dome," written by Elizabeth Churchill Brown, and published in Human Events for January 13, 1958.

By Mr. KENNEDY:

Article entitled "North Africa—And Arab Federation," written by C. L. Sulzberger, published in the New York Times on February 17, 1958; article entitled "To Grasp the Nettle," written by Walter Lippmann, published in the Washington Post and Times Herald of February 13, 1958.

Letter to editor of New York Times, dated February 10, 1958, written by Henry M.

14. DAIRY INDUSTRY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported two original bills: S. 3341, to extend the Armed Forces dairy products program for 3 years (S. Rept. 1318). p. 2217; S. 3342, to continue the special milk program for children (S. Rept. 1319). p. 2217
Sen. Proxmire criticized the proposed cut in dairy price supports, and inserted his testimony before the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee, and resolutions from Wis. farm organizations opposing such reductions. pp. 2225-6
Both Houses received a S. C. Legislature resolution urging Congress to support milk prices at \$3.25 a hundredweight, and a 1946-8 base for manufactured milk parity prices. pp. 2214, 2309
Sen. Cotton inserted a resolution of the Granite State Dairyemen's Ass'n favoring a gradual reduction of all price supports. p. 2216
15. LIVESTOCK. Sen. Smathers criticized this Department for its refusal to permit a private zoo in Fla. to import a giraffe, and inserted the decision of the Court of Appeals upholding the right of the zoo to receive the animal. pp. 2269-72
16. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Stennis urged that the fiscal year 1959 ACP program be continued on the 1958 level, and that sums not used for conservation reserve payments be made available for the program. He inserted statistics on these programs. pp. 2239-41
17. FARM PROGRAM. Sens. Church and Long discussed farm problems, and Sen. Church urged that farm prices be maintained at a high level, with production controls to prevent surpluses, and that the problems of farmers be explained more fully to non-farmers. pp. 2273-5
18. PERSONNEL. Sen. Stennis, for himself and Sen. Carlson, submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to S. 734, the classified pay bill. p. 2221
19. POSTAL RATES. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5836, to readjust postal rates and establish a Congressional policy for determining postal rates (S. Rept. 1321). (p. 2217) This became the Senate's pending business (p. 2273)
Sens. Hayden, Lausche, and Martin of Pa. discussed the Post Office deficit and the proposed postal rates increase. pp. 2236-9
20. STATEHOOD. Sen. Church urged that the question of statehood for Alaska be kept separate from that of Hawaii, and inserted a resolution of the Democratic National Committee urging Congress to pass S. 45, to admit Alaska as a state. p. 2229
21. INTEREST RATES. Sen. Fulbright stated that the delay in consideration of S. 2427, to increase the interest rates of Federal lending programs, was caused by the lack of information from the Budget Bureau on the effect of the bill on such loan programs. pp. 2241-3
22. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Morse endorsed the idea of a multilateral foreign aid program, such as that proposed by Sen. Monroney in S. Res. 264, favoring the establishment of an International Development Ass'n. He inserted an article on the proposal. pp. 2249-50

23. FORESTRY. Sen. Morse inserted an editorial alleging that while there has been no mining activity on the Al Sarena tract, Ore., 3 million board feet of timber have been cut off it, and calling this a "scandalous giveaway." p. 2252
24. SOIL BANK. Both Houses received from the S. C. Legislature a resolution urging Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to enable all farmers who apply to participate in the soil bank program. pp. 2214, 2309
25. TOBACCO. Sen. Talmadge inserted a Ga. Legislature resolution urging that tobacco acreage allotments be restored to their 1956 levels. p. 2215
26. RURAL LIBRARIES. Sen. Wiley inserted a resolution of the American Library Ass'n urging Congress to appropriate the full authorized sum under the Library Services Act to extend library service to rural areas. pp. 2215-16
27. EDUCATION. Sen. Wiley inserted a resolution of the Madison, Wis., Federation of Labor protesting against any reduction of Federal aid for vocational education. p. 2216

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

28. DISASTER LOANS. S. 2920, to authorize disaster loans to small business concerns suffering economic loss as a result of excessive rainfall. Approved February 22, 1958 (Public Law 85-335, 85th Congress).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

29. WATER RESOURCES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Blatnik emphasizing the necessity for an effective water conservation and utilization program and describing the responsibility for pollution abatement. pp. A1635-42
Rep. McGovern inserted excerpts from a speech urging full development of water resources for electric power, flood control, water conservation and recreational activities. p. A1653
Rep. Blatnik inserted Charles H. Callison's, Nat'l Wildlife Federation, testimony before the House Committee on Intergovernmental Relations analyzing water pollution problems. pp. A1654-5
Rep. Blatnik also inserted Mayor Weatherford's, Independence, Mo., statement on this same subject. pp. A1657-9
30. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Engle inserted an editorial, "Benson Paints Partial Picture of Farm Plight." pp. A1652-3
Rep. Weaver inserted an editorial, "Benson Must Go," criticizing the administration's farm program.
Extension of remarks of Rep. Alger stating that "Secretary Benson has undoubtedly one of the toughest jobs in Government and he is manfully striving to look after the farmers' interest..." and inserting an editorial on this subject. p. A1688
31. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Rep. Curtis inserted Secretary of State Dulles' statement in support of the President's proposal to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. pp. A1655-7
Rep. Moss inserted Lamar Fleming's testimony in support of renewal of the Trade Agreements Act. pp. A1670-1

S. 734

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 24, 1958

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. STENNIS (for himself and Mr. CARLSON) to the additional committee amendment to the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 26, between lines 2 and 3, insert a new para-
2 graph as follows:

3 “SEC. 16. It is the sense of the Congress that appro-
4 priations for cooperative agricultural extension work for the
5 fiscal year beginning July 1, 1958 and subsequent fiscal
6 years should include additional amounts sufficient to provide
7 increases in the portion of the compensation of persons
8 employed in such work, which is paid from such appropria-
9 tions, corresponding to the increases provided for employees
10 under this Act.”

- 1 On page 26, line 3, strike out "SEC. 16" and insert
 2 "SEC. 17".

Calendar No. 740

85TH CONGRESS
 2D SESSION

S. 734

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. STENNIS (for himself and Mr. CARLSON) to the additional committee amendment to the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 24, 1958

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 3, 1958
For actions of February 28, 1958
85th-2d, No. 32

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed postal rates and pay bills. Sen. Wiley urged increases in meat inspection budget. Sens. Thye and Eastland introduced and Sen. Thye discussed bills to establish price support levels for tung nuts and honey.

SENATE

1. PAY RAISE. Passed with amendments S. 734, to revise the compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, adopting the recent committee substitute as the basis for amendment. pp. 2741-50

Agreed to the following amendments:

By Sen. Johnston to change the effective date from Oct. 1, 1957, to Jan. 1, 1958 (p. 2745)

By Sen. Carlson, to eliminate the limitation on Government employment to 2,150,000 workers (pp. 2746-8), with a remark by Sen. Humphrey that the number of USDA employees has been increased (p. 2748)

By Sen. Stennis, stating that the sense of Congress on appropriations for extension work and State agricultural experiment stations was that the 1959 budget should provide additional amounts for salary increases equivalent to those given to Federal works in this bill (pp. 2737-8, 2748-9).

2. POSTAL RATES. Passed with amendments H. R. 5836, to readjust postal rates. pp. 2698-2741

Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Morse, to strike out the policy provision tying the costs of second and third class service to actual incremental costs (pp. 2698-2703).

Rejected an amendment by Sen. Johnston, to add the classified pay bill (pp. 2731-41).

3. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. As reported by the Agriculture and Forestry Committee (see Digest 30), S. 3039, to extend Public Law 480, contains the following provisions: extends title I (sales of surplus commodities for foreign currencies) and title II (famine relief) for one year until June 30, 1959; increases title I authority by \$2 billion, with a proviso that not more than a half-billion dollars of the increase shall be available for commitments in the remainder of the current fiscal year, and at least \$1.5 billion of the increase shall be available for commitments in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959; and provides that extra long staple cotton shall be made available for sale under title I in the same manner as upland cotton or any other surplus commodity, and no discriminatory or other conditions shall be imposed which will prevent or tend to interfere with its sale or availability for sale under the act.

The Committee report contains the following statement:

"The committee would like to reiterate that recommendation at this time and urge the Bureau of the Budget, the Department of Agriculture, and other agencies, in their accounts and statements dealing with price-support program costs, to make a clear differentiation between those costs which may properly be charged to price supports and those which may properly be charged to another purpose. Thus, in the case of donations under title II of Public Law 480 for famine relief, the market value of the commodities donated, as well as the expense involved in making the donation, should be charged to famine or other relief and should not be described as an expense "primarily" for price support. Similarly, cash transfers to the armed services or to schools to supplement the diets of the services and of school children and the market value of commodities donated for domestic relief, food donated to unemployed, service diet supplements, or other purposes should be clearly shown for what they are."

4. MEAT INSPECTION. Sen. Wiley requested additional funds and personnel for the meat inspection service of the Department, and inserted a statement, "An Appeal To Save the Meat Inspection Program." p. 2691
5. DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Proxmire spoke in opposition to a reduction in dairy price supports, and inserted several communications he had received on the matter. pp. 2689-90
Sen. Humphrey inserted two resolutions and a letter he had received opposing a reduction in dairy price supports. pp. 2773-74
6. FOOD ADDITIVES. Sen. Wiley inserted a letter from the Wisc. Federation of Women's Clubs favoring legislation for stricter regulation of the use of chemical additives in food. p. 2691
7. LABOR STANDARDS. Sen. Murray urged extension of the Fair Labor Standards Act to additional groups of employees, including workers in retail and agricultural processing industries. p. 2690

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 734

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 28, 1958

Ordered printed as passed

AN ACT

To revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Federal Employees
4 Pay Act of 1958".

5 SEC. 2. (a) Section 603 (b) of the Classification Act
6 of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1113 (b)), is amended to
7 read as follows:

1 “(b) The compensation schedule for the General Sched-
2 ule shall be as follows:

“Grade	Per annum rates						
GS-1-----	\$2, 890	\$2, 980	\$3, 070	\$3, 160	\$3, 250	\$3, 340	\$3, 430
GS-2-----	3, 180	3, 270	3, 360	3, 450	3, 540	3, 630	3, 720
GS-3-----	3, 415	3, 505	3, 595	3, 685	3, 775	3, 865	3, 955
GS-4-----	3, 670	3, 760	3, 850	3, 940	4, 030	4, 120	4, 210
GS-5-----	3, 945	4, 090	4, 235	4, 380	4, 525	4, 670	4, 815
GS-6-----	4, 385	4, 530	4, 675	4, 820	4, 965	5, 110	5, 255
GS-7-----	4, 865	5, 010	5, 155	5, 300	5, 445	5, 590	5, 735
GS-8-----	5, 345	5, 490	5, 635	5, 780	5, 925	6, 070	6, 215
GS-9-----	5, 850	5, 995	6, 140	6, 285	6, 430	6, 575	6, 720
GS-10-----	6, 360	6, 505	6, 650	6, 795	6, 940	7, 085	7, 230
GS-11-----	6, 870	7, 100	7, 330	7, 560	7, 790	8, 020	
GS-12-----	8, 140	8, 370	8, 600	8, 830	9, 060	9, 290	
GS-13-----	9, 750	10, 000	10, 250	10, 500	10, 750	11, 000	
GS-14-----	11, 250	11, 500	11, 750	12, 000	12, 250	12, 500	
GS-15-----	12, 600	12, 900	13, 200	13, 500	13, 800		
GS-16-----	14, 000	14, 300	14, 600	14, 900	15, 200		
GS-17-----	15, 500	15, 800	16, 100	16, 400	16, 700		
GS-18-----	17, 500”						

3 (b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and
4 employees to whom this section applies shall be adjusted as
5 follows:

6 (1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
7 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this
8 section at one of the scheduled or longevity rates of a grade
9 in the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as
10 amended, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at
11 the corresponding scheduled or longevity rate in effect on
12 and after such date.

13 (2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compen-
14 sation immediately prior to the effective date of this section
15 at a rate between two scheduled or two longevity rates, or
16 between a scheduled and a longevity rate, of a grade in the
17 General Schedule, he shall receive basic compensation at a
18 rate equal to the rate he received immediately prior to such

1 effective date increased by an amount equal to the amount
2 of the increase made by this section in the next lower
3 scheduled rate of his grade.

4 (3) If the officer or employee (other than an officer or
5 employee subject to paragraph (4) of this subsection),
6 immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is
7 receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of the maxi-
8 mum longevity rate of his grade, or in excess of the maximum
9 scheduled rate of his grade if there is no longevity rate for
10 his grade, he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal
11 to the rate which he received immediately prior to such
12 effective date, increased by an amount equal to the amount
13 of the increase made by this section in the maximum lon-
14 gevity rate, or the maximum scheduled rate, as the case
15 may be, of his grade until (A) he leaves such position, or
16 (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher
17 rate by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of
18 1949, as amended; but, when his position becomes vacant,
19 the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee
20 thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such Act, as
21 amended.

22 (4) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to
23 the effective date of this section, is receiving, pursuant to
24 paragraph (4) of section 2 (b) of the Federal Employees
25 Salary Increase Act of 1955, an existing aggregate rate of

1 compensation determined under section 208 (b) of the
2 Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1111; Public Law 763,
3 Eighty-third Congress), plus the amount of the increase
4 provided by section 2 of the Federal Employees Salary In-
5 crease Act of 1955, he shall receive an aggregate rate of
6 compensation equal to the sum of (A) his existing aggre-
7 gate rate of compensation determined under such section
8 208 (b) of the Act of September 1, 1954, and (B) the
9 amount of the increase provided by section 2 of the Federal
10 Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, and (C) the
11 amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum
12 longevity rate of his grade, until (i) he leaves his position,
13 or (ii) he is entitled to receive aggregate compensation at
14 a higher rate by reason of the operation of this Act or any
15 other provision of law; but, when such position becomes
16 vacant, the aggregate rate of compensation of any subse-
17 quent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with
18 applicable provisions of law. Subject to clauses (i) and (ii)
19 of the immediately preceding sentence of this paragraph,
20 the amount of the increase provided by this section shall
21 be held and considered for the purposes of section 208 (b)
22 of such Act of September 1, 1954, to constitute a part of
23 the existing aggregate rate of compensation of such employee.

24 (5) If the officer or employee, at any time during the
25 period beginning on the effective date of this section and

1 ending on the date of enactment of this Act, was promoted
2 from one grade under the Classification Act of 1949, as
3 amended, to another such grade at a rate which is above the
4 minimum rate thereof, his rate of basic compensation shall
5 be adjusted retroactively from the effective date of this sec-
6 tion to the date on which he was so promoted, on the basis
7 of the rate which he was receiving during the period from
8 such effective date to the date of such promotion and, from
9 the date of such promotion, on the basis of the rate for that
10 step of the appropriate grade of the General Schedule con-
11 tained in this section which corresponds numerically to the
12 step of the grade of the General Schedule for such officer or
13 employee which was in effect (without regard to this Act)
14 at the time of such promotion.

15 (6) Except as provided in paragraph (7) of this sub-
16 section, if the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
17 pensation immediately prior to the date of enactment of
18 this Act as a result of action taken under section 803 of
19 the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1106;
20 5 U. S. C. 1133), he shall receive the higher of either (A)
21 a rate of basic compensation at the scheduled rate in effect
22 on the effective date of this section to which he would have
23 been entitled under the provisions of section 701 of the
24 Classification Act of 1949 (5 U. S. C. 1121) had such
25 action under section 803 not been taken, or (B) a rate

1 of basic compensation at the scheduled rate in effect on
2 such effective date which is equal to his existing rate, or
3 if there is no such scheduled rate equal to his existing rate,
4 then at the next higher scheduled rate: *Provided*, That upon
5 approval by the Civil Service Commission, based upon a
6 determination that such action is equitable, any such em-
7 ployee may be paid at any scheduled rate not in excess of
8 the rate which he was receiving on the date of enactment of
9 this Act, adjusted in accordance with paragraph (1), (2),
10 or (3) of this subsection.

11 (7) If the officer or employee has had his rate of basic
12 compensation adjusted, under authority of section 803 of
13 the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1106;
14 5 U. S. C. 1133), at any time during the period beginning
15 on the effective date of this Act and ending on the date of
16 enactment of this Act—

17 (A) his rate of basic compensation shall be ad-
18 justed retroactively in accordance with the initial con-
19 version rules prescribed in paragraphs (1), (2), and
20 (3) of this subsection for the period beginning on the
21 effective date of this section and ending on the effective
22 date of such adjustment under such section 803, on the
23 basis of the rate or rates which he was receiving during
24 such period, and

25 (B) on and after the effective date of such adjust-

ment under such section 803, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation adjusted in accordance with paragraph (6) of this subsection.

(8) If the officer or employee, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this Act, became subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at a rate of basic compensation which was fixed on the basis of a higher previously earned rate and which is above the minimum rate of the grade of such officer or employee, his rate of basic compensation shall be adjusted retroactively to the date on which he became subject to such Act, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the General Schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the General Schedule for such officer or employee which was in effect (without regard to this Act) at the time he became subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(9) Each officer or employee—

(A) (i) who with his position has been transferred under authority of the Classification Act of 1949, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this Act, from the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 to a prevailing rate schedule,

1 or (ii) who, at any time during such period, transferred
2 from a position subject to the Classification Act of 1949
3 to a position subject to a prevailing rate schedule,

4 (B) who, at all times subsequent to such transfer,
5 was in the service of the United States (including the
6 Armed Forces of the United States) or of the municipal
7 government of the District of Columbia, without break
8 in such service of more than thirty consecutive calendar
9 days and, in the case of an individual relieved from
10 training and service in the Armed Forces of the United
11 States or discharged from hospitalization following such
12 training and service, without break in service in excess
13 of the period provided by law for the mandatory restora-⁵
14 tion of such individual to a position in or under the
15 Federal Government or the municipal government of the
16 District of Columbia,

17 (C) who, on such date of enactment, is being
18 compensated under a prevailing rate schedule, and

19 (D) whose rate of basic compensation on such date
20 of enactment is less than the rate to which he would
21 have been entitled on such date if such transfer had not
22 occurred (unless he is receiving such lesser rate by
23 reason of an adverse personnel action resulting from his
24 own fault),

25 shall be paid basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate

1 which he would have been receiving on such date of enact-
 2 ment (including compensation for each within-grade and
 3 longevity step-increase which he would have earned) if
 4 such transfer had not occurred until the day immediately
 5 following such date of enactment, for all time in a pay status
 6 on and after the effective date of this section in a position
 7 subject to a prevailing rate schedule under the circumstances
 8 prescribed in this subsection, until—

9 (a) he leaves the position which he holds on such
 10 date of enactment, or

11 (b) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at
 12 a higher rate under a prevailing rate schedule; but when
 13 such position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compen-
 14 sation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed
 15 in accordance with prevailing rate schedules.

16 SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers
 17 and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Govern-
 18 ment whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to
 19 paragraph (2) of subdivision a of section 62 of the Bank-
 20 ruptcy Act (11 U. S. C., sec. 102 (a) (2)), section 3656
 21 of title 18 of the United States Code, the third sentence of
 22 section 603, section 604 (a) (5), or section 672 to 675,
 23 inclusive, of title 28 of the United States Code are hereby
 24 increased by amounts equal to the increases provided by

1 section 2 of this Act in corresponding rates of compensation
2 paid to officers and employees subject to the Classification
3 Act of 1949, as amended.

4 (b) The limitations of \$13,485 and \$18,010 with re-
5 spect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law
6 clerks of circuit and district judges contained in the para-
7 graph under the heading "Salaries of Supporting Personnel"
8 in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1958, or in any subse-
9 quent appropriation Act, shall be increased by the amounts
10 necessary to pay the additional basic compensation provided
11 by this Act.

12 (c) Section 753 (e) of title 28 of the United States
13 Code (relating to the compensation of court reporters for
14 district courts) is amended by striking out "\$6,450" and
15 inserting in lieu thereof "\$6,935".

16 SEC. 4. (a) Each officer and employee in or under the
17 legislative branch of the Government whose rate of com-
18 pensation is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees
19 Pay Act of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at
20 the rate of 7.5 per centum of his gross rate of compensation
21 (basic compensation plus additional compensation authorized
22 by law).

23 (b) The basic compensation of each employee in the
24 office of a Senator is hereby adjusted, effective on the first

1 day of the month following the date of enactment of this
2 Act, to the lowest multiple of \$60 which will provide a
3 gross rate of compensation not less than the gross rate such
4 employee was receiving immediately prior thereto, except
5 that (1) the provisions of this subsection shall not apply in
6 the case of any employee if on or before the fifteenth day
7 following the date of enactment of this Act the Senator by
8 whom such employee is employed notifies the disbursing
9 office of the Senate in writing that he does not wish this
10 subsection to apply to such employee, and (2) no increase
11 in compensation shall result from such adjustment in basic
12 compensation for any period prior to the date thereof.

13 (c) Notwithstanding the provision referred to in sub-
14 section (d), the rates of gross compensation of each of the
15 elected officers of the Senate and House of Representatives
16 (not including the presiding officers of the two Houses), the
17 Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Parliamentarian of the
18 House of Representatives, the Legislative Counsel and senior
19 counsel in the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate,
20 the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives, the
21 Coordinator of Information of the House of Representatives,
22 and the Chief Clerk of the Senate are hereby increased by
23 7.5 per centum.

24 (d) The paragraph imposing limitations on basic and

1 gross compensation of officers and employees of the Senate
2 appearing under the heading "SENATE" in the Legislative
3 Appropriation Act, 1956, is amended to read as follows:

4 "No officer or employee, whose compensation is dis-
5 bursed by the Secretary of the Senate shall be paid basic
6 compensation at a rate in excess of \$8,880 per annum, or
7 gross compensation at a rate in excess of \$16,000 per an-
8 num, unless expressly authorized by law."

9 (e) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to
10 employees whose compensation is paid from the appropriation
11 contained in the paragraph designated "Folding documents"
12 under the heading "CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE
13 SENATE" in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1958, or in
14 any subsequent appropriation Act, but the limitations con-
15 tained in such paragraph are hereby increased by the
16 amounts necessary to provide increases corresponding to
17 those provided by subsection (a).

18 (f) The official reporters of proceedings and debates of
19 the Senate and their employees shall be considered to be
20 officers or employees in or under the legislative branch of the
21 Government within the meaning of subsection (a).

22 (g) The additional compensation provided by subsection
23 (a) shall be considered a part of basic compensation for the
24 purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act.

25 (h) The paragraph relating to rates of compensation of

1 employees of committees of the Senate, contained in the
2 Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956. is amended by striking
3 out so much of the second sentence thereof as follows the
4 words "First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947," and
5 inserting in lieu thereof the following: "the basic compensa-
6 tion of any employee of a standing or select committee of the
7 Senate (including the majority and minority policy com-
8 mittees and the majority conference of the Senate and the
9 minority conference of the Senate), or a joint committee of
10 the two Houses the expenses of which are paid from the
11 contingent fund of the Senate, whose basic compensation may
12 be fixed under such provisions at a rate of \$8,000 per annum,
13 may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,040 per annum,
14 except that the basic compensation of one such employee may
15 be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,880 per annum and the
16 basic compensation of two such employees may be fixed at a
17 rate not in excess of \$8,460 per annum."

18 (i) No officer or employee shall be paid increased or
19 additional compensation for any period prior to the first day
20 of the month following the date of enactment of this Act
21 at a rate in excess of 7.5 per centum of his gross rate of
22 compensation computed without regard to the amendment
23 made by subsection (d).

24 (j) The position of Chief Nurse in the Senate Office

1 Building, under the Office of the Architect of the Capitol,
2 shall be established and allocated to grade 9 of the General
3 Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, so
4 long as such position is held by the present incumbent.

5 SEC. 5. (a) The last sentence of section 1403 (d) of
6 the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 130; Public
7 Law 85-56), relating to the annual salaries of the directors
8 of service or chiefs of division of the Department of Medicine
9 and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration is amended by
10 striking out "\$13,225 minimum to \$14,300 maximum" and
11 inserting in lieu thereof "\$14,300 minimum to \$15,200
12 maximum".

13 (b) Section 1403 (e) of such Act, relating to the
14 annual salaries of the Director of Nursing Service and the
15 Deputy Director of Nursing Service of the Department of
16 Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is
17 amended—

18 (1) by striking out "\$11,610" and inserting in
19 lieu thereof "\$12,600"; and

20 (2) by striking out "\$10,320" and inserting in lieu
21 thereof "\$11,250".

22 (c) Section 1403 (f) of such Act, relating to the
23 annual salaries of the chief pharmacist, the chief dietician,
24 the chief physical therapist, and the chief occupational

1 therapist of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of
2 the Veterans' Administration, is amended by striking out
3 "\$10,320" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$11,250".

4 (d) Section 1407 (a) of such Act, relating to maxi-
5 mum and minimum annual rates of salary of certain em-
6 ployees of the Medical Service, Dental Service, and Nursing
7 Service of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the
8 Veterans' Administration, is amended to read as follows:

9 "(a) The grades and per annum full-pay ranges for
10 positions provided in paragraph (1) of section 1404 shall
11 be as follows:

12 "MEDICAL SERVICE

13 "Chief grade, \$12,600 minimum to \$13,800 maximum.

14 "Senior grade, \$11,250 minimum to \$12,500 maximum.

15 "Intermediate grade, \$9,750 minimum to \$11,000
16 maximum.

17 "Full grade, \$8,140 minimum to \$9,290 maximum.

18 "Associate grade, \$6,870 minimum to \$8,020 maximum.

19 "Junior grade, \$6,360 minimum to \$7,230 maximum.

20 "DENTAL SERVICE

21 "Chief grade, \$12,600 minimum to \$13,800 maximum.

22 "Senior grade, \$11,250 minimum to \$12,500 maximum.

23 "Intermediate grade, \$9,750 minimum to \$11,000
24 maximum.

1 "Full grade, \$8,140 minimum to \$9,290 maximum.

2 "Associate grade, \$6,870 minimum to \$8,020 maximum.

3 "Junior grade, \$6,360 minimum to \$7,230 maximum.

4 "NURSING SERVICE

5 "Assistant Director, \$8,140 minimum to \$9,290
6 maximum.

7 "Senior grade, \$6,870 minimum to \$8,020 maximum.

8 "Full grade, \$5,850 minimum to \$6,720 maximum.

9 "Associate grade, \$5,085 minimum to \$6,010 maximum.

10 "Junior grade, \$4,330 minimum to \$5,250 maximum."

11 (e) Section 1408 (d) of such Act, prescribing the
12 maximum amount of pay and allowances of medical, surgical,
13 and dental specialists of the Department of Medicine and
14 Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended by
15 striking out "\$13,760" and inserting in lieu thereof
16 "\$15,200".

17 SEC. 6. The Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended,
18 is amended as follows:

19 (a) The schedule contained in section 412 of such Act,
20 as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Class 1---	\$16,060	\$16,500	\$16,940	\$17,380	\$17,500			
Class 2---	13,860	14,190	14,520	14,850	15,180	\$15,510	\$15,840	
Class 3---	11,550	11,880	12,210	12,540	12,870	13,200	13,530	
Class 4---	9,765	10,040	10,315	10,590	10,865	11,140	11,415	
Class 5---	7,955	8,225	8,495	8,765	9,035	9,305	9,575	
Class 6---	6,560	6,775	6,990	7,205	7,420	7,635	7,850	
Class 7---	5,485	5,645	5,805	5,965	6,125	6,285	6,445	
Class 8---	4,625	4,785	4,945	5,105	5,265	5,425	5,585	\$5,745"

(b) Section 415 of such Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 415. There shall be 22 classes of Foreign Service staff officers and employees, referred to hereafter as staff officers and employees. The per annum rates of salary of staff officers and employees within each class shall be as follows:

“Class 1.....	\$11,770	\$12,120	\$12,470	\$12,820	\$13,170		
Class 2.....	10,815	11,115	11,415	11,715	12,015		
Class 3.....	9,895	10,175	10,455	10,735	11,015		
Class 4.....	8,890	9,165	9,440	9,715	9,990		
Class 5.....	8,200	8,435	8,670	8,905	9,140	\$9,375	
Class 6.....	7,515	7,725	7,935	8,145	8,355	8,565	
Class 7.....	6,830	7,035	7,240	7,445	7,650	7,855	
Class 8.....	6,145	6,350	6,555	6,760	6,965	7,170	
Class 9.....	5,455	5,660	5,865	6,070	6,275	6,480	
Class 10.....	5,000	5,175	5,350	5,525	5,700	5,875	\$6,050
Class 11.....	4,540	4,680	4,820	4,960	5,100	5,240	5,380
Class 12.....	4,085	4,225	4,365	4,505	4,645	4,785	4,925
Class 13.....	3,645	3,785	3,925	4,065	4,205	4,345	4,485
Class 14.....	3,225	3,365	3,505	3,645	3,785	3,925	4,065
Class 15.....	3,020	3,125	3,230	3,335	3,440	3,545	3,650
Class 16.....	2,810	2,880	2,950	3,020	3,090	3,160	3,230
Class 17.....	2,600	2,670	2,740	2,810	2,880	2,950	3,020
Class 18.....	2,395	2,465	2,535	2,605	2,675	2,745	2,815
Class 19.....	2,190	2,260	2,330	2,400	2,470	2,540	2,610
Class 20.....	1,980	2,050	2,120	2,190	2,260	2,330	2,400
Class 21.....	1,770	1,840	1,910	1,980	2,050	2,120	2,190
Class 22.....	1,565	1,635	1,705	1,775	1,845	1,915	1,985”

SEC. 7. Section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1105), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

“(f) The Administrator of the United States Courts is authorized to place a total of four positions in grade 17 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grade by subsection (b).

1 “(g) In any case in which, subsequent to February 1,
2 1958, provisions are included in a general appropriation Act
3 authorizing an agency of the Government to place additional
4 positions in grade 16, 17, or 18, the total number of positions
5 authorized by this section to be placed in such grades shall,
6 unless otherwise expressly provided, be deemed to have been
7 reduced by the number of positions authorized by such pro-
8 visions to be placed in such grades.”

9 SEC. 8. (a) Section 505 (b) of the Classification Act
10 of 1949, as amended, is amended by striking out “twelve
11 hundred and twenty-six” and inserting “seventeen hundred
12 and ninety”, by striking out “three hundred and twenty-
13 nine” and inserting “four hundred and seventy-two”, and
14 by striking out “one hundred and thirty” and inserting “one
15 hundred and eighty-eight”.

16 (b) Such section is further amended by striking out
17 “thirty-seven” in subsection (e) and inserting in lieu there-
18 of “seventy-five”.

19 SEC. 9. (a) The first section of the Act of August 1,
20 1947 (Public Law 313, Eightieth Congress), as amended is
21 amended by striking out “one hundred and twenty” and
22 “twenty-five” in subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof
23 “four hundred and thirty-five” and “fifty”, respectively.

24 (b) Such section is further amended by striking out

1 “thirty” in subsection (b)’ and inserting in lieu thereof “one
2 hundred and fifty”.

3 (c) Such section is further amended by adding at the
4 end thereof the following new subsections:

5 “(d) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to
6 establish and fix the compensation for not more than ten
7 scientific or professional positions in the Department of the
8 Interior, each such position being established to effectuate
9 those research and development functions of such Depart-
10 ment which require the services of specially qualified
11 personnel.

12 “(e) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to estab-
13 lish and fix the compensation for not more than five scientific
14 or professional positions in the Department of Agriculture,
15 each such position being established to effectuate those re-
16 search and development functions of such Department which
17 require the services of specially qualified personnel.

18 “(f) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare
19 is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not
20 more than five scientific or professional positions in the
21 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, each such
22 position being established to effectuate those research and
23 development functions of such Department which require
24 the services of specially qualified personnel.

1 “(g) The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to
2 establish and fix the compensation for not more than fifty
3 scientific or professional positions in the Department of
4 Commerce, each such position being established to effectuate
5 those research and development functions of such De-
6 partment which require the services of specially qualified
7 personnel.

8 “(h) In any case in which, subsequent to February 1,
9 1958, provisions are included in a general appropriation
10 Act authorizing an agency of the Government referred to in
11 this Act to establish and fix the compensation of scientific
12 or professional positions similar to those authorized by this
13 Act, the number of such positions authorized by this Act
14 shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, be deemed to
15 have been reduced by the number of positions authorized
16 by the provisions of such appropriation Act.”

17 (d) Section 3 of such Act is amended by inserting
18 after “Secretary of Defense” a comma and the following:
19 “the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture,
20 the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Health, Educa-
21 tion, and Welfare,” and by inserting after “Military Estab-
22 lishment” a comma and the following: “the Department of
23 the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Department

1 of Commerce, the Department of Health, Education, and
2 Welfare,”.

3 (e) Section 208 (g) of the Public Health Service Act,
4 as amended (42 U. S. C. 210 (g)), is amended by
5 striking out “sixty positions” and inserting in lieu thereof
6 “eighty-five positions, of which not less than seventy-three
7 shall be for the National Institutes of Health”.

8 SEC. 10. The Chief and the Assistant Chief of the
9 Training and Standards Branch of the National Institute
10 of Mental Health shall be paid basic compensation at the
11 rate of \$17,500 per annum, except that if the person holding
12 either such office is subject to the provisions of the Career
13 Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, such person shall
14 be paid such compensation as, when added to his pay and
15 allowances under such Act, will cause his total compensation
16 to be at the rate of \$17,500 per annum.

17 SEC. 11. Except as provided in sections 4 (c) and 9,
18 (1) no rate of compensation or salary which is \$17,500 or
19 more per annum shall be increased by reason of this Act,
20 and (2) no rate of compensation or salary shall be increased
21 by reason of this Act to an amount in excess of \$17,500 per
22 annum.

23 SEC. 12. (a) (1) Clause (2) of that paragraph of

1 section 602 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended
2 (5 U. S. C. 1112), which defines the level of difficulty and
3 responsibility of work in grade 5 of the General Schedule
4 (GS-5) is amended to read as follows:

5 “(2) to perform, under immediate supervision, and
6 with little opportunity for the exercise of independent
7 judgment, simple and elementary work requiring pro-
8 fessional, scientific, or technical training; or”.

9 (2) Clause (2) of that paragraph of the same section
10 which defines the level of difficulty and responsibility of work
11 in grade 7 of the General Schedule (GS-7) is amended to
12 read as follows:

13 “(2) under immediate or general supervision, to
14 perform somewhat difficult work requiring (A) profes-
15 sional, scientific, or technical training, and (B) to a
16 limited extent, the exercise of independent technical
17 judgment; or”.

18 (b) The Civil Service Commission shall exercise its
19 authority to issue such standards or regulations as may be
20 necessary for the administration of subsection (a) of this
21 section.

22 SEC. 13. (a) Notwithstanding section 3679 of the Re-
23 vised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the rates
24 of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal
25 Government and of the municipal government of the District

1 of Columbia whose rates of compensation are fixed by ad-
2 ministrative action pursuant to law and are not otherwise
3 increased by this Act are hereby authorized to be increased,
4 effective on or after the first day of the first pay period which
5 began on or after January 1, 1958, by amounts not to exceed
6 the increases provided by this Act for corresponding rates
7 of compensation in the appropriate schedule or scale of pay.

8 (b) Any appropriation required to be apportioned pur-
9 suant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended,
10 may be apportioned on a basis indicating the need for a
11 supplemental or deficiency estimate of appropriation to the
12 extent necessary to permit payment of such increases as
13 may be granted officers and employees of the Federal Gov-
14 ernment and of the municipal government of the District
15 of Columbia whose rates of compensation are fixed by ad-
16 ministrative action pursuant to law, but only to the extent
17 that such increases do not exceed the increases provided by
18 this Act for corresponding rates of compensation in the
19 appropriate schedule or scale of pay.

20 (c) Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed
21 to authorize any increase in the rates of compensation of
22 officers and employees whose rates of compensation are fixed
23 and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with
24 the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates or
25 practices.

1 SEC. 14. (a) Retroactive compensation or salary shall
2 be paid by reason of this Act only in the case of an individual
3 in the service of the United States (including service in the
4 Armed Forces of the United States) or the municipal gov-
5 ernment of the District of Columbia on the date of enactment
6 of this Act, except that such retroactive compensation or
7 salary shall be paid (1) to an officer or employee who re-
8 tired during the period beginning on the first day of the first
9 pay period which began on or after January 1, 1958, and
10 ending on the date of enactment of this Act for services
11 rendered during such period and (2) in accordance with the
12 provisions of the Act of August 3, 1950 (Public Law 636,
13 Eighty-first Congress), as amended, for services rendered
14 during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay
15 period which began on or after January 1, 1958, and ending
16 on the date of enactment of this Act by an officer or em-
17 ployee who dies during such period.

18 (b) For the purposes of this section, service in the
19 Armed Forces of the United States, in the case of an
20 individual relieved from training and service in the Armed
21 Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitaliza-
22 tion following such training and service, shall include the

1 period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of
2 such individual to a position in or under the Federal
3 Government or the municipal government of the District of
4 Columbia.

5 SEC. 15. It is the sense of the Congress that appropria-
6 tions for cooperative agricultural extension work and appropria-
7 tions for payments to State agricultural experiment sta-
8 tions for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1958, should in-
9 clude additional amounts sufficient to provide increases in the
10 portion of the compensation of persons employed in such
11 work or by such stations, which is paid from such appropria-
12 tions, corresponding to the increases provided for employees
13 under this Act.

14 SEC. 16. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of
15 this section, this Act shall take effect as of the first day of
16 the first pay period which began on or after January 1, 1958.

17 (b) This section, the first section, and sections 4 (b),
18 4 (c), 4 (h), 4 (j), 10, 13, and 14 shall take effect on
19 the date of enactment of this Act.

20 (c) For the purpose of determining the amount of
21 insurance for which an individual is eligible under the
22 Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, all

1 changes in rates of compensation or salary which result
2 from the enactment of this Act shall be held and considered
3 to be effective as of the date of such enactment.

Passed the Senate February 28, 1958.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

AN ACT

To revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

FEBRUARY 28, 1958
Ordered printed as passed

and technical changes, including such changes in section, subsection, and paragraph numbers and references thereto as may be necessary to the proper numbering and lettering of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield so that I may address an inquiry to him?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. To how many classes will the \$240 cost-of-living bonus be applied? Will it be applied to the first 3 classes or to the first 5 classes?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The first five classes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, before we finally take action on the postal rate and postal pay bill, I should like to state I am informed that, by the action of the Senate on those combined bills up to this time, we have provided for an increase in postal revenues of approximately \$700 million annually, based on a 4- and 5-cent combination first-class rate, and the other rates put into the postal rate bill; that, in connection with the postal pay provisions, the cost of the amendments thus far adopted will be approximately \$350 million; that the estimated postal deficit, when we consider the coming year and what it has been without any rate or any pay bill, and with the passage of the postal rate bill and assuming that the postal pay provision goes through as is presently in the proposed legislation before us, will remain at approximately \$350 million.

I thought that information should be available to the Senate.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Am I not correct in understanding that the \$350 million cost of the bill as it now stands includes several million, perhaps nearly as much as \$40 million to \$50 million, on account of the retroactive feature, which will not be repeated on an annual basis?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Yes; I believe that statement is correct.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. So the annual cost will be approximately between \$300 million and \$310 million?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I think that is generally correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I do not care to provoke any arguments about it, because it is very difficult to determine which figures are accurate. I know my distinguished colleague has been using the most recent figures he has been able to obtain, but I remind him that we were told that it was going to cost \$270 million. Then we were told it was going to cost \$320 million. We have added nothing and now we are told it is going to cost \$350 million. In any event, we are in the process of passing a bill which will supply twice as much revenue as the pay raises will cost. If we do that each year, pretty soon we shall clear up the deficit of the Post Office Department.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I merely desired to point out, however, that the revenues I indicated are based on a 5-cent rate outside local zones, and on a 4-cent rate inside local zones. Should the 5-cent rate provision be eliminated, I understand it would result in reducing the estimated revenue by approximately \$200 million.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I have no thought that it will be eliminated in the Senate before we pass this bill. What the House does is a matter for that body to decide. I only hope we can take action on the bill so we can proceed to the consideration of the classified pay bill.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I do not care to associate myself with those who think a rate bill should be tied to a wage increase to which workers are justly entitled. The workers are entitled to increases whether we raise postal rates 1 cent or not. They are justly entitled to increases. It was on that basis that I voted. If some revenues are to be gained through passage of the rate bill, that is to the advantage of the Treasury Department.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Minnesota will not get me into an argument on that matter.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, we all will have to acknowledge that the provisions we have agreed to thus far will result in increases in rates which will amount to about \$750 million. Personally, I have never thought that we ought in any way to tie increased postal rates to increased pay for workers, whether they be in the Post Office Department or in any other department. A provision was agreed to that 15 percent ought not to be charged against the Post Office, and that is written in the bill. If that amount is deducted, it will be seen the Post Office Department has balanced its budget, and more.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. As my colleagues sitting around me can testify, I voted against the Johnston amendment, which seeks to bring together the postal-rate bill and the salary or wage bill, for the reasons I set forth in a speech earlier this week, and for the reasons I have stated in answering the many requests from my home State, from postal workers, to do exactly what the Johnston amendment calls for.

I want the RECORD to show that I am against that parliamentary procedure in the handling of rate and wage legislation.

I wish to say, as I have said before, that I am in favor of the postal workers getting the increase which is called for by the postal wage bill.

We are now in an accomplished fact situation, where the bill will go to conference. It will be my position from now on, having done the best I could to oppose the combining of the two bills, to support the best bill that may come out of conference.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. There are in my State the largest number of postal workers of any State in the United States. I think the end result of legislation is what counts. Those workers are entitled to justice. We have been trying to get it for them. This seems to me to be the constructive and effective way to do it. I am in favor of this proposed legislation, because it is the effective way to obtain for those workers a raise in pay, instead of just talking about it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been requested. Is there a sufficient second?

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, the reason I asked for the yeas and nays, which have been refused, is, as I mentioned a few moments ago, some of us have been voting "yea" as to some amendments and "nay" as to some amendments. I asked for the yeas and nays so that I could be recorded as in favor of passage of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

The committee amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read the third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H. R. 5836) was passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the title of the bill will be appropriately amended.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to establish a postal policy, to adjust postal rates, to adjust the compensation of postal employees, and for other purposes."

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Kansas to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES PAY ACT OF 1958

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 740, S. 734.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas to proceed to consider the bill.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of

1949, as amended, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, and subsequently with an additional amendment, in lieu of the committee substitute for the bill, to insert the following:

That this act may be cited as the "Federal Employees Pay Act of 1958."

SEC. 2. (a) Section 603 (b) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1113 (b)), is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The compensation schedule for the general schedule shall be as follows:

Grade		Per annum rates					
GS-1.....	\$2,890	\$2,980	\$3,070	\$3,160	\$3,250	\$3,340	\$3,430
GS-2.....	3,180	3,270	3,360	3,450	3,540	3,630	3,720
GS-3.....	3,415	3,505	3,595	3,685	3,775	3,865	3,955
GS-4.....	3,670	3,760	3,850	3,940	4,030	4,120	4,210
GS-5.....	3,945	4,090	4,235	4,380	4,525	4,670	4,815
GS-6.....	4,385	4,530	4,675	4,820	4,965	5,110	5,255
GS-7.....	4,865	5,010	5,155	5,300	5,445	5,590	5,735
GS-8.....	5,345	5,490	5,635	5,780	5,925	6,070	6,215
GS-9.....	5,850	5,995	6,140	6,285	6,430	6,575	6,720
GS-10.....	6,360	6,505	6,650	6,795	6,940	7,085	7,230
GS-11.....	6,870	7,100	7,330	7,560	7,790	8,020	
GS-12.....	8,140	8,370	8,600	8,830	9,060	9,290	
GS-13.....	9,750	10,000	10,250	10,500	10,750	11,000	
GS-14.....	11,250	11,500	11,750	12,000	12,250	12,500	
GS-15.....	12,600	12,900	13,200	13,500	13,800		
GS-16.....	14,000	14,300	14,600	14,900	15,200		
GS-17.....	15,500	15,800	16,100	16,400	16,700		
GS-18.....	17,500						

(b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees to whom this section applies shall be adjusted as follows:

(1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at one of the scheduled or longevity rates of a grade in the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the corresponding scheduled or longevity rate in effect on and after such date.

(2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at a rate between 2 scheduled or 2 longevity rates, or between a scheduled and a longevity rate, of a grade in the General Schedule, he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate he received immediately prior to such effective date increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this section in the next lower scheduled rate of his grade.

(3) If the officer or employee (other than an officer or employee subject to paragraph

(4) of this subsection), immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of the maximum longevity rate of his grade, or in excess of the maximum scheduled rate of his grade if there is no longevity rate for his grade, he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he received immediately prior to such effective date, increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum longevity rate, or the maximum scheduled rate, as the case may be, of his grade until (A) he leaves such position, or (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; but, when his position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such act, as amended.

(4) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is receiving, pursuant to paragraph (4) of section 2 (b) of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, an existing aggregate rate of compensation determined under section 208 (b) of the act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1111; Public Law 763, 83d Cong.), plus the amount of the increase

provided by section 2 of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, he shall receive an aggregate rate of compensation equal to the sum of (A) his existing aggregate rate of compensation determined under such section 208 (b) of the act of September 1, 1954, and (B) the amount of the increase provided by section 2 of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, and (C) the amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum longevity rate of his grade, until (i) he leaves his position, or (ii) he is entitled to receive aggregate compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of this act or any other provision of law; but, when such position becomes vacant, the aggregate rate of compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with applicable provisions of law. Subject to clauses (i) and (ii) of the immediately preceding sentence of this paragraph, the amount of the increase provided by this section shall be held and considered for the purposes of section 208 (b) of such act of September 1, 1954, to constitute a part of the existing aggregate rate of compensation of such employee.

(5) If the officer or employee, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this act, was promoted from one grade under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to another such grade at a rate which is above the minimum rate thereof, his rate of basic compensation shall be adjusted retroactively from the effective date of this section to the date on which he was so promoted, on the basis of the rate which he was receiving during the period from such effective date to the date of such promotion and, from the date of such promotion, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the general schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the general schedule for such officer or employee which was in effect (without regard to this act) at the time of such promotion.

(6) Except as provided in paragraph (7) of this subsection, if the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the date of enactment of this act as a result of action taken under section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1106; 5 U. S. C. 1133), he shall re-

ceive the higher of either (A) a rate of basic compensation at the scheduled rate in effect on the effective date of this section to which he would have been entitled under the provisions of section 701 of the Classification Act of 1949 (5 U. S. C. 1121) had such action under section 803 not been taken, or (B) a rate of basic compensation at the scheduled rate in effect on such effective date which is equal to his existing rate, or if there is no such scheduled rate equal to his existing rate, then at the next higher scheduled rate: *Provided*, That upon approval by the Civil Service Commission, based upon a determination that such action is equitable, any such employee may be paid at any scheduled rate not in excess of the rate which he was receiving on the date of enactment of this act, adjusted in accordance with paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of this subsection.

(7) If the officer or employee has had his rate of basic compensation adjusted, under authority of section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1106; 5 U. S. C. 1133), at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this act and ending on the date of enactment of this act—

(A) his rate of basic compensation shall be adjusted retroactively in accordance with the initial conversion rules prescribed in paragraph (1), (2), and (3) of this subsection for the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the effective date of such adjustment under such section 803, on the basis of the rate or rates which he was receiving during such period; and

(B) on and after the effective date of such adjustment under such section 803, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation adjusted in accordance with paragraph (6) of this subsection.

(8) If the officer or employee, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this act, became subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at a rate of basic compensation which was fixed on the basis of a higher previously earned rate and which is above the minimum rate of the grade of such officer or employee, his rate of basic compensation shall be adjusted retroactively to the date on which he became subject to such act, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the general schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the general schedule for such officer or employee which was in effect (without regard to this act) at the time he became subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(9) Each officer or employee—

(A) (i) who with his position has been transferred under authority of the Classification Act of 1949, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this act, from the general schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 to a prevailing rate schedule, or (ii) who, at any time during such period, transferred from a position subject to the Classification Act of 1949 to a position subject to a prevailing rate schedule,

(B) who, at all times subsequent to such transfer, was in the service of the United States (including the Armed Forces of the United States) or of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, without break in such service of more than 30 consecutive calendar days and, in the case of an individual relieved from training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitalization following such training and service, without break in service in excess of the period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of such individual to a position in or under

the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia,

(C) who, on such date of enactment, is being compensated under a prevailing rate schedule, and

(D) whose rate of basic compensation on such date of enactment is less than the rate to which he would have been entitled on such date if such transfer had not occurred (unless he is receiving such lesser rate by reason of an adverse personnel action resulting from his own fault), shall be paid basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he would have been receiving on such date of enactment (including compensation for each within-grade and longevity step-increase which he would have earned) if such transfer had not occurred until the day immediately following such date of enactment, for all time in a pay status on and after the effective date of this section in a position subject to a prevailing rate schedule under the circumstances prescribed in this subsection, until—

(a) he leaves the position which he holds on such date of enactment, or

(b) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate under a prevailing rate schedule; but when such position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with prevailing rate schedules.

SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Government whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision a of section 62 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C., sec. 102 (a) (2)), section 3656 of title 18 of the United States Code, the third sentence of section 603, section 604 (a) (5), or section 672 to 675, inclusive, of title 28 of the United States Code are hereby increased by amounts equal to the increases provided by section 2 of this act in corresponding rates of compensation paid to officers and employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(b) The limitations of \$13,485 and \$18,010 with respect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges contained in the paragraph under the heading "Salaries of Supporting Personnel" in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1958, or in any subsequent appropriation act, shall be increased by the amounts necessary to pay the additional basic compensation provided by this act.

(c) Section 753 (e) of title 28 of the United States Code (relating to the compensation of court reporters for district courts) is amended by striking out "\$6,450" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$6,935".

SEC. 4. (a) Each officer and employee in or under the legislative branch of the Government whose rate of compensation is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at the rate of 7.5 percent of his gross rate of compensation (basic compensation plus additional compensation authorized by law).

(b) The basic compensation of each employee in the office of a Senator is hereby adjusted, effective on the first day of the month following the date of enactment of this act, to the lowest multiple of \$60 which will provide a gross rate of compensation not less than the gross rate such employee was receiving immediately prior thereto, except that (1) the provisions of this subsection shall not apply in the case of any employee if on or before the 15th day following the date of enactment of this act the Senator by whom such employee is employed notifies the disbursing office of the Senate in writing that he does not wish this subsection to apply to such employee, and (2) no increase in compensation shall result from such adjustment in basic com-

pensation for any period prior to the date thereof.

(c) Notwithstanding the provision referred to in subsection (d), the rates of gross compensation of each of the elected officers of the Senate and House of Representatives (not including the presiding officers of the two Houses), the Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, the Legislative Counsel and senior counsel in the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives, the Coordinator of Information of the House of Representatives, and the Chief Clerk of the Senate are hereby increased by 7.5 percent.

(d) The paragraph imposing limitations on basic and gross compensation of officers and employees of the Senate appearing under the heading "Senate" in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956, is amended to read as follows:

"No officer of employee, whose compensation is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate shall be paid basic compensation at a rate in excess of \$8,880 per annum, or gross compensation, at a rate in excess of \$16,000 per annum, unless expressly authorized by law."

(e) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to employees whose compensation is paid from the appropriation contained in the paragraph designated "Folding documents" under the heading "Contingent Expenses of the Senate" in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1958, or in any subsequent appropriation act, but the limitations contained in such paragraph are hereby increased by the amounts necessary to provide increases corresponding to those provided by subsection (a).

(f) The official reporters of proceedings and debates of the Senate and their employees shall be considered to be officers or employees in or under the legislative branch of the Government within the meaning of subsection (a).

(g) The additional compensation provided by subsection (a) shall be considered a part of basic compensation for the purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act.

(h) The paragraph relating to rates of compensation of employees of committees of the Senate, contained in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956, is amended by striking out so much of the second sentence thereof as follows the words "First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "the basic compensation of any employee of a standing or select committee of the Senate (including the majority and minority policy committees and the majority conference of the Senate and the minority conference of the Senate), or a joint committee of the two Houses the expenses of which are paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, whose basic compensation may be fixed under such provisions at a rate of \$8,000 per annum, may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,040 per annum, except that the basic compensation of one such employee may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,880 per annum and the basic compensation of two such employees may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,460 per annum."

(i) No officer or employee shall be paid increased or additional compensation for any period prior to the first day of the month following the date of enactment of this act at a rate in excess of 7.5 percent of his gross rate of compensation computed without regard to the amendment made by subsection (d).

(j) The position of chief nurse in the Senate Office Building, under the office of the Architect of the Capital, shall be established and allocated to grade 9 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of

1949, as amended, so long as such position is held by the present incumbent.

SEC. 5. (a) The last sentence of section 1403 (d) of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 130; Public Law 85-56), relating to the annual salaries of the directors of service or chiefs or division of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration is amended by striking out "\$13,225 minimum to \$14,300 maximum" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$14,300 minimum to \$15,200 maximum."

(b) Section 1403 (e) of such act, relating to the annual salaries of the Director of Nursing Service and the Deputy Director of Nursing Service of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended—

(1) by striking out "\$11,610" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$12,600"; and

(2) by striking out "\$10,320" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$11,250."

(c) Section 1403 (f) of such act, relating to the annual salaries of the chief pharmacist, the chief dietitian, the chief physical therapist, and the chief occupational therapist of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended by striking out "\$10,320" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$11,250."

(d) Section 1407 (a) of such act, relating to maximum and minimum annual rates of salary of certain employees of the Medical Service, Dental Service, and Nursing Service of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) The grades and per annum full-pay ranges for positions provided in paragraph (1) of section 1404 shall be as follows:

"MEDICAL SERVICE

"Chief grade, \$12,600 minimum to \$13,800 maximum.

"Senior grade, \$11,250 minimum to \$12,500 maximum.

"Intermediate grade, \$9,750 minimum to \$11,000 maximum.

"Full grade, \$8,140 minimum to \$9,290 maximum.

"Associate grade, \$6,870 minimum to \$8,020 maximum.

"Junior grade, \$6,360 minimum to \$7,230 maximum.

"DENTAL SERVICE

"Chief grade, \$12,600 minimum to \$13,800 maximum.

"Senior grade, \$11,250 minimum to \$12,500 maximum.

"Intermediate grade, \$9,750 minimum to \$11,000 maximum.

"Full grade, \$8,140 minimum to \$9,290 maximum.

"Associate grade, \$6,870 minimum to \$8,020 maximum.

"Junior grade, \$6,360 minimum to \$7,230 maximum.

"NURSING SERVICE

"Assistant Director, \$8,140 minimum to \$9,290 maximum.

"Senior grade, \$6,870 minimum to \$8,020 maximum.

"Full grade, \$5,850 minimum to \$6,720 maximum.

"Associate grade, \$5,085 minimum to \$6,010 maximum.

"Junior grade, \$4,330 minimum to \$5,250 maximum."

(e) Section 1408 (d) of such act, prescribing the maximum amount of pay and allowances of medical, surgical, and dental specialists of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended by striking out "\$13,760" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$15,200".

SEC. 6. The Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, is amended as follows:

(a) The schedule contained in section 412 of such act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Class 1.....	\$16,060	\$16,500	\$16,940	\$17,380	\$17,500		
Class 2.....	13,860	14,190	14,520	14,850	15,180	\$15,510	\$15,840
Class 3.....	11,550	11,880	12,210	12,540	12,870	13,200	13,530
Class 4.....	9,765	10,040	10,315	10,590	10,865	11,140	11,415
Class 5.....	7,955	8,225	8,495	8,765	9,035	9,305	9,575
Class 6.....	6,560	6,775	6,990	7,205	7,420	7,635	7,850
Class 7.....	5,485	5,645	5,805	5,965	6,125	6,285	6,445
Class 8.....	4,625	4,785	4,945	5,105	5,265	5,425	5,585

(b) Section 415 of such act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 415. There shall be 22 classes of Foreign Service staff officers and employees, re-

ferred to hereafter as staff officers and employees. The per annum rates of salary of staff officers and employees within each class shall be as follows:

"Class 1.....	\$11,770	\$12,120	\$12,470	\$12,820	\$13,170		
Class 2.....	10,815	11,115	11,415	11,715	12,015		
Class 3.....	9,895	10,175	10,455	10,735	11,015		
Class 4.....	8,890	9,165	9,440	9,715	9,990		
Class 5.....	8,200	8,435	8,670	8,905	9,140	\$9,375	
Class 6.....	7,515	7,725	7,935	8,145	8,355	8,565	
Class 7.....	6,830	7,035	7,240	7,445	7,650	7,855	
Class 8.....	6,145	6,350	6,555	6,760	6,965	7,170	
Class 9.....	5,455	5,660	5,865	6,070	6,275	6,480	
Class 10.....	5,000	5,175	5,350	5,525	5,700	5,875	\$6,050
Class 11.....	4,540	4,680	4,820	4,960	5,100	5,240	5,380
Class 12.....	4,085	4,225	4,365	4,505	4,645	4,785	4,925
Class 13.....	3,645	3,785	3,925	4,065	4,205	4,345	4,485
Class 14.....	3,225	3,365	3,505	3,645	3,785	3,925	4,065
Class 15.....	3,020	3,125	3,230	3,335	3,440	3,545	3,650
Class 16.....	2,810	2,880	2,950	3,020	3,090	3,160	3,230
Class 17.....	2,600	2,670	2,740	2,810	2,880	2,950	3,020
Class 18.....	2,395	2,465	2,535	2,605	2,675	2,745	2,815
Class 19.....	2,190	2,260	2,330	2,400	2,470	2,540	2,610
Class 20.....	1,980	2,050	2,120	2,190	2,260	2,330	2,400
Class 21.....	1,770	1,840	1,910	1,980	2,050	2,120	2,190
Class 22.....	1,565	1,635	1,705	1,775	1,845	1,915	1,985

SEC. 7. Section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1105), is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"((f) The Administrator of the United States Courts is authorized to place a total of four positions in grade 17 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grade by subsection (b)."

SEC. 8. Section 505 (b) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by striking out "twelve hundred and twenty-six" and inserting "eighteen hundred", by striking out "three hundred and twenty-nine" and inserting "four hundred and seventy-five", and by striking out "one hundred and thirty" and inserting "one hundred and ninety".

SEC. 9. (a) The first section of the act of August 1, 1947 (Public Law 313, 80th Cong.), as amended is amended by striking out "one hundred and twenty" and "twenty-five" in subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof "four hundred and fifty" and "fifty", respectively.

(b) Such section is further amended by striking out "thirty" in subsection (b) and inserting in lieu thereof "one hundred and fifty".

(c) Such section is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(d) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than 10 scientific or professional positions in the Department of the Interior, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.

"(e) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than five scientific or professional positions in the Department of Agriculture, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.

"(f) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than five scientific or professional positions in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.

"(g) The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than 50 scientific or professional positions in the Department of Commerce, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel."

(d) Section 3 of such act is amended by inserting after "Secretary of Defense" a comma and the following: "the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare," and by inserting after "Military Establishment" a comma and the following: "the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare."

SEC. 10. The Chief and the Assistant Chief of the Training and Standards Branch of the National Institute of Mental Health shall be paid basic compensation at the rate of \$17,500 per annum, except that if the person holding either such office is subject to the provisions of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, such person shall be paid such compensation as, when added to his pay and allowances under such act, will cause his total compensation to be at the rate of \$17,500 per annum.

SEC. 11. Except as provided in sections 4 (c) and 9, (1) no rate of compensation or salary which is \$17,500 or more per annum shall be increased by reason of this act, and (2) no rate of compensation or salary shall be increased by reason of this act to an amount in excess of \$17,500 per annum.

SEC. 12. (a) During the calendar quarter beginning on April 1, 1958, no appointment may be made to any civilian office or position in the executive branch of the Government.

(b) During any calendar quarter beginning after July 1, 1958, the total number of appointments made to civilian officers and positions in the executive branch of the Government shall not exceed a number equal to one-third of the vacancies which occurred in such offices and positions during the preceding calendar quarter.

(c) As used in this section, the terms "office" and "position" shall not include—

(1) any office or position required to be filled by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

(2) a postmaster of the fourth class;

(3) any office or position filled from within the department or agency;

(4) any office or position held by an officer or employee paid wholly from a trust fund, or a fund derived from a trust account;

(5) any office or position held by an employee employed without compensation;

(6) any position held by a seasonal or casual worker;

(7) any office or position the filling of which is determined by the President to be necessary to the effective administration, execution, and operation of the national health, security, welfare, and management functions and activities of the Government;

(8) any office or position filled by any person in the exercise of reemployment rights under section 9 of the Universal Military Training and Service Act or any other provision of law conferring reemployment rights upon persons who have performed active duty in the Armed Forces, or by any person required to be restored to an office or position pursuant to an order of the Civil Service Commission or of any court; and

(9) any office or position in the General Accounting Office.

(d) The provisions of this section shall not apply during any calendar quarter if at the end of the preceding calendar quarter the aggregate number of full-time civilian officers and employees (including the full-time equivalent of part-time employment but excluding employees holding positions referred to in subsection (c) (4), (5), and (6)) does not exceed 2,150,000 or such other figure as may be established from time to time by Executive order of the President.

(e) The President may authorize the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

(f) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not be construed to prohibit any appointment which is made pursuant to a commitment made prior to the date of enactment of this act.

SEC. 13. (a) (1) Clause (2) of that paragraph of section 602 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1112), which defines the level of difficulty and responsibility of work in grade 5 of the general schedule (GS-5) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) to perform, under immediate supervision, and with little opportunity for the exercise of independent judgment, simple and elementary work requiring professional, scientific, or technical training; or".

(2) Clause (2) of that paragraph of the same section which defines the level of difficulty and responsibility of work in grade 7 of the general schedule (GS-7) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) under immediate or general supervision, to perform somewhat difficult work requiring (A) professional, scientific, or technical training, and (B) to a limited extent, the exercise of independent technical judgment; or".

(b) The Civil Service Commission shall exercise its authority to issue such standards or regulations as may be necessary for the administration of subsection (a) of this section.

SEC. 14. (a) Notwithstanding section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government and of the municipal government of the District of Columbia whose rates of compensation are fixed by administrative action pursuant to law and are not otherwise increased by this act are hereby authorized to be increased, effective on or after the first day of the first pay period which began on or after October 1, 1957, by amounts not to exceed the increases provided by this act for corresponding rates of compensation in the appropriate schedule or scale of pay.

(b) Any appropriation required to be apportioned pursuant to section 3679 of the

Revised Statutes, as amended, may be apportioned on a basis indicating the need for a supplemental or deficiency estimate of appropriation to the extent necessary to permit payment of such increases as may be granted officers and employees of the Federal Government and of the municipal government of the District of Columbia whose rates of compensation are fixed by administrative action pursuant to law, but only to the extent that such increases do not exceed the increases provided by this act for corresponding rates of compensation in the appropriate schedule or scale of pay.

(c) Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to authorize any increase in the rates of compensation of officers and employees whose rates of compensation are fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates or practices.

SEC. 15. (a) Retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid by reason of this act only in the case of an individual in the service of the United States (including service in the Armed Forces of the United States) or the municipal government of the District of Columbia on the date of enactment of this act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid (1) to an officer or employee who retired during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay period which began on or after October 1, 1957, and ending on the date of enactment of this act for services rendered during such period and (2) in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 3, 1950 (Public Law 636, 81st Cong.), as amended, for services rendered during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay period which began on or after October 1, 1957, and ending on the date of enactment of this act by an officer or employee who dies during such period.

(b) For the purposes of this section, service in the Armed Forces of the United States, in the case of an individual relieved from training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitalization following such training and service, shall include the period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of such individual to a position in or under the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 16. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, this act shall take effect as of the first day of the first pay period which began on or after October 1, 1957.

(b) This section, the first section, and sections 4 (b), 4 (e), 4 (h), 4 (j), 10, 14, and 15 shall take effect on the date of enactment of this act.

(c) For the purpose of determining the amount of insurance for which an individual is eligible under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, all changes in rates of compensation or salary which result from the enactment of this act shall be held and considered to be effective as of the date of such enactment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, has the motion been acted upon?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion has been agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] give an explanation of the bill?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask that the committee amendment in lieu of the committee substitute for the bill be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The title will be read by the clerk.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina is recognized.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Is that the star print of this year?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. May we have order in the Chamber, Mr. President?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask that the star print of the committee amendment be considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, this is a very simple bill, in that it provides a 7½-percent increase across the board. Since we have passed the other bill, to provide a pay increase for the postal workers, I do not see any reason whatsoever for not passing this bill immediately and sending it to the House. The House has under consideration a similar bill which has been reported.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, as I understand, the Senator from South Carolina is going to offer an amendment to the classified-pay bill to change the effective date from October to January. Is that a correct understanding?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is the only change.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Is it in order that such an amendment be offered?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes; the amendment is in order.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I send the amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the clerk read the amendment which the Senator has at the desk?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to strike out "October 1, 1957" wherever it appears and insert in lieu thereof "January 1, 1958."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from South Carolina.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I understand that the Senator from South Carolina has some perfecting amendments to offer.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I send to the desk a perfecting amendment to the committee amendment. The amendment corrects a number of typographical or printing errors in the committee amendment. Also, it adjusts the number of additional jobs allocated to the Department

of Defense to take into account an authorization in an appropriation bill and makes provision for future adjustments in similar situations.

I ask that these perfecting changes be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendments.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 17, line 10, it is proposed to strike out "a new-subsection as follows", and insert in lieu thereof "the following new subsections."

On page 17, line 15, strike out the quotation marks.

On page 17, between lines 15 and 16 insert the following:

(g) In any case in which, subsequent to February 1, 1958, provisions are included in a general appropriation act authorizing an agency of the Government to place additional positions in grade 16, 17, or 18, the total number of positions authorized by this section to be placed in such grades shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, be deemed to have been reduced by the number of positions authorized by such provisions to be placed in such grades.

On page 18, line 2, strike out "eighteen hundred" and insert "seventeen hundred and ninety".

On page 18, line 4, strike out "four hundred and seventy-five" and insert "four hundred and seventy-two".

On page 18, lines 5 and 6, strike out "one hundred and ninety" and insert "one hundred and eighty-eight."

On page 18, line 11, strike out "four hundred and fifty" and insert "four hundred and thirty-five."

On page 19, line 18, strike out the quotation marks.

On page 19, between lines 18 and 19, insert the following:

(h) In any case in which, subsequent to February 1, 1958, provisions are included in a general appropriation act authorizing an agency of the Government referred to in this act to establish and fix the compensation of scientific or professional positions similar to those authorized by this act, the number of such positions authorized by this act shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, be deemed to have been reduced by the number of positions authorized by the provisions of such appropriation act.

On page 20, line 23, strike out "July 1" and insert "June 30."

On page 21, between lines 22 and 23, insert a new paragraph as follows:

(8) any office or position in a Department, agency, or other organizational unit if the President determines that the application of this section to such Department, agency, or unit, is not in the public interest;

On page 21, line 23, strike out "(8)" and insert "(9)."

On page 22, line 6, strike out "(9)" and insert "(10)."

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I understand that the Senator has stated these changes constitute simply perfecting amendments to the bill?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Perfecting amendments, in that we have considered amendments this year to the bill of last year, which we introduced.

We had to go through the bill to correct it. The Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], I am sure, will confirm that statement.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Have these amendments been approved by the committee?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. They have been approved by the committee.

Mr. KNOWLAND. They were approved, and the Senator is merely requesting that the bill be perfected?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I refer to the bill which was reported last year. The committee adopted some amendments this year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Carolina that the amendments be considered en bloc? The Chair hears none, and without objection the amendments will be considered en bloc.

The question is on agreeing to the amendments offered by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] en bloc.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 18, after line 6, of the additional amendment to S. 734 it is proposed to insert a new paragraph as subsection (b) of section 8 as follows:

(b) Such section is further amended by striking out "thirty-seven" in subsection (e) and inserting in lieu thereof "seventy-five."

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I discussed this amendment earlier. It will provide an increase in the salaries of a number of top-grade employees in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I understand the amendment is acceptable to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. CARLSON. I have discussed the amendment with the chairman of the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, may we have order in the Chamber?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order. The Senator from Kansas is recognized.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I move that Section 10, beginning with line 15, on page 29 and including all of page 30 down through line 22 on page 31 be stricken from the bill.

The amendment under consideration, offered by the Senator from South Carolina will limit the number of persons who can be employed by the Federal Government to 2,150,000. I am in favor and I think every other Senator is in favor of reducing the number of personnel, but this provision would make operations difficult. The chairman of the committee has agreed to accept the

amendment, and I hope we can take care of the matter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator repeat his amendment? Did I understand the Senator to begin on page 29 at line 10?

Mr. CARLSON. My amendment is to strike out the entire section 10.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. On what page of the bill is that?

Mr. CARLSON. Page 29.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be excused from further attendance of the Senate today.

Mr. President, I want the RECORD to show that I am in favor of the pending bill, now being debated by the Senator from South Carolina.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Florida? Without objection, leave is granted.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, there is some confusion about the proposed amendment.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. There are two committee amendments, Mr. President.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, if the majority leader will permit me to make a statement, I had before me the wrong amendment. I had in mind the same section, but in the new amendment it is Section 12. I move that Section 12 be deleted from the additional amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator moves to eliminate Section 12 from the additional amendment, now under consideration. Will the clerk state the amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 20, line 19, it is proposed to strike out Section 12, beginning with line 19 on page 20, down to and including line 24 on page 22.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, do I understand correctly that the motion of the Senator from Kansas is to strike all of section 12, which begins at line 19 of page 20 and runs through line 24 on page 22?

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I am advised that that is the same language which is carried in the other amendment, and that is the language to which my amendment refers.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I understand that the purpose of the amendment is to remove the limitation on the number of employees the Federal Government may have.

Mr. CARLSON. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The present limitation is 2,150,000.

Mr. CARLSON. If we should pass this bill, the limitation would be 2,150,000. At present we have two-million-three-hundred-thousand-odd.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. And that would be the ceiling we would have if the Senator's amendment were adopted?

Mr. CARLSON. No. There is no limitation, of course. At present we have some 2,300,000 Federal employees. If we should adopt this provision, not another employee could be hired. We would have to leave vacant every third position. That would work a real hardship.

This provision deals with a subject which should be handled by the Appropriations Committee. It does not belong in the bill, in my opinion.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. At present we have no statutory limitation on the number of employees. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is entirely true.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Under the bill as reported, a statutory limitation of 2,150,000 is set.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is permissive on the part of the President. It is not mandatory.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Kansas proposed to strike the permissive limitation of 2,150,000, and the Senator from South Carolina is agreeable to that procedure.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I do not object to its being stricken.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Then let us act upon the amendment.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The bill which we are about to pass provides for an increase of 7½ percent for the classified employees. Is that correct?

Mr. CARLSON. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Does it apply to all Federal employees, whether in Washington or elsewhere?

Mr. CARLSON. It does.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is all the bill does?

Mr. CARLSON. That is all.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It provides for a 7½-percent increase from January 1, 1958.

Mr. CARLSON. Yes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question.

Does the figure of 2,300,000 plus represent more employees than we had 2 years ago, more employees than we had 4 years ago, and more Federal employees than we had 5 years ago?

Mr. CARLSON. I have a speech to make on that subject. However, I am glad to give the Senator the figures.

On January 31, 1952, there were 2,530,495 Federal employees.

On January 31, 1953, there were 2,640,000 Federal employees.

On January 31, 1954, there were 2,425,182 Federal employees.

On January 31, 1955, there were 2,366,536 Federal employees.

On January 31, 1956, there were 2,360,184 Federal employees.

On January 31, 1957, there were 2,401,320 Federal employees.

There has been a substantial reduction in the number of Federal employees in the past 5 years, based upon these figures.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Let me complete my inquiry.

Mr. CARLSON. I do not wish to make a speech on the subject.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I have just been reading a book called Parkinson's Law. I recommend it to Senators.

I know that the Senator from Kansas will inform the Senate fully on this subject later. However, it seems to me that Federal employment has remained at pretty much the same level, between 2,300,000 and 2,500,000, over the past 5 years, varying back and forth. Is that a fair statement?

Mr. CARLSON. That is a fair statement.

Mr. MAGNUSON. To say that there has been a substantial reduction over a period of years is not quite correct, is it?

Mr. CARLSON. I assume so.

Mr. MAGNUSON. What about temporary employees?

Mr. CARLSON. I cannot give any information with respect to temporary employees. These figures relate to classified employees.

Mr. MAGNUSON. From the figures the Senator read, I suggest that the number has been pretty much the same. I do not intend to go into the merits of the question, but I think the public ought to know the facts. There has been much loose talk—not by the Senator from Kansas, and not so much in the United States Senate, but around the country—about cutting the Federal payrolls. We hear such talk at certain times of the year.

Mr. CARLSON. I think the Senate has a very high regard for the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD]. He is chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures. I have before me the last statement released by him, dated February 1, 1958. Let me give the figures for the past 6 months.

Mr. President, I ask that this statement be made a part of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HARRY F. BYRD, DEMOCRAT, OF VIRGINIA, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES, IN CONNECTION WITH THE MONTHLY REPORT ON FEDERAL PERSONNEL AND PAY FOR DECEMBER 1957

Executive agencies of the Federal Government reported civilian employment in the month of December totaling 2,324,569. This was a net decrease of 5,538 as compared with employment reported in the preceding month of November.

Civilian employment reported by the executive agencies of the Federal Government, by months in fiscal year 1958, which began July 1, 1957, follows:

Month	Employment	Increase	Decrease
July.....	2,407,651	6,337	
August.....	2,400,082		7,569
September.....	2,366,398		33,684
October.....	2,339,994		26,404
November.....	2,330,107		9,887
December.....	2,324,569		5,538
Net decrease for 6 months of fiscal year 1958.....			76,745

Total Federal employment in civilian agencies during the month of December was 1,239,168, an increase of 1,652 as compared with the November total of 1,237,516. Total civilian employment in the military agencies in December was 1,085,401, a decrease of 7,190 as compared with 1,092,591 in November.

Civilian agencies reporting the larger decreases were Interior Department with 601, Veterans' Administration with 387, and Agriculture Department with 385. The largest increase was reported by the Post Office Department with 3,560.

Decreases in civilian employment in the Department of Defense were reported by the Department of the Army with 3,885, the Department of the Navy with 1,827, and the Department of the Air Force with 1,487.

Inside continental United States civilian employment decreased 4,856 and outside continental United States civilian employment decreased 682. Industrial employment by Federal agencies in December totaled 565,753, a decrease of 2,909.

These figures are from reports certified by the agencies, as compiled by the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures.

FOREIGN NATIONALS

The total of 2,324,569 civilian employees certified to the committee by the Federal agencies in their regular monthly personnel reports includes some foreign nationals employed in United States Government activities abroad, but in addition to these there were 232,523 foreign nationals working for the United States military agencies during December who were not counted in the usual personnel report. The number in November was 236,303. The breakdown of this employment for December follows:

Country	Total	Army	Navy	Air Force
Belgium.....	5			5
Denmark.....	1			1
England.....	5,577		36	5,541
France.....	23,027	16,330		6,697
French Morocco.....	5,184	87	907	4,190
Germany.....	87,746	74,040	371	13,335
Japan.....	105,550	52,563	18,111	34,876
Korea.....	4,758	4,758		
Malta.....	93		93	
Netherlands.....	40			40
Norway.....	25			25
Trinidad.....	517		517	
Total.....	232,523	147,778	20,035	64,710

Mr. CARLSON. Employment last July was 2,407,651. The increase for that month was 6,337.

In August, employment was 2,400,082, a decrease of 7,569.

In September, employment was 2,366,398, a decrease of 33,684.

In October, employment was 2,339,994, a decrease of 26,404.

In November, employment was 2,330,107, a decrease of 9,887.

In December, employment was 2,324,569, a decrease of 5,538.

The net decrease for 6 months of the fiscal year 1958 was 76,745.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Apparently some progress has been made during the past 6 months.

Mr. CARLSON. That is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. However, I point out that since 1952 the situation has been pretty much the same, the number varying from 2,350,000-plus, to 2,450,000-plus.

Mr. ALLOTT. What were the figures for 1952?

Mr. CARLSON. The figure for 1952 was 2,530,495; and for January 31, 1957, 2,401,322. The Senator is not far from correct.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Was the 1952 figure for December, or for the year as a whole?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I wonder if the committee could furnish the number of temporary employees?

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is what the Senator from Illinois was trying to approach. I was trying to find out to what month the figure of 2,530,495 employees applied.

Mr. CARLSON. On January 31, 1952, there was a total of 2,530,495 Government employees.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator Yield?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does this figure include all Government employees, including so-called blue-collar employees, as well as white-collar employees? Is it not true that the decrease is largely in the field of the blue-collar employees, rather than in the field of the white-collar employees? This point is very significant because it deals with the question of Government armories, and contract work. This is a very significant point.

Mr. CARLSON. Let me read from the statement of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD]. I think it explains fully what he has in mind. He has all the figures, including the figures for foreign personnel, and classified workers.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does that refer to blue collar workers, hourly workers, and classified workers?

Mr. CARLSON. I assume that these are the figures the Senator has in mind. Decreases in civilian employees in the Department of Defense were reported as follows. By the Department of the Army, 3,885; Department of the Navy, 1,827; the Department of the Air Force, 1,487. That is what the Senator had in mind, I believe.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is merely for 1 month. If the Senator from Kansas, with his customary accuracy, goes back over the past 5 years, I believe he will find that such reductions as have been effected have been in the field of hourly employees working in the Department of Defense, in the shipyards, and in the armories. So far as the white collar employees are concerned—the bureaucracy, that is—I believe he will find that they have multiplied.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. The figures show that there has been a marked decrease in the blue collar defense workers in all three branches. There has been an increase in the white collar workers throughout the entire Government. Whatever reductions have been made have been made in connection with manual workers for defense, primarily work that has been done in Government-maintained plants, air depots, arsenals, and so forth, and is work which was given to General Motors, General Electric, Pratt & Whitney, and other organizations of private enterprise. No saving has been made. More money has been spent in higher wages and invested capital than we have saved by reducing the number of the blue collar workers.

Mr. DOUGLAS. This is extremely important. I hope the Senator from Kansas will give us figures showing the number of classified workers by years from 1952 on.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I believe the figures would be very revealing if we were to take only one department of the Government. I wonder whether the Senator has figures for the Department of Agriculture. I mention that Department because when Mr. Benson became the Secretary of Agriculture, he reminded the country that he was going to cut down on the unnecessary employees, as he put it, in the Department, and reduce personnel. It is my understanding that the number of employees has gone up about 20 percent, the same percent that farmers have come off the farms. Does the Senator have any figures on Mr. Benson's recruitment program for additional employees?

Mr. CARLSON. No. However, I should like to read a statement into the RECORD.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I will supplement the RECORD with those figures on Monday.

Mr. CARLSON. I wish to read these figures.

This morning the Civil Service Commission furnished me with the following figures. It will be noted that they include Federal employment in all areas in all branches of Government, including legislative employees. The Civil Service Commission compiled this statistical table to cover the period from January 31, 1953, up to and including November 30, 1957, which includes the period of time of the present administration.

January 31, 1953, 2,649,441.

January 31, 1954, 2,425,182.

January 31, 1955, 2,366,539.

January 31, 1956, 2,360,184.

January 31, 1957, 2,401,322.

November 30, 1957—these are the last figures that have been compiled—2,344,804. Therefore, there has been a reduction of more than 300,000 since 1953. These are the classified workers, including those in the legislative branch.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote!

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an amplifying question?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. The pending bill, the Johnston bill, reported by the committee, is retroactive for classified workers, the same as the amendment we adopted for the postal workers, and that retroactive date is January 1 of this year; is that correct?

Mr. CARLSON. That is correct.

Mr. MONRONEY. So that by voting for this bill we will be voting retroactivity for the classified workers, just as we voted it for the postal workers.

Mr. CARLSON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MONRONEY. I think we should do that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HUMPHREY in the chair). The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] to strike out section 12 of the committee and substitute the amendment offered by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON].

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I send my amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 26, between lines 2 and 3, it is proposed to insert a new paragraph, as follows:

SEC. 16. It is the sense of the Congress that appropriations for cooperative agricultural extension work and appropriations for payments to State agricultural experiment stations for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1958, should include additional amounts sufficient to provide increases in the portion of the compensation of persons employed in such work or by such stations, which is paid from such appropriations, corresponding to the increases provided for employees under this act.

On page 26, line 3, strike out "section 16" and insert "section 17."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Mississippi yield briefly to the junior Senator from Oregon, who has been seeking recognition to make a brief statement?

Mr. STENNIS. I shall be glad to yield for that purpose.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, as chairman of the subcommittee which reported S. 734, I have prepared a rather extensive statement, analyzing the bill and explaining very fully the reasons for its passage. At this late hour I will merely ask unanimous consent that the statement be printed in the RECORD at this point rather than being read in detail.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR NEUBERGER

The legislative situation in regard to S. 734 is the same as in the case of S. 27, the bill to increase the pay of postal employees. It has been on the Senate Calendar since last year. Its provisions are well understood. The reasons why it should be enacted are well known.

In these circumstances, I will confine my remarks to an explanation of the substantive changes made by the committee amendment and at the same time show how they dove-

tail with other features of the bill and the overall Federal pay pattern.

PAY INCREASE

With but minor exceptions, the bill provides an across-the-board increase of 7½ percent to all employees whose pay is fixed under the Classification Act, or is related thereto. Accordingly, the increase will apply to some 975,000 employees directly subject to the Classification Act; some 19,700 employees in the Division of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration; approximately 12,500 employees in the Foreign Service and related functions of the Department of State; employees in agencies such as the Atomic Energy Commission and the Tennessee Valley Authority whose rates of pay are fixed by administrative action; employees in the judicial branch; and legislative employees.

The coverage of the bill follows exactly the pattern established in other years.

The exceptions to the fixed percentage across-the-board increase are:

1. Top pay: The reported bill would not increase the existing \$16,000, GS-18, salary ceiling. The committee amendment raises the ceiling of grade GS-18 to \$17,500. That action made necessary minor adjustments in grade GS-13 and up in order to maintain a proper relationship between the pay rates of the higher grades of the pay schedule.

I anticipate some will wonder why that action was taken. Last year, when the bill was reported, the administration took a flat stand against an increase of any kind. This year, the administration recommended an increase with a further adjustment in the top grades, to provide a range of \$18,000 to \$19,500 in grade GS-18. The committee amendment recognizes the administration request but does not go the full distance. The \$17,500 ceiling was believed to be an adequate and realistic figure at this time. There have been many unofficial expressions of approval from the administration of the committee action. In fact, it has been indicated that the pay pattern in the committee amendment is an improvement over the administration plan.

The adjustment in the upper grades of the Classification Act, amounting to something in excess of 7½ percent, is reflected in comparable pay levels clear across the Federal service except in the case of top legislative employees now receiving comparable rates of pay. In their case, they will not be given the adjusted increase but are limited to the flat 7½-percent increase and left subject to the old \$16,000 ceiling. That was done to avoid any possible conflict that might serve to delay the bill. However, it is a matter that should be looked into and adjusted equitably at the earliest possible time. It is my belief, and certainly it was the belief of the majority of the committee that the top employees in the legislative branch are worth every bit as much as their counterparts in the other branches of the Government, and should receive equal treatment. I hope early attention will be given the matter for I do not think it proper that the disparity in salaries be allowed to exist for any considerable period of time.

2. Commission authorized increases: Section 803 of the Classification Act authorizes the Civil Service Commission to recruit and pay employees at any rate of the appropriate grade when a sufficient shortage of qualified personnel for the type of work involved is found to exist. Since the President vetoed the pay bills last year, the Commission has exercised its authority under section 803 with increased frequency in order to attract and retain skilled personnel, particularly in the engineering and scientific fields.

The actions of the Commission, while perfectly proper and certainly justified, have created somewhat of a problem. Let me outline the problem and explain how the committee amendment treats it.

Take, for example, a GS-7 engineer in the Federal service for something over a year. He would be at the second step of the grade, which carries a salary of \$4,660. As a result of the Commission action, pursuant to section 803, he and all other engineers in grade 7 are raised to the top step of the grade and, hence, receives a salary of \$5,335. Proportionately, his increase is greater than an employee who has been in the service longer and is in step 3. Likewise, the employee in step 3 receives a proportionately greater increase than the employee in step 4 and so on up to the point that the longtime employee at the top of grade received nothing at all.

S. 734 raises the bottom step of grade 7 from \$4,600 to \$4,865 and the top step from \$5,335 to \$5,735. Now then, S. 734 provides that such shall receive (1) his old rate as increased, or (2) his present salary, whichever is the greater. In the example cited, the employee would continue to receive his present salary of \$5,335 because it is greater than his old rate as increased to \$4,865. However, the bill then goes on to provide that such employee may, upon approval by the Commission, be given a salary at a step not in excess of the new salary for the step of the grade he now is in because of the 803 action. Thus, he could be paid at any rate up to \$5,735, the salary for the top step of his grade. The sum and substance of the situation is that the committee believed that, as the action was taken by the Commission in the first instance, it should have full authority under the bill to adjust the pay of such employees as might be equitable so long as the employee is assured of a salary not less than he is currently receiving or he would receive after the bill is enacted, had not the 803 action occurred.

The committee amendment accepts fully a further recommendation of the administration. The administration, after long study and in the light of current conditions, recommended that the Classification Act be amended to permit the entry into the Federal service of certain types of highly qualified personnel, such as engineers and scientific personnel at grade 7 instead of grade 5. The committee amendment carries out this recommendation completely.

The administration recommended further that the ceiling be removed on the number of supergrades and the number of scientific positions under Public Law 313 that might be established. The committee amendment does not go that far. It does, however, authorize the full and exact number of such positions the administration said were needed now and in the immediate future. I think there can be no disagreement as to the committee's fairness in this matter.

The committee amendment makes one other substantive change in the reported bill. It makes the increases effective with the first pay period commencing on or after January 1, instead of following the date of enactment. The action in this instance is consistent with the postal pay bill.

Other changes made by the amendment are of a technical nature necessary and customary in a bill having a past rather than a future date.

I think the record should show that the cost of S. 734 exceeds the cost of the administration bill by only \$40 million. This is relatively small in terms of the total Federal budget. That difference amounts to less than 75 cents per week per employee. The difference is not enough to be of concern to Wall Street.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I should like to say that I have an amendment to offer on behalf of myself and the Senator from Alabama. It will not be a controversial amendment. I trust it will be accepted. I wonder if the Senator would like to go ahead or permit me to offer my amendment.

Mr. STENNIS. I would not object to it, but I understand that my amendment is not controversial either. Mr. President, I modify my amendment by striking out, after "July 1, 1958," the words "and subsequent fiscal years."

The effect of that modification is to make the amendment apply only to the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1958.

I have conferred with the Senators who are interested in the amendment, and my impression is that the modification meets their objections. The record has already been made on the amendment. An explanation was made a few moments ago. The purpose, as was stated, is not to preclude the Appropriations Committee from doing anything; it is merely an expression of the sense of Congress with reference to these poorly paid extension workers and experiment station workers.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. To expedite matters, and in order to get the bill passed, I shall be glad to take the amendment to conference.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from Mississippi by his amendment as modified, corrects the one point to which I objected and to which the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] objected.

He is not attempting to memorialize or bind or influence other Congresses; all he is attempting to do is to say what the present Congress feels the Appropriations Committee should consider this year.

Mr. STENNIS. The Senator is correct. The amendment will apply only for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1958, as stated, and it is the hope of the author of the amendment that thereby the question will be brought to a head and will be worked out by the Committee on Appropriations with the extension service in the different States, and thereby progress will be made on this problem.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Conversation will cease. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, earlier I expressed my disapproval of this approach. To me it is the height of fancy for the Senate formally to memorialize one of its committees to make more money available, when every Senator can come before the Appropriations Committee and present his case. However, since the amendment has been modified to apply only to the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1958, I shall not oppose the amendment, although I want the RECORD to show that I still think it is bad practice legislatively.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment, as modified, offered by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS].

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] and myself, I offer an amendment and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 20, between lines 3 and 4, insert the following:

(e) Section 208 (g) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 210 (g)), is amended by striking out "60 positions" and inserting in lieu thereof "85 positions, of which not less than 73 shall be for the National Institutes of Health."

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, the amendment authorizes additional positions in the supergrades for the Public Health Service, particularly in the National Institutes of Health. This is where the basic research is being done in the fields of heart, cancer, and other diseases which afflict the human race. Difficulty is being encountered in keeping very able doctors on the Institutes' staff at low salaries.

The matter has been discussed with Dr. James A. Shannon, the Director of the National Institutes of Health. Also, I have had correspondence with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. The matter has been discussed with the chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service [Mr. JOHNSTON] and also with the ranking minority member of the committee, the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, as I understand, the amendment is agreeable to the chairman of the committee and to the ranking minority member.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I think this is a very worthy amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois will state it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Is the amendment in the third degree or the second degree? I could not tell.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is in the second degree.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Then, is it subject to amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is open to amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I have an amendment. I shall not offer it for the moment, but I shall raise a question. If it is proposed to start raising grades, then I shall propose to raise some grades in the Department of Justice, because in that Department there are supervising attorneys who are in the same grade as attorneys who work in the field. I think this is a matter which ought to have the attention of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

If it is the intention of the Senator from Oregon to insist on his amendment, I shall offer my amendment in addition to it.

If we are going to chop at the bill tonight, I do not know what the ultimate result will be.

Even though the officials of the Public Health Service say the amendment of the Senator from Oregon is necessary, I think such proposals ought to be the subject of a hearing, just as I think the amendment I have ought to be the subject of a hearing. But I shall not press my amendment if the Senator from Oregon will withdraw his amendment.

Mr. NEUBERGER. As the chairman of the subcommittee which held hearings on the bill, I may say that after the bill was reported, I was importuned by

the representatives of a number of Government departments. However, when I was told that the doctors who are working in the fields of cancer and heart disease and blindness for \$10,000 or \$11,000 a year have been offered pay of \$50,000 a year in private practice or in consultative work, it seemed to me that the subject of their pay was one of prime and urgent importance.

I rejected, for the present, the requests of other departments, including departments in which I am vitally interested as affecting the region from which I come; but it seemed to me that National Institutes of Health should certainly take first priority if any additions were made to the bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is a part of the general problem. Every agency and department of the Government is faced with the same problem. If we are going into the question of supergrades, the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, and other departments also have problems of a similar nature.

I dislike very much to see this matter pressed.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I think the Senator will find that about 400 such cases have already been included in the bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Where are the 400?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. They are included in the bill. Representatives of those departments came before the committee this year. They include some which were placed in the bill today.

Mr. DIRKSEN. They are asking for some supergrades to iron out inequities.

I have called attention to the matter. I shall not delay the passage of the bill. I think it is poor practice to come forward with amendments at this hour, when the whole matter ought to have been consolidated in a single bill. Still, the Committee on Appropriations will not have to allow the money if it does not want to.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is true.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I dislike to be put in this position. I should like to see every department treated equally and equitably.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is what the committee is trying to do. The other departments are included in the bill; the National Institutes of Health is not.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The Department of Justice, with respect to the supergrades and advisory positions, is not.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I can tell the Senator that they are included in the bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Then why in the world did they call me and ask to be included?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon, for himself and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, a statement

I have prepared concerning the amendment just agreed to.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR NEUBERGER

I am particularly happy to be associated with Senator HILL in sponsoring this amendment. The amendment authorizes the establishment of 25 positions for research and scientific purposes in the National Institutes of Health. These positions are necessary if they are to continue the fine work they are now doing. This small number of positions constitutes the bare minimum required now and in the immediate future to carry out plans and programs underway or authorized.

Due to a series of unfortunate circumstances, the need for these positions was not fully developed or realized at the time the bill was under consideration by the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Had this not been the case, I am confident they would have been provided for in the bill now on the calendar.

Today, when we are spending such vast sums for destruction or protection against destruction of human lives, I think we can well afford the expenditure of such a relatively small amount in the interest of finding ways of ending disease and human suffering. This is an urgent matter.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I think the Senate is about ready to act on the passage of the classified pay bill. After the bill has passed the Senate, it will go to the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, where it will receive careful consideration. Then it will be necessary to have House approval. Possibly a conference will be held on it.

I say to the classified workers, as I said to the postal employees when I expressed my position on the postal pay bill this afternoon, that I hope it will be possible to get a substantial increase for them. Whatever is done for the postal workers, I want to have done for the classified workers.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] has made all reasonable efforts to be on the floor for the debate and vote dealing with the proposed pay increase for postal employees. Unfortunately, important commitments in his State have made it impossible for him to be here. He has asked that I have printed in the RECORD the following brief statement of his views on this question:

Pay increases for these essential public servants have been long overdue.

One cannot measure with any degree of precision the substantial worth of the services they perform, but it can be said, without any doubt, that the rising cost of living alone justifies a significant increase in their take-home pay.

If this, the most productive country in history, cannot carry out so clear-cut an obligation to its own employees, there is question as to its sense of responsibility in other obligations.

In the State of Missouri, we are experiencing a farm recession and an industrial recession. Regardless of their primary causes, their effects are interrelated and the people generally suffer.

Today, with the declining value of the dollar, our postal employees are actually receiving less purchasing power than they received last year or the year before.

It is, therefore, my hope that the Congress will act responsibly and that the administration will implement fully congressional ac-

tion to increase the salaries of these dedicated people who serve the public so well.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I have a very brief statement I should like to make before the vote is taken.

When I addressed the Senate on Wednesday on the postal rate bill, I noted that the form of the amendments or the questions to be voted on might not fairly reflect my real views.

That is what happened, I stated that I was against raising the first-class mail rate from the current 3 cents. Yet the manner in which the issue was presented gave me a choice of voting for a raise to either 4 cents or 5 cents.

Since I had no opportunity to vote to leave the 3-cent level unchanged, I simply voted "present."

Also in my Wednesday remarks I expressed my opposition to linking the postal employees pay bill to the postal rate bill.

Now I have been forced to decide whether to vote against the much-deserved pay increase for our postal employees, or to continue to express my opposition to the postal rate bill.

To be consistent I should have voted against this entire package so as to show my feeling that the American people should not be saddled with the 5-cent stamp for first-class postage.

However, I did not wish to penalize the loyal postal employees for the mistakes I feel have been made on this floor.

Therefore, I voted "yea" on final passage.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee substitute, as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 734) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. LAUSCHE. Is the question on the passage of the combined bills?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No. The question is on the passage of the classified pay bill.

The bill (S. 734) was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from California to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Texas to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SENATE

Mar. 5, 1958
No. 33

14. DAIRY PRODUCTS. Passed without amendment S. 3341, to extend the Armed Forces dairy program for 3 years. Several Sens. urged that the costs of this program should be charged to the armed services, and should not be shown as a farm program loss. pp. 2856-7
15. SPECIAL SCHOOL MILK. Passed without amendment S. 3342, to extend the special school milk program for 3 years, with a proviso that the amounts expended should not be considered as amounts expended for price support purposes. pp. 2857-9
16. BRUCELLOSIS. Passed without amendment S. 3343, to extend the accelerated brucellosis control program for 2 years. pp. 2859-61
17. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed without amendment S. 2752, to modify the procedures for submitting proposed surplus property disposals to the Attorney General. pp. 2843-5
Passed as reported S. 2224, to amend the procedures on negotiated and advertised disposals of surplus property. pp. 2844-5
18. PROPERTY LEASES. Passed as reported S. 2231, to authorize the exercise of options to purchase, renew, or extend leases by Government agencies authorized to dispose of surplus property. p. 2846
19. OPERATIONS FUND. Passed without amendment S. 2283, to authorize GSA to establish a permanent administrative operations fund. pp. 2845-6
20. SURPLUS DISPOSAL; COMMODITIES. Sen. Ellender announced that S. 3039 extending Public Law 480, would not be taken up until the Agriculture Committee had had a chance to study, on Wed., Mar. 5, the amendments submitted by Sen. Humphrey. pp. 2855-6
21. PUBLIC LANDS. Passed as reported S. 1538, to provide for the adjustment of legislative jurisdiction exercised by the Federal Government over land in the States. pp. 2838, 2840-3
22. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Proxmire criticized vertical integration among food producers, contending it would lead to elimination of the family-owned farm, and inserted an article, "Hog Raisers Eye A Contract Plan." pp. 2809-10
Sen. Proxmire criticized the Secretary's administration of this Department and inserted Drew Pearson's column, "Benson, Brannan Cost Compared." pp. 2810-11
Sen. Humphrey asserted that the present farm program was a basic cause of the close election in the First District in Minn. Sens. Fulbright and Humphrey stated that Republican chances would be much worse later in the year due to the farm program. pp. 2824-7
Sen. Carlson inserted statistics comparing the number of employees in the Dept. of Agriculture in 1954 with those budgeted for 1959. pp. 2827-30
Sen. Humphrey contrasted the increase in USDA employment and costs with the decrease in farm families, and asserted that a change in agricultural policy could come about only with the election of a President with a different policy. He inserted an article, "Eisenhower Lauds Benson, Bars Party Bid to Oust Him." pp. 2830-2
Sen. Proxmire charged that the Secretary was "misleading" farmers by making erroneous predictions of changes in farm prices. pp. 2838-9

23. FOOD STAMPS; SURPLUS DISPOSAL. Sen. Proxmire pointed to instances of children who could not be given food because the relief laws required a minimum residence period, and urged a food stamp plan and abolishment of residence requirements. pp. 2839-40
24. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Humphrey inserted Clyde Ellis' speech to the National Rural Electric Ass'n criticizing alleged administrative policies toward REA and the Hoover Commission recommendations concerning REA. pp. 2846-53
Sen. Langer inserted a resolution by the Williston, N. Dak. Coop Credit Union favoring Hells Canyon Dam. p. 2780
Sen. Neuberger criticized the Federal Power Commission for its decision to build the Nez Perce dam, and inserted two editorials and an article on recent FPC decisions. pp. 2812-13
25. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Sen. Carlson urged extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and inserted a statement by the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations opposing protective tariffs, supporting extension of Public Law 480, and urging a 5-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act. pp. 2779-80
Sen. Smith inserted a letter from the Port of New York Authority urging extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. pp. 2794-5
26. FOREIGN TRADE. Passed without amendment S. 3149, to increase the loan authority of the Export-Import Bank by \$2 billion. pp. 2832-3
27. PUBLIC WORKS. Sen. Fulbright inserted a list of public service projects in Ark., and urged that certain of these be accelerated to provide greater employment. pp. 2815-17
28. ECONOMIC SITUATION. Sen. Martin, Pa., inserted a column stating that "the way out of the current recession is to persuade the organized groups in our economic system to give us an assurance of stability in wages and prices." p. 2789
Sen. Mundt stated that S. Dak. is in a strong economic position and inserted a tabulation on unemployment in the U. S. pp. 2806-7
29. SECONDARY ROADS. Sen. Martin, Pa., inserted Sen. Case's speech on the importance of the secondary road system in the U. S. pp. 2789-91
30. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Smith, N. J., inserted an editorial on the recent foreign aid conference (pp. 2793-4), and an editorial on his speech urging aid to undeveloped areas (p. 2795)
31. STATEHOOD. Sens. Church, Knowland, and Murray urged statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. pp. 2796-8
32. DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS. Received a Miss. Legislature resolution urging Congress to support dairy prices for the coming marketing year at not less than \$3.25 per cwt. pp. 2778-9
33. WATER RESOURCES. In reporting S. 497, the omnibus rivers-harbors and flood control bill (see Digest 51, 85th-1st), the committee included in its report a statement as follows:

"Water supply is of vital importance to the maintenance of our economy and to the development of our country. Drought periods in various sections of the country have made it apparent that the water supplies of the Nation

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Wisconsin is traditionally a Republican State.

Mr. CAPEHART. I think I could give the able Senator an answer. In the winter time, in Wisconsin, there is much snow and ice, and the people simply cannot get to the polls. The Governor wants to wait until May or June, when there will be no ice or snow, so that everybody will be able to go to the polls and vote. That is the real reason why he has not called the election.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Senator from Indiana has put his finger on the real point. The great mistake which will be made by the Governor, as the Senator from Minnesota has pointed out, is that if he waits until later, when there will be no ice and snow, and the farmers can get to the polls, the Republicans will not win the election.

Mr. CAPEHART. The Governor wants to wait until the sun is shining bright.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. We want to help the farmers get to the polls.

Mr. BUSH. I have great respect for the judgment of my very good friend, the Senator from Arkansas, but I do not like to see him fall into the same trap into which the correspondents of the New York Times fell in making a long-range forecast. The Senator's reputation for accuracy is very good, as a rule. But long-range forecasts about political elections often have very sad results for the prophets.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I did not rise to make any forecasts; I really rose to comment upon the practice or the rule which the Governor of Wisconsin apparently is developing, or at least the course he is now about to follow, of denying the people of Wisconsin the opportunity to elect a Representative and to have him in Congress to look after their business. I think it is a serious breach of our democratic system to deny the people of that district a Representative. A Representative can do much good for the State of Wisconsin. I think the matter is quite serious.

I hope this will not establish a precedent which will be followed in the case of every vacancy, because many vacancies occur in Congress every year, especially in the House of Representatives.

In the Senate, the situation is different. Appointments may be made by the Governor, who can appoint whomever he wishes to appoint. So apparently there would be no difficulty in that case. But Attorney General Rogers, apparently, has established a rule that Representatives cannot be appointed, and to follow the procedure which is being followed by the Governor of Wisconsin is a very serious breach of the established practice, which is to have full representation at all times and elections as soon as possible in the House.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield the floor.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Before the Senator yields the floor, perhaps I might be helpful to him. Several midwestern newspapers, including the Milwaukee and Minneapolis newspapers, pointed out, prior to the election in the First Minnesota District, that the Governor of Wis-

consin was waiting to see how things turned out. I guess he wanted to see if special elections could be held in Minnesota in the middle of winter. He saw, and he got chills; there can be no doubt about that. But the voters were warm, and they went to the ballot boxes and cast a vote which was startling in terms of the political history of the Midwest.

Furthermore, I must say, in defense of the Governor of Wisconsin—and I want to defend him here, because he is a very fine man—that, after all, he had a special election in the Seventh District, when LESTER JOHNSON was elected in a traditionally Republican district. The Governor did have a special election for a Member of the Senate, and it was, of course, conceded, by all the prognosticators, I gather, even including the New York Times, that there would be a victory for Mr. Kohler.

A Mr. Kohler—it is a different Mr. Kohler—is now testifying before Congress about a labor matter, but it is not related to the business of the United States Senate. The present junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE] won a tremendous victory.

So I say to the Governor of Wisconsin, "After you have been to bat 2 times and have fanned both times, or after the voters have been to bat 2 times and the Democrats have got 2 home runs, I do not believe you can be blamed."

I can say, further, that there will be memorial services when the dairy-support prices drop down to 75 percent of parity. I do not think the Governor will find any Republicans in Wisconsin after that happens.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, is the Senator from Minnesota trying to tell us that his own Governor was unable to read the signs of the times?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Our Governor is a man of courage, integrity, and wisdom. He called the election. He had faith in the public. He had faith in the processes of democracy. Not only did he have faith, but his faith was almost overpowering, because the Democratic candidate came within 600 votes of victory.

Mr. BUTLER. He probably also had faith that he did not have the votes, and it was well founded.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I believe every State is entitled to have elections. I join with the Senator from Arkansas in the belief in constitutional government and the responsibility of the people. I do not really believe the Governor will be better off in the late fall of 1958. It seems to me that it would be better if he called the election now, before the full impact of hard money, tight credit, high interest rates, and lower price supports go into effect—at least, in Wisconsin.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

S. 916. An act to provide for the issuance of checks and continuation of accounts when there is a vacancy in the office of the disbursing officer for the Post Office Department, and for other purposes; and

S. 1828. An act to retrocede to the State of Montana concurrent police jurisdiction over the Blackfeet Highway and its connections with the Glacier National Park road system, and for other purposes.

INCREASE IN EMPLOYEES IN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, last Friday evening, while the Senate was debating the classified pay bill, a discussion took place concerning the increase in the number of employees in several agencies of the Government. In a colloquy, the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] asked me if I had the figures for the Department of Agriculture. I regretted that I did not have them then, but since that time I have secured them.

The Senator from Minnesota stated that there had been a great increase in the number of employees. I now have the figures submitted to me by the Bureau of the Budget.

For the fiscal year 1954, there were 63,690 employees in the Department of Agriculture. For the fiscal year 1959, it is estimated that there will be 80,722.

I ask unanimous consent that this table be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*United States Department of Agriculture—
Analysis of average annual positions
budget for 1959 compared with fiscal year
1954*

Fiscal year 1959 (estimated).....	80,722
Fiscal year 1954.....	63,690

Increase.....	17,032
<i>Increases resulting from legislation for new programs</i>	

Public Law 566, Small Watershed Protection Act.....	1,079
Soil-bank programs.....	1,179
Great Plains conservation program.....	260
Mandatory poultry inspection.....	770
Public Law 480.....	698
Agricultural attaché's.....	229
Acreage allotments for corn and rice and marketing quotas on rice.....	309
National Wool Act.....	106

Total new programs.....	4,630
<i>Increases for strengthening and expanding existing programs</i>	

Brucellosis eradication program.....	1,275
Research on crops, livestock, forestry, soils and water, utilization and marketing commodities.....	3,423
Forest land management and roads and trails.....	1,908
Increased volume of price-support activities.....	701
Brush disposal and other improvements on national forest (primarily from fees and deposits).....	1,289
SCS technical assistance to farmers, districts and services to ACP.....	1,151
Disease eradication and pest control (including fire ant and screw-worm).....	991
Inspection and grading of farm products other than poultry (financed from fees).....	618
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities under section 32.....	311
All other (net).....	735

Total increases to existing programs.....	12,402
Total increases.....	17,032

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I call the attention of the Senator from Minnesota to the fact that since 1953 several new agencies have been added to the Department of Agriculture. They are as follows:

Public Law 566, the Small Watershed Protection Act, accounts for 1,079 new employees.

The soil-bank programs account for 1,179 new employees.

The Great Plains conservation program, 260.

The mandatory poultry inspection, 770.

Public Law 480, 698.

The agricultural attachés, 229.

Acreage allotments for corn and rice and marketing quotas on rice, 309.

The National Wool Act, 106.

The total number of employees required by the new programs is 4,630.

I call attention to this information because these are new agencies which have been created in the past 3 or 4 years, and they account for a large number of additional employees.

The total increase in the number of employees in the Department of Agriculture from 1954 to 1959 is 17,032.

Mr. President, I have also a table showing the average annual positions, permanent and otherwise, from 1950 to 1955, for the Department of Agriculture. I ask unanimous consent that that table also may be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

United States Department of Agriculture—Average annual positions, permanent¹ and other (man-years) 1950-59

(Based on 1959 budget estimates and adjusted for comparability with the 1959 appropriation structure. This table reflects the average annual positions under the appropriation and funds indicated, including those applicable to transfers, allocations, or allotments to organizations other than the agency receiving the appropriation.)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 estimated	1959 estimated
Agricultural Research Service:										
Permanent.....	14,253	13,350	12,311	11,685	11,767	12,157	12,877	13,661	14,633	15,452
All other.....	1,402	1,195	999	820	806	1,887	2,278	2,382	2,364	1,530
Total.....	15,655	14,545	13,310	12,505	12,573	14,044	15,155	16,043	16,997	17,002
Extension Service:										
Permanent.....	232	237	226	227	202	221	243	251	258	243
All other.....	1	3	1	2	2	3	2	3	3	1
Total.....	233	240	227	229	204	224	245	254	261	244
Farmer Cooperative Service:										
Permanent.....	108	109	90	90	82	96	102	106	117	116
All other.....										
Total.....	108	109	90	90	82	96	102	106	117	116
Soil Conservation Service (excluding flood prevention):										
Permanent.....	10,663	10,657	10,703	10,883	11,013	11,180	11,694	12,482	13,245	13,267
All other.....	1,045	870	736	1,112	1,269	1,259	1,274	1,237	-1,352	1,331
Total.....	11,708	11,527	11,439	11,995	12,282	12,439	12,968	13,719	14,597	14,598
Flood prevention:										
Permanent.....	971	1,024	813	609	696	704	672	698	799	790
All other.....	308	262	170	169	251	268	321	348	409	322
Total.....	1,279	1,286	983	778	947	972	993	1,046	1,208	1,112
Great Plains conservation program:										
Permanent.....									217	216
Other.....									45	44
Total.....									262	260
Agricultural Conservation Program Service:										
Permanent.....	992	953	911	934	818	771	765	689	779	779
All other.....	34	26	28	39	34	44	26	26	24	24
Total.....	1,026	979	939	973	852	815	791	715	803	803
Agricultural Marketing Service:										
Marketing research and service:										
Permanent.....	3,728	3,509	3,559	3,513	3,170	3,092	3,274	3,484	4,012	4,864
All other.....	142	86	67	58	193	233	286	343	387	362
Total.....	3,870	3,685	3,626	3,571	3,363	3,325	3,560	3,827	4,399	5,226
School lunch program:										
Permanent.....	278	237	220	176	167	164	154	158	184	184
All other.....	1	1	1	1		1	1		1	1
Total.....	279	238	221	177	167	165	155	158	185	185
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities:										
Permanent.....	634	565	479	510	536	555	643	738	837	840
All other.....	3	3	2	1	3	3	7	8	10	10
Total.....	637	568	481	511	539	558	650	746	847	850
All other, Agricultural Marketing Service:										
Permanent.....	1,379	1,435	1,877	1,953	2,126	2,283	2,449	2,840	2,933	2,475
All other.....	51	52	41	39	49	80	96	123	190	184
Total.....	1,430	1,487	1,918	1,992	2,175	2,363	2,545	2,963	3,123	2,659
Foreign Agricultural Service:²										
Permanent.....	257	319	424	538	698	291	403	486	509	440
All other.....	9	4	2	20	5	10	10	12	10	7
Total.....	266	323	426	558	703	301	413	498	519	447
Commodity Exchange Authority:										
Permanent.....	100	110	117	125	119	117	125	126	128	128
All other.....										
Total.....	100	110	117	125	119	117	125	126	128	128

Footnotes at end of table.

United States Department of Agriculture—Average annual positions, permanent ¹ and other (man-years) 1950-59—Continued

(Based on 1959 budget estimates and adjusted for comparability with the 1959 appropriation structure. This table reflects the average annual positions under the appropriations and funds indicated, including those applicable to transfers, allocations, or allotments to organizations other than the agency receiving the appropriation.)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 estimated	1959 estimated
Soil-bank programs:										
Conservation reserve program:										
Permanent.....							5	355	531	536
Other.....								20	30	30
Total.....							5	375	561	566
Acreage reserve program:										
Permanent.....							40	346	552	556
Other.....							6	26	57	57
Total.....							46	372	609	613
Commodity Stabilization Service:										
Acreage allotments and marketing quotas:										
Permanent.....	864	794	517	474	740	810	868	786	875	875
All other.....	36	22	12	11	27	52	48	57	39	39
Total.....	900	816	529	485	767	862	916	843	914	914
Sugar Act program:										
Permanent.....	203	198	170	189	157	172	161	160	180	180
All other.....	5	4	3		4	3	3	4	3	3
Total.....	208	202	173	189	161	175	164	164	183	183
Administrative expenses, Commodity Credit Corporation:										
Permanent.....	4,499	4,419	3,008	2,982	3,763	4,310	4,818	4,935	5,374	5,101
All other.....	39	32	11	21	35	46	18	16	18	18
Total.....	4,538	4,451	3,019	3,003	3,798	4,356	4,836	4,951	5,392	5,119
All other, Commodity Stabilization Service:										
Permanent.....	308	288	342	293	199	361	348	313	367	353
All other.....	9	8	8	9	5	13	8	7	3	4
Total.....	317	296	350	302	204	374	356	320	370	357
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation:										
Permanent.....	500	551	593	594	490	474	498	497	552	554
All other.....	210	253	232	243	231	254	318	366	417	426
Total.....	710	804	825	837	721	728	816	863	969	980
Rural Electrification Administration:										
Permanent.....	1,199	1,318	1,177	1,125	1,017	983	1,010	1,027	1,027	1,021
All other.....	2	3	5	6	3	5	4	3	4	4
Total.....	1,201	1,321	1,182	1,131	1,020	988	1,014	1,030	1,031	1,025
Farmers' Home Administration:										
Permanent.....	5,971	6,250	6,184	6,187	5,480	4,791	5,056	5,318	5,353	5,321
All other.....	397	493	448	433	399	700	726	894	721	686
Total.....	6,368	6,743	6,632	6,620	5,879	5,491	5,782	6,212	6,074	6,007
Office of the General Counsel:										
Permanent.....	488	491	428	420	392	365	382	385	406	417
All other.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2
Total.....	489	492	429	421	393	366	383	388	408	419
Office of the Secretary:										
Permanent.....	609	564	541	592	568	596	596	585	607	607
All other.....	2	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	611	570	542	593	570	597	597	586	608	608
Office of Information:										
Permanent.....	192	193	209	127	122	116	119	122	120	120
All other.....	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	194	195	211	128	123	117	120	123	121	121
Library:										
Permanent.....	188	174	170	171	153	145	149	151	139	129
All other.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	190	175	171	172	154	146	150	152	140	130
Forest Service (excluding forest roads and trails):										
Permanent.....	7,225	7,248	7,185	7,300	7,404	7,295	7,749	8,371	9,787	9,782
All other.....	5,556	4,918	4,712	4,809	5,591	4,865	6,197	6,350	6,870	6,909
Total.....	12,781	12,166	11,897	12,109	12,995	12,160	13,946	14,721	16,657	16,691
Forest roads and trails:										
Permanent.....	1,129	1,111	1,366	1,367	1,469	1,440	1,529	1,657	1,735	1,736
All other.....	1,312	1,239	1,169	1,332	1,430	1,275	1,345	1,505	1,670	1,623
Total.....	2,441	2,350	2,535	2,699	2,899	2,715	2,874	3,162	3,405	3,359
Defense production activities, salaries and expenses:										
Permanent.....		449	535	280						
All other.....		10	5	6						
Total.....		459	540	286						
Miscellaneous appropriations for prior year programs:										
Permanent.....	7									
All other.....	1									
Total.....	8									

Footnotes at end of table.

United States Department of Agriculture—Average annual positions, permanent¹ and other (man years) 1950–59—Continued

(Based on 1959 budget estimates and adjusted for comparability with the 1959 appropriation structure. This table reflects the average annual positions under the appropriations and funds indicated, including those applicable to transfers, allocations, or allotments to organizations other than the agency receiving the appropriation.)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 estimated	1959 estimated
Recapitulation:										
Permanent.....	56,977	56,643	54,155	53,344	53,348	53,489	56,729	60,727	66,256	67,082
All other.....	10,570	9,494	8,657	9,135	10,342	11,005	12,978	13,736	14,632	13,640
Grand total.....	67,547	66,137	62,812	62,479	63,690	64,494	69,707	74,463	80,888	80,722

¹ Full-time positions, regardless of status of employees (permanent, temporary, etc.) who occupy same.

² Figures for fiscal years 1950 through 1953 do not include positions for agricultural attachés, since data are not available to segregate such man-years from other personnel paid from the same State Department funds.

Prepared by Office of Budget and Finance, Division of Budgetary and Financial Reporting, Jan. 24, 1958.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Kansas for the very factual report which he has given to the Senate. My inquiry has been fully answered.

My inquiry of, I believe, Friday last was for the purpose of seeking information concerning the number of employees in the Department of Agriculture, as one example of the increase in employment in a permanent department. I said then that I believed the employment had increased by about 20,000. I was in error; it is only 17,032. The 17,032 additional employees for the fiscal year 1959 are giving subsidy service or alleged service to fewer farmers by approximately 500,000 farm families as compared with 1954. In other words, as the Department of Agriculture grows in size, in terms of the number of its employees, the number of farmers being served by the farm programs, decreases. As the agricultural population decreases, the population of the Department of Agriculture increases.

If I were sure that the same persons who are being driven off the land are being employed by the Department of Agriculture, I suppose my complaint would be less vigorous. However, I am afraid there is no relationship whatsoever between those who are being driven off the land and those who are being employed in the Department of Agriculture Building, on the banks of the Potomac River.

Furthermore, although the number of persons involved is important—and it was to that subject that the Senator from Kansas appropriately directed his remarks—what is most important is the reduced results which are being obtained from the Department of Agriculture. In fact, Mr. President, I believe that a new law has developed—Benson's law. It is predicated on the proposition that the greater the number of employees of the Department of Agriculture and the greater the amount of its appropriations the fewer the results and the lower the prices of agricultural commodities. That is one of the products of this administration.

Now all can see that as the number of employees in the Department of Agriculture increases, the number of farmers decreases; and as the appropriations of the Department of Agriculture increase, the income from agricultural commodities decreases.

I know that many of my colleagues like to quote Drew Pearson. I wish to

call attention to an article entitled "Benson, Brannan Costs Compared," written by Mr. Pearson, and published today in the Washington Post and Times Herald.

I must say that Mr. Brannan indeed was a tightwad. He operated the Department of Agriculture with a limited number of employees, and apparently with no regard for the desire of people to have jobs. And he operated that Department with a limited budget.

Mr. President, all during my formative years I was led to believe that New Dealers and Fair Dealers were extravagant and were spendthrifts, and had no regard for the value of the dollar. I was also led to believe that a man of great convictions and of good solid character, a Republican would watch over the value of the dollar and see to it that the appropriations of the Government were reduced again and again. As I recall vividly, in two presidential campaigns the Republican Party proclaimed—most specifically, in 1951—that it would reduce the bureaucracy; and Mr. Benson himself stated that if he became the Secretary of Agriculture, he would take steps to remove from employment those in the Department of Agriculture who were not doing good jobs, and in that way he would reduce the number of employees of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The Senator from Minnesota serves with me on the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and I believe he will agree that the number of employees in the top brackets of the Department of Agriculture has been rapidly increasing.

Mr. HUMPHREY. There can be no doubt about that. In fact, that has occurred, not only in the Department of Agriculture, but also in all the other branches of the Government.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is true.

Mr. HUMPHREY. There have been substantial increases in the number of what are called managerial personnel.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I believe the Senator from Minnesota also will agree with me that more and more propaganda is being issued and more and more speeches are being made

by persons in the Department of Agriculture who are trying to "sell" their program to the farmers; and I believe the Senator from Minnesota will likewise agree that such activities are constantly increasing.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, it would take many more persons than those now engaged in that activity to "sell" their program, because even a good salesman must have some commodity or some product if he is to make a sale.

Mr. President, I do not wish to say the figures stated in this article are accurate to the penny or to the dollar, but I submit that they are substantially accurate; and I shall be more than happy to have them carefully scrutinized by both friend and foe, alike.

In the article to which I have referred, Mr. Pearson presents a breakdown of the figures pertaining to the Department of Agriculture, as follows:

In 1952, the Agriculture Department budget under outgoing Secretary Charley Brannan was \$706 million. Under Benson, the 1958 budget for operating the Department is \$1,728,000,000.

The overall agricultural budget as Brannan went out of office, including the cost of storing surpluses, crop price supports, and everything else was \$1,045,000,000.

That is an accurate figure.

I read further:

The overall budget under Benson today is \$7 billion. This is an increase of about 700 percent.

Mr. President, I would say the increase is a little closer to being somewhat more than 600 percent.

However, I would not be commenting on this matter if the program were producing good results. However, the fact is that even in this quarter of 1958, agricultural net income, according to the analysis which was revealed as of yesterday, is dropping another \$500 million, at an annual rate, as compared to the figure for the last quarter of 1957. In 1957, net agricultural income was lower than it was in 1956. It has dropped from approximately \$15,200,000,000 in 1953 to \$11,600,000,000 in 1957. Those figures show the situation which has developed. Agricultural commodity prices have dropped more than 20 percent. Farm operating costs have risen substantially. The interest rates have risen. Agricultural surpluses have risen. The cost of operating the Department of Agriculture has risen. The number of farmers has decreased. Agricultural commodity

prices have decreased. Farm income has decreased. Farm mortgage indebtedness has increased.

Mr. President, I conclude by noting that some of our friends in Congress have been saying to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the President of the United States that Mr. Benson should resign. They have been asking for his resignation. I notice that some of them have asked Mr. Benson himself to resign, even though they have voted for his program. Mr. President, I do not think that is proper. I believe that Members of the Congress, of either party, have a right to request that Mr. Benson resign if they have opposed his program. However, I notice that some of those who have asked that Mr. Benson resign base their request, not on a belief that his program is wrong, but on a belief that he is a political liability.

This situation is similar to the one to which the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] alluded a moment ago.

Mr. President, I am sure the Secretary of Agriculture holds his convictions sincerely. However, the fact is that a number of Republican Members of Congress have been saying to him, "Mr. Secretary, we voted for your program and for the man who appointed you to be Secretary of Agriculture; and we have advocated the adoption of your program and we have defended you—until last Monday. But even though you have a program that we like"—say those Republican Members of Congress—"and even though we urged the election of the one who nominated you, and even though you were appointed by the man for whose election we worked, and whom we continue to support, we think you should retire."

Why do they want him to retire? They want him to retire, Mr. President, because, as they say, "We think you are a political liability."

Mr. President, the President of the United States took care of that situation courageously and honorably. At his press conference last week the President said, "Mr. Benson is staying." The reason why Mr. Benson is staying is that Mr. Benson's program is the Eisenhower program and the Republican program. So I say it is good to have this clarification.

Mr. President, I am convinced that Mr. Benson will stay. Furthermore, I believe that even if he resigned, whoever succeeded him would have to carry out the same program, and I believe that the results would be the same. I take that position because we have observed that the President of the United States has manfully said to the reporters and to the critics that he could not understand what the complaints were about, and that he would not permit a man to leave while he was under fire; and then the President said pointedly that he had faith in Mr. Benson, that Mr. Benson was carrying out his program, and was his appointee, and that he could not understand why Members of Congress would request Mr. Benson's scalp, so to speak, when they, themselves, had supported Mr. Benson.

Mr. President, I believe that sooner or later the country should know that

it will take an election to change things in the Department of Agriculture. Things in the Department of Agriculture will not be changed by the simple adjustment of personnel, by means of appointment. The change which needs to take place in the Department of Agriculture is similar to the change which needs to take place in the elections of 1958, which will bring into the Congress those who are friendly and sympathetic to the legitimate needs of farm families and the family-type farm; and it is the kind of change which will take place in 1960, when again the White House will be occupied by a member of the Democratic Party—by a man who will appoint a new Secretary of Agriculture, to be sure; but, more than that, by a man who will have a new policy. In this situation, Mr. President, what are really involved are, not personalities, but principles of agricultural economics and the agricultural policy.

Mr. President, I had intended to ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the article entitled, "Benson, Brannan Cost Compared," written by Drew Pearson, which contains information I am sure at a later date others will wish to supplement by giving a more detailed analysis of these costs. I understand, however, that earlier today the junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE] had the Pearson article printed in the RECORD. So I shall not ask that it be duplicated in the RECORD.

Mr. HUMPHREY subsequently said: Mr. President, earlier this afternoon I addressed myself to the subject matter of the presidential press conference wherein President Eisenhower continued to extend his unqualified support to Secretary of Agriculture Benson.

I hold in my hand an article from the New York Times of February 27, entitled "Eisenhower Lauds Benson, Bars Party Bid To Oust Him."

That was the story to which I referred. Rather than have any misquotations or any paraphrasing which might in any way be misleading, I ask unanimous consent that at that point in my comments, where I was discussing the presidential press conference relating to the Secretary of Agriculture, this detailed news report, under the byline of Felix Belair, Jr., be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times of February 27, 1958]

EISENHOWER LAUDS BENSON, BARS PARTY BID TO OUST HIM

(By Felix Belair, Jr.)

WASHINGTON, February 26.—President Eisenhower turned a deaf ear today to congressional farm bloc demands that Benson must go. In one of the strongest endorsements ever given a member of his Cabinet, the President described the Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, as a man of the highest personal and intellectual honesty and courage whose services the Nation could not now afford to lose.

At the same time General Eisenhower went beyond the scope of the immediate clamor against Mr. Benson to remind the critics both in Congress and the Republican Na-

tional Committee that the selection and tenure of Cabinet members was the responsibility of the President alone.

Once the constitutional mandate to obtain the advice and consent of the Senate to such appointments has been observed, Congress has nothing more to do with the matter, the President said.

CHALLENGES CRITICS

He added that "for any group of Congressmen, either informally or formally, to raise a question concerning my appointments to the Cabinet would not seem to be in order."

What had been a persistent but cautious clamor for Mr. Benson's retirement broke into the open in the House of Representatives last week.

The immediate reason was the near-defeat of a Republican candidate in Minnesota's special election to fill the House seat of the late August H. Andresen.

The First Congressional District, where the election was held, had not gone Democratic since 1890 and Republican majorities of 2 to 1 were considered normal, even through the New Deal era, when many Farm Belt districts returned Democratic candidates in one election after another.

When the Republican candidate, Albert Quile, squeaked by with a majority of 655 votes—a margin of less than 1 percent—over his Democratic opponent, Eugene P. Foley, many farm State Republicans thought they saw the political handwriting on the wall.

GOP GROUP FORMED

Mr. Benson had been the central issue in the election and some House members talked of the possible loss of 25 Republican seats in November, if the secretary were retained.

Representative A. I. MILLER, Republican of Nebraska, organized a group of farm State Republicans in a direct appeal to the President to drop Mr. Benson for what they said was the good of the party's chances in November.

With Representative WALTER H. JUDD, Republican of Minnesota, the Nebraskan visited Mr. Benson to express what was termed a Republican consensus that the secretary should resign for the good of the party.

The same day Mr. MILLER called Mr. Benson "the symbol of lower farm prices as Herbert Hoover was of the depression."

Although individual Senators have spoken out against Mr. Benson's continued tenure, it was presumably to the organized effort of the House group that the President directed his remarks today.

Indirectly at least, the President's news conference endorsement of the Agriculture Secretary included Mr. Benson's own reply to the farm bloc demand.

BENSON BARRED POLITICS

He told Mr. MILLER and Mr. JUDD last week that "concern for political fortunes of individuals cannot transcend the very function of government, which is to protect and help its citizens."

Having expressed himself on Mr. Benson's personal and intellectual honesty and integrity and his sense of dedication to the problems of farmers, General Eisenhower turned to what he called the substantive part of this matter.

The purpose of all farm programs from the beginning has been to bring about a parity of costs the farmer has to pay with the prices he receives for his products, the President asserted. Although many different ways of achieving this goal have been tried, none has been entirely successful, he said.

It is a proper function of government, the President added, to insure farmers against disasters beyond their control. But it will remain an objective of his administration, he said, to free farmers as much as possible from Federal regulation and to make farming subject to the same economic influences that apply to other segments of the economy.

General Eisenhower went to say that he personally was firmly convinced of the wisdom of what Mr. Benson was trying to do.

The President arranged today to confer with Representative MILLER tomorrow afternoon. Mr. MILLER said he would not ask the President to drop Mr. Benson but indicated he would leave a strong hint that Republican prospects in November would be brighter without the Agriculture Secretary.

INCREASE IN LENDING AUTHORITY OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. 3149, a bill to increase by \$2 billion the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3149) to increase the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MORTON in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arkansas that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Senate bill 3149.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, the bill before the Senate enlarges the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank by \$2 billion. It raises the lending authority from \$5 billion to \$7 billion.

The bill was reported unanimously by the Committee on Banking and Currency. There was no opposition to it that I know of.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. CAPEHART. I wish to say that, so far as I know, there is no opposition to the bill. It was reported unanimously by the Banking and Currency Committee. I strongly urge passage of the bill. I know the administration desires the passage of the bill. In fact, everybody is for it; I do not think anyone is against it.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Senator is correct. It is a bill which the administration favors.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement explaining the bill be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF S. 3149, A BILL TO INCREASE BY \$2 BILLION THE LENDING AUTHORITY OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

S. 3149 would increase the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of Washington from the present \$5 billion up to \$7 billion. It would make a corresponding increase in the bank's authority to borrow from the United States Treasury.

The increase in authority proposed by S. 3149 was recommended by the President in his budget message and his economic report; the Export-Import Bank requested the enactment of the bill; and the Departments of State, Treasury, and Commerce have recommended its enactment. In addition, the committee received letters in favor of the bill from the National Foreign Trade Council and the United States Chamber of Commerce. Hearings were held on the bill before the committee on Monday, February 3, and a favorable report was made on February 4, Senate Report 1270.

The Export-Import Bank was originally incorporated in 1934 and it has been extended from time to time since then. The most recent extension was enacted last year, changing the expiration date from June 30, 1958, to June 30, 1963. The bank has continued under substantially its present authority since the enactment of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945.

The bank has broad general powers to engage in banking in order to aid in financing and to facilitate exports and imports and the exchange of commodities between the United States and foreign countries.

The Export-Import Bank is the principal instrument of the Federal Government which assists foreign trade on a business basis. Under congressional mandate, the bank supplements and encourages private capital and does not compete with it; the bank's loans must offer reasonable assurance of repayment; and the bank makes no grants. The bank cooperates with private capital, sometimes through joint lending to individual ventures, sometimes through guaranties of part or all of private loans, sometimes through sales of loans from its portfolio.

The bank's activities take a number of forms. It makes development loans to private companies in foreign countries, including both American and foreign firms. It makes development loans to other governments or to official institutions, sometimes for the purpose of building needed basic public facilities, such as highways or port improvements, sometimes for the purpose of relending to private enterprise. These development loans have recently been approved at the rate of about \$500 million a year. The bank also makes exporter credits to United States equipment manufacturers to assist in financing their exports. These exporter credits amounted to about \$55 million in fiscal year 1957, and are expected to be about \$130 million in fiscal year 1958. Another substantial line of credit handled by the bank is the financing of foreign sales of United States commodities, such as cotton, wheat, barley, soybeans, and tobacco. This medium term financing was about \$70 million in fiscal year 1957, and is expected to be \$194 million in fiscal year 1958. The bank also makes loans to foreign governments to meet emergency financing needs. The British credit of \$500 million, granted in 1956 after the Suez crisis, of which \$250 million has been drawn down, is an illustration of this kind of credit.

Virtually all of the bank's loans are spent for United States equipment, commodities, or technical services. And an Export-Import Bank loan may be only the beginning of a large volume of business with the United States. For instance, between 1947 and 1956 the bank lent \$61.5 million to a Chilean steel

company to buy United States equipment. The steel company has informed the bank that, over the same 10-year period, the steel company spent \$64.9 million in the United States for equipment, \$46.6 million in the United States for operating supplies, and \$12.7 million to United States companies or individuals for technical services. In other words, for every dollar the bank had lent to the steel company, the steel company had spent \$2 dollars in the United States. And the concern's purchases of operating supplies will probably continue indefinitely.

The Export-Import Bank has contributed to the strength and stability of the free world. The major highway, port, irrigation, and power projects which it has helped to carry out, and the individual industrial plants which have been built or equipped through its aid, have helped to raise the standards of living in the countries involved, and have made it possible for those countries to proceed further with their own commercial and industrial development.

During the 24 years the bank has been in business, it has authorized loans totaling about \$9 billion; and it has disbursed about \$6 billion, about one-half of which has been repaid. During these 24 years the bank has had a gross income of \$867 million. From this, administrative expenses of about \$15 million have been paid; and the Treasury has received \$202 million in interest on borrowings and \$173 million in dividends on the capital stock. On December 31, 1957, the bank had reserves of \$442.9 million, in addition to \$32.6 million of undivided profits.

Last June when the life of the bank was extended for 5 years, no request was made for an increase in lending authority. However, the rate of loan authorizations over the past year and a half has been high—\$1,067 million in fiscal year 1957 and \$468 million during the last 6 months of 1957. This has reduced the uncommitted lending authority of the bank to \$533.7 million on December 31, 1957. Other substantial loans are being considered, such as the proposed \$150 million loan to India, which would further reduce these available funds.

The bank is not limited to lending its presently uncommitted funds. Each year it receives large installment repayments, and interest over and above the amounts it pays the Treasury and spends for expenses. However, funds becoming available from these sources are not expected to be more than \$400 million to \$500 million in fiscal year 1959, a sharp drop from the present rate of credit authorization, of \$1 billion a year.

If the bank is to continue activity at or about its present scale and if the bank is to retain any sizable balance on hand for emergency loans, its lending authority and available funds must be increased. The administration has requested and the committee recommends an increase in the amount of \$2 billion.

The previous experience of the bank indicates that this \$2 billion increase will not involve an equal increase in the borrowings from the bank.

When the bank commits its lending authority in support of a substantial development project, a considerable period of time normally elapses before the bank is called upon to pay for specific equipment shipped from the United States to the project. There are also cancellations or sales of participations to private capital in all or part of a project. Over the past 4 years, only about 30 to 40 percent of the borrowing authority has been used, although the use of the lending authority has ranged from about 70 to 90 percent. For example, on December 31, 1957, the total of outstanding commitments was \$4.4 billion. But the unre-

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 734

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 3, 1958

Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

AN ACT

To revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the “Federal Employees
4 Pay Act of 1958”.

5 SEC. 2. (a) Section 603 (b) of the Classification Act
6 of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1113 (b)), is amended to
7 read as follows:

1 “(b) The compensation schedule for the General Sched-
2 ule shall be as follows:

“Grade	Per annum rates						
GS-1-----	\$2, 890	\$2, 980	\$3, 070	\$3, 160	\$3, 250	\$3, 340	\$3, 430
GS-2-----	3, 180	3, 270	3, 360	3, 450	3, 540	3, 630	3, 720
GS-3-----	3, 415	3, 505	3, 595	3, 685	3, 775	3, 865	3, 955
GS-4-----	3, 670	3, 760	3, 850	3, 940	4, 030	4, 120	4, 210
GS-5-----	3, 945	4, 090	4, 235	4, 380	4, 525	4, 670	4, 815
GS-6-----	4, 385	4, 530	4, 675	4, 820	4, 965	5, 110	5, 255
GS-7-----	4, 865	5, 010	5, 155	5, 300	5, 445	5, 590	5, 735
GS-8-----	5, 345	5, 490	5, 635	5, 780	5, 925	6, 070	6, 215
GS-9-----	5, 850	5, 995	6, 140	6, 285	6, 430	6, 575	6, 720
GS-10-----	6, 360	6, 505	6, 650	6, 795	6, 940	7, 085	7, 230
GS-11-----	6, 870	7, 100	7, 330	7, 560	7, 790	8, 020	
GS-12-----	8, 140	8, 370	8, 600	8, 830	9, 060	9, 290	
GS-13-----	9, 750	10, 000	10, 250	10, 500	10, 750	11, 000	
GS-14-----	11, 250	11, 500	11, 750	12, 000	12, 250	12, 500	
GS-15-----	12, 600	12, 900	13, 200	13, 500	13, 800		
GS-16-----	14, 000	14, 300	14, 600	14, 900	15, 200		
GS-17-----	15, 500	15, 800	16, 100	16, 400	16, 700		
GS-18-----	17, 500”						

3 (b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and
4 employees to whom this section applies shall be adjusted as
5 follows:

6 (1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
7 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this
8 section at one of the scheduled or longevity rates of a grade
9 in the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as
10 amended, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at
11 the corresponding scheduled or longevity rate in effect on
12 and after such date.

13 (2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compen-
14 sation immediately prior to the effective date of this section
15 at a rate between two scheduled or two longevity rates, or
16 between a scheduled and a longevity rate, of a grade in the
17 General Schedule, he shall receive basic compensation at a
18 rate equal to the rate he received immediately prior to such

1 effective date increased by an amount equal to the amount
2 of the increase made by this section in the next lower
3 scheduled rate of his grade.

4 (3) If the officer or employee (other than an officer or
5 employee subject to paragraph (4) of this subsection),
6 immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is
7 receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of the maxi-
8 mum longevity rate of his grade, or in excess of the maximum
9 scheduled rate of his grade if there is no longevity rate for
10 his grade, he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal
11 to the rate which he received immediately prior to such
12 effective date, increased by an amount equal to the amount
13 of the increase made by this section in the maximum lon-
14 gevity rate, or the maximum scheduled rate, as the case
15 may be, of his grade until (A) he leaves such position, or
16 (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher
17 rate by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of
18 1949, as amended; but, when his position becomes vacant,
19 the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee
20 thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such Act, as
21 amended.

22 (4) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to
23 the effective date of this section, is receiving, pursuant to
24 paragraph (4) of section 2 (b) of the Federal Employees
25 Salary Increase Act of 1955, an existing aggregate rate of

1 compensation determined under section 208 (b) of the
2 Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1111; Public Law 763,
3 Eighty-third Congress), plus the amount of the increase
4 provided by section 2 of the Federal Employees Salary In-
5 crease Act of 1955, he shall receive an aggregate rate of
6 compensation equal to the sum of (A) his existing aggre-
7 gate rate of compensation determined under such section
8 208 (b) of the Act of September 1, 1954, and (B) the
9 amount of the increase provided by section 2 of the Federal
10 Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, and (C) the
11 amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum
12 longevity rate of his grade, until (i) he leaves his position,
13 or (ii) he is entitled to receive aggregate compensation at
14 a higher rate by reason of the operation of this Act or any
15 other provision of law; but, when such position becomes
16 vacant, the aggregate rate of compensation of any subse-
17 quent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with
18 applicable provisions of law. Subject to clauses (i) and (ii)
19 of the immediately preceding sentence of this paragraph,
20 the amount of the increase provided by this section shall
21 be held and considered for the purposes of section 208 (b)
22 of such Act of September 1, 1954, to constitute a part of
23 the existing aggregate rate of compensation of such employee.

24 (5) If the officer or employee, at any time during the
25 period beginning on the effective date of this section and

1 ending on the date of enactment of this Act, was promoted
2 from one grade under the Classification Act of 1949, as
3 amended, to another such grade at a rate which is above the
4 minimum rate thereof, his rate of basic compensation shall
5 be adjusted retroactively from the effective date of this sec-
6 tion to the date on which he was so promoted, on the basis
7 of the rate which he was receiving during the period from
8 such effective date to the date of such promotion and, from
9 the date of such promotion, on the basis of the rate for that
10 step of the appropriate grade of the General Schedule con-
11 tained in this section which corresponds numerically to the
12 step of the grade of the General Schedule for such officer or
13 employee which was in effect (without regard to this Act)
14 at the time of such promotion.

15 (6) Except as provided in paragraph (7) of this sub-
16 section, if the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
17 pensation immediately prior to the date of enactment of
18 this Act as a result of action taken under section 803 of
19 the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1106;
20 5 U. S. C. 1133), he shall receive the higher of either (A)
21 a rate of basic compensation at the scheduled rate in effect
22 on the effective date of this section to which he would have
23 been entitled under the provisions of section 701 of the
24 Classification Act of 1949 (5 U. S. C. 1121) had such
25 action under section 803 not been taken, or (B) a rate

1 of basic compensation at the scheduled rate in effect on
2 such effective date which is equal to his existing rate, or
3 if there is no such scheduled rate equal to his existing rate,
4 then at the next higher scheduled rate: *Provided*, That upon
5 approval by the Civil Service Commission, based upon a
6 determination that such action is equitable, any such em-
7 ployee may be paid at any scheduled rate not in excess of
8 the rate which he was receiving on the date of enactment of
9 this Act, adjusted in accordance with paragraph (1), (2),
10 or (3) of this subsection.

11 (7) If the officer or employee has had his rate of basic
12 compensation adjusted, under authority of section 803 of
13 the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1106;
14 5 U. S. C. 1133), at any time during the period beginning
15 on the effective date of this Act and ending on the date of
16 enactment of this Act—

17 (A) his rate of basic compensation shall be ad-
18 justed retroactively in accordance with the initial con-
19 version rules prescribed in paragraphs (1), (2), and
20 (3) of this subsection for the period beginning on the
21 effective date of this section and ending on the effective
22 date of such adjustment under such section 803, on the
23 basis of the rate or rates which he was receiving during
24 such period, and

25 (B) on and after the effective date of such adjust-

ment under such section 803, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation adjusted in accordance with paragraph (6) of this subsection.

(8) If the officer or employee, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this Act, became subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at a rate of basic compensation which was fixed on the basis of a higher previously earned rate and which is above the minimum rate of the grade of such officer or employee, his rate of basic compensation shall be adjusted retroactively to the date on which he became subject to such Act, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the General Schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the General Schedule for such officer or employee which was in effect (without regard to this Act) at the time he became subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(9) Each officer or employee—

(A) (i) who with his position has been transferred under authority of the Classification Act of 1949, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this Act, from the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 to a prevailing rate schedule,

1 or (ii) who, at any time during such period, transferred
2 from a position subject to the Classification Act of 1949
3 to a position subject to a prevailing rate schedule,

4 (B) who, at all times subsequent to such transfer,
5 was in the service of the United States (including the
6 Armed Forces of the United States) or of the municipal
7 government of the District of Columbia, without break
8 in such service of more than thirty consecutive calendar
9 days and, in the case of an individual relieved from
10 training and service in the Armed Forces of the United
11 States or discharged from hospitalization following such
12 training and service, without break in service in excess
13 of the period provided by law for the mandatory restora-
14 tion of such individual to a position in or under the
15 Federal Government or the municipal government of the
16 District of Columbia,

17 (C) who, on such date of enactment, is being
18 compensated under a prevailing rate schedule, and

19 (D) whose rate of basic compensation on such date
20 of enactment is less than the rate to which he would
21 have been entitled on such date if such transfer had not
22 occurred (unless he is receiving such lesser rate by
23 reason of an adverse personnel action resulting from his
24 own fault),

25 shall be paid basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate

1 which he would have been receiving on such date of enact-
2 ment (including compensation for each within-grade and
3 longevity step-increase which he would have earned) if
4 such transfer had not occurred until the day immediately
5 following such date of enactment, for all time in a pay status
6 on and after the effective date of this section in a position
7 subject to a prevailing rate schedule under the circumstances
8 prescribed in this subsection, until—

9 (a) he leaves the position which he holds on such
10 date of enactment, or

11 (b) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at
12 a higher rate under a prevailing rate schedule; but when
13 such position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compen-
14 sation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed
15 in accordance with prevailing rate schedules.

16 SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers
17 and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Govern-
18 ment whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to
19 paragraph (2) of subdivision a of section 62 of the Bank-
20 ruptcy Act (11 U. S. C., sec. 102 (a) (2)), section 3656
21 of title 18 of the United States Code, the third sentence of
22 section 603, section 604 (a) (5), or section 672 to 675,
23 inclusive, of title 28 of the United States Code are hereby
24 increased by amounts equal to the increases provided by

1 section 2 of this Act in corresponding rates of compensation
2 paid to officers and employees subject to the Classification
3 Act of 1949, as amended.

4 (b) The limitations of \$13,485 and \$18,010 with re-
5 spect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law
6 clerks of circuit and district judges contained in the para-
7 graph under the heading "Salaries of Supporting Personnel"
8 in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1958, or in any subse-
9 quent appropriation Act, shall be increased by the amounts
10 necessary to pay the additional basic compensation provided
11 by this Act.

12 (c) Section 753 (e) of title 28 of the United States
13 Code (relating to the compensation of court reporters for
14 district courts) is amended by striking out "\$6,450" and
15 inserting in lieu thereof "\$6,935".

16 SEC. 4. (a) Each officer and employee in or under the
17 legislative branch of the Government whose rate of com-
18 pensation is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees
19 Pay Act of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at
20 the rate of 7.5 per centum of his gross rate of compensation
21 (basic compensation plus additional compensation authorized
22 by law) .

23 (b) The basic compensation of each employee in the
24 office of a Senator is hereby adjusted, effective on the first

1 day of the month following the date of enactment of this
2 Act, to the lowest multiple of \$60 which will provide a
3 gross rate of compensation not less than the gross rate such
4 employee was receiving immediately prior thereto, except
5 that (1) the provisions of this subsection shall not apply in
6 the case of any employee if on or before the fifteenth day
7 following the date of enactment of this Act the Senator by
8 whom such employee is employed notifies the disbursing
9 office of the Senate in writing that he does not wish this
10 subsection to apply to such employee, and (2) no increase
11 in compensation shall result from such adjustment in basic
12 compensation for any period prior to the date thereof.

13 (c) Notwithstanding the provision referred to in sub-
14 section (d), the rates of gross compensation of each of the
15 elected officers of the Senate and House of Representatives
16 (not including the presiding officers of the two Houses), the
17 Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Parliamentarian of the
18 House of Representatives, the Legislative Counsel and senior
19 counsel in the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate,
20 the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives, the
21 Coordinator of Information of the House of Representatives,
22 and the Chief Clerk of the Senate are hereby increased by
23 7.5 per centum.

24 (d) The paragraph imposing limitations on basic and

1 gross compensation of officers and employees of the Senate
2 appearing under the heading "SENATE" in the Legislative
3 Appropriation Act, 1956, is amended to read as follows:

4 "No officer or employee, whose compensation is dis-
5 bursed by the Secretary of the Senate shall be paid basic
6 compensation at a rate in excess of \$8,880 per annum, or
7 gross compensation at a rate in excess of \$16,000 per an-
8 num, unless expressly authorized by law."

9 (e) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to
10 employees whose compensation is paid from the appropriation
11 contained in the paragraph designated "Folding documents"
12 under the heading "CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE
13 SENATE" in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1958, or in
14 any subsequent appropriation Act, but the limitations con-
15 tained in such paragraph are hereby increased by the
16 amounts necessary to provide increases corresponding to
17 those provided by subsection (a).

18 (f) The official reporters of proceedings and debates of
19 the Senate and their employees shall be considered to be
20 officers or employees in or under the legislative branch of the
21 Government within the meaning of subsection (a).

22 (g) The additional compensation provided by subsection
23 (a) shall be considered a part of basic compensation for the
24 purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act.

25 (h) The paragraph relating to rates of compensation of

1 employees of committees of the Senate, contained in the
2 Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956, is amended by striking
3 out so much of the second sentence thereof as follows the
4 words "First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947," and
5 inserting in lieu thereof the following: "the basic compensa-
6 tion of any employee of a standing or select committee of the
7 Senate (including the majority and minority policy com-
8 mittees and the majority conference of the Senate and the
9 minority conference of the Senate), or a joint committee of
10 the two Houses the expenses of which are paid from the
11 contingent fund of the Senate, whose basic compensation may
12 be fixed under such provisions at a rate of \$8,000 per annum,
13 may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,040 per annum,
14 except that the basic compensation of one such employee may
15 be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,880 per annum and the
16 basic compensation of two such employees may be fixed at a
17 rate not in excess of \$8,460 per annum."

18 (i) No officer or employee shall be paid increased or
19 additional compensation for any period prior to the first day
20 of the month following the date of enactment of this Act
21 at a rate in excess of 7.5 per centum of his gross rate of
22 compensation computed without regard to the amendment
23 made by subsection (d).

24 (j) The position of Chief Nurse in the Senate Office

1 Building, under the Office of the Architect of the Capitol,
2 shall be established and allocated to grade 9 of the General
3 Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, so
4 long as such position is held by the present incumbent.

5 SEC. 5. (a) The last sentence of section 1403 (d) of
6 the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 130; Public
7 Law 85-56), relating to the annual salaries of the directors
8 of service or chiefs of division of the Department of Medicine
9 and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration is amended by
10 striking out "\$13,225 minimum to \$14,300 maximum" and
11 inserting in lieu thereof "\$14,300 minimum to \$15,200
12 maximum".

13 (b) Section 1403 (e) of such Act, relating to the
14 annual salaries of the Director of Nursing Service and the
15 Deputy Director of Nursing Service of the Department of
16 Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is
17 amended—

18 (1) by striking out "\$11,610" and inserting in
19 lieu thereof "\$12,600"; and

20 (2) by striking out "\$10,320" and inserting in lieu
21 thereof "\$11,250".

22 (c) Section 1403 (f) of such Act, relating to the
23 annual salaries of the chief pharmacist, the chief dietician,
24 the chief physical therapist, and the chief occupational

1 therapist of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of
 2 the Veterans' Administration, is amended by striking out
 3 "\$10,320" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$11,250".

4 (d) Section 1407 (a) of such Act, relating to maxi-
 5 mum and minimum annual rates of salary of certain em-
 6 ployees of the Medical Service, Dental Service, and Nursing
 7 Service of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the
 8 Veterans' Administration, is amended to read as follows:

9 "(a) The grades and per annum full-pay ranges for
 10 positions provided in paragraph (1) of section 1404 shall
 11 be as follows:

12 "MEDICAL SERVICE

13 "Chief grade, \$12,600 minimum to \$13,800 maximum.

14 "Senior grade, \$11,250 minimum to \$12,500 maximum.

15 "Intermediate grade, \$9,750 minimum to \$11,000
 16 maximum.

17 "Full grade, \$8,140 minimum to \$9,290 maximum.

18 "Associate grade, \$6,870 minimum to \$8,020 maximum.

19 "Junior grade, \$6,360 minimum to \$7,230 maximum.

20 "DENTAL SERVICE

21 "Chief grade, \$12,600 minimum to \$13,800 maximum.

22 "Senior grade, \$11,250 minimum to \$12,500 maximum.

23 "Intermediate grade, \$9,750 minimum to \$11,000
 24 maximum.

1 “Full grade, \$8,140 minimum to \$9,290 maximum.

2 “Associate grade, \$6,870 minimum to \$8,020 maximum.

3 “Junior grade, \$6,360 minimum to \$7,230 maximum.

4 “NURSING SERVICE

5 “Assistant Director, \$8,140 minimum to \$9,290
6 maximum.

7 “Senior grade, \$6,870 minimum to \$8,020 maximum.

8 “Full grade, \$5,850 minimum to \$6,720 maximum.

9 “Associate grade, \$5,085 minimum to \$6,010 maximum.

10 “Junior grade, \$4,330 minimum to \$5,250 maximum.”

11 (e) Section 1408 (d) of such Act, prescribing the
12 maximum amount of pay and allowances of medical, surgical,
13 and dental specialists of the Department of Medicine and
14 Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended by
15 striking out “\$13,760” and inserting in lieu thereof
16 “\$15,200”.

17 SEC. 6. The Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended,
18 is amended as follows:

19 (a) The schedule contained in section 412 of such Act,
20 as amended, is amended to read as follows:

“Class 1---	\$16,060	\$16,500	\$16,940	\$17,380	\$17,500			
Class 2---	13,860	14,190	14,520	14,850	15,180	\$15,510	\$15,840	
Class 3---	11,550	11,880	12,210	12,540	12,870	13,200	13,530	
Class 4---	9,765	10,040	10,315	10,590	10,865	11,140	11,415	
Class 5---	7,955	8,225	8,495	8,765	9,035	9,305	9,575	
Class 6---	6,560	6,775	6,990	7,205	7,420	7,635	7,850	
Class 7---	5,485	5,645	5,805	5,965	6,125	6,285	6,445	
Class 8---	4,625	4,785	4,945	5,105	5,265	5,425	5,585	\$5,745”

(b) Section 415 of such Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 415. There shall be 22 classes of Foreign Service staff officers and employees, referred to hereafter as staff officers and employees. The per annum rates of salary of staff officers and employees within each class shall be as follows:

“Class 1_____	\$11,770	\$12,120	\$12,470	\$12,820	\$13,170		
Class 2_____	10,815	11,115	11,415	11,715	12,015		
Class 3_____	9,895	10,175	10,455	10,735	11,015		
Class 4_____	8,890	9,165	9,440	9,715	9,990		
Class 5_____	8,200	8,435	8,670	8,905	9,140	\$9,375	
Class 6_____	7,515	7,725	7,935	8,145	8,355	8,565	
Class 7_____	6,830	7,035	7,240	7,445	7,650	7,855	
Class 8_____	6,145	6,350	6,555	6,760	6,965	7,170	
Class 9_____	5,455	5,660	5,865	6,070	6,275	6,480	
Class 10_____	5,000	5,175	5,350	5,525	5,700	5,875	\$6,050
Class 11_____	4,540	4,680	4,820	4,960	5,100	5,240	5,380
Class 12_____	4,085	4,225	4,365	4,505	4,645	4,785	4,925
Class 13_____	3,645	3,785	3,925	4,065	4,205	4,345	4,485
Class 14_____	3,225	3,365	3,505	3,645	3,785	3,925	4,065
Class 15_____	3,020	3,125	3,230	3,335	3,440	3,545	3,650
Class 16_____	2,810	2,880	2,950	3,020	3,090	3,160	3,230
Class 17_____	2,600	2,670	2,740	2,810	2,880	2,950	3,020
Class 18_____	2,395	2,465	2,535	2,605	2,675	2,745	2,815
Class 19_____	2,190	2,260	2,330	2,400	2,470	2,540	2,610
Class 20_____	1,980	2,050	2,120	2,190	2,260	2,330	2,400
Class 21_____	1,770	1,840	1,910	1,980	2,050	2,120	2,190
Class 22_____	1,565	1,635	1,705	1,775	1,845	1,915	1,985”

SEC. 7. Section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1105), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

“(f) The Administrator of the United States Courts is authorized to place a total of four positions in grade 17 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grade by subsection (b).

1 “(g) In any case in which, subsequent to February 1,
2 1958, provisions are included in a general appropriation Act
3 authorizing an agency of the Government to place additional
4 positions in grade 16, 17, or 18, the total number of positions
5 authorized by this section to be placed in such grades shall,
6 unless otherwise expressly provided, be deemed to have been
7 reduced by the number of positions authorized by such pro-
8 visions to be placed in such grades.”

9 SEC. 8. (a) Section 505 (b) of the Classification Act
10 of 1949, as amended, is amended by striking out “twelve
11 hundred and twenty-six” and inserting “seventeen hundred
12 and ninety”, by striking out “three hundred and twenty-
13 nine” and inserting “four hundred and seventy-two”, and
14 by striking out “one hundred and thirty” and inserting “one
15 hundred and eighty-eight”.

16 (b) Such section is further amended by striking out
17 “thirty-seven” in subsection (e) and inserting in lieu there-
18 of “seventy-five”.

19 SEC. 9. (a) The first section of the Act of August 1,
20 1947 (Public Law 313, Eightieth Congress), as amended is
21 amended by striking out “one hundred and twenty” and
22 “twenty-five” in subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof
23 “four hundred and thirty-five” and “fifty”, respectively.

24 (b) Such section is further amended by striking out

1 “thirty” in subsection (b) and inserting in lieu thereof “one
2 hundred and fifty”.

3 (c) Such section is further amended by adding at the
4 end thereof the following new subsections:

5 “(d) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to
6 establish and fix the compensation for not more than ten
7 scientific or professional positions in the Department of the
8 Interior, each such position being established to effectuate
9 those research and development functions of such Depart-
10 ment which require the services of specially qualified
11 personnel.

12 “(e) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to estab-
13 lish and fix the compensation for not more than five scientific
14 or professional positions in the Department of Agriculture,
15 each such position being established to effectuate those re-
16 search and development functions of such Department which
17 require the services of specially qualified personnel.

18 “(f) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare
19 is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not
20 more than five scientific or professional positions in the
21 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, each such
22 position being established to effectuate those research and
23 development functions of such Department which require
24 the services of specially qualified personnel.

1 “(g) The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to
2 establish and fix the compensation for not more than fifty
3 scientific or professional positions in the Department of
4 Commerce, each such position being established to effectuate
5 those research and development functions of such De-
6 partment which require the services of specially qualified
7 personnel.

8 “(h) In any case in which, subsequent to February 1,
9 1958, provisions are included in a general appropriation
10 Act authorizing an agency of the Government referred to in
11 this Act to establish and fix the compensation of scientific
12 or professional positions similar to those authorized by this
13 Act, the number of such positions authorized by this Act
14 shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, be deemed to
15 have been reduced by the number of positions authorized
16 by the provisions of such appropriation Act.”

17 (d) Section 3 of such Act is amended by inserting
18 after “Secretary of Defense” a comma and the following:
19 “the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture,
20 the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Health, Educa-
21 tion, and Welfare,” and by inserting after “Military Estab-
22 lishment” a comma and the following: “the Department of
23 the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Department

1 of Commerce, the Department of Health, Education, and
2 Welfare,”.

3 (e) Section 208 (g) of the Public Health Service Act,
4 as amended (42 U. S. C. 210 (g)), is amended by
5 striking out “sixty positions” and inserting in lieu thereof
6 “eighty-five positions, of which not less than seventy-three
7 shall be for the National Institutes of Health”.

8 SEC. 10. The Chief and the Assistant Chief of the
9 Training and Standards Branch of the National Institute
10 of Mental Health shall be paid basic compensation at the
11 rate of \$17,500 per annum, except that if the person holding
12 either such office is subject to the provisions of the Career
13 Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, such person shall
14 be paid such compensation as, when added to his pay and
15 allowances under such Act, will cause his total compensation
16 to be at the rate of \$17,500 per annum.

17 SEC. 11. Except as provided in sections 4 (c) and 9,
18 (1) no rate of compensation or salary which is \$17,500 or
19 more per annum shall be increased by reason of this Act,
20 and (2) no rate of compensation or salary shall be increased
21 by reason of this Act to an amount in excess of \$17,500 per
22 annum.

23 SEC. 12. (a) (1) Clause (2) of that paragraph of

1 section 602 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended
2 (5 U. S. C. 1112), which defines the level of difficulty and
3 responsibility of work in grade 5 of the General Schedule
4 (GS-5) is amended to read as follows:

5 “(2) to perform, under immediate supervision, and
6 with little opportunity for the exercise of independent
7 judgment, simple and elementary work requiring pro-
8 fessional, scientific, or technical training; or”.

9 (2) Clause (2) of that paragraph of the same section
10 which defines the level of difficulty and responsibility of work
11 in grade 7 of the General Schedule (GS-7) is amended to
12 read as follows:

13 “(2) under immediate or general supervision, to
14 perform somewhat difficult work requiring (A) profes-
15 sional, scientific, or technical training, and (B) to a
16 limited extent, the exercise of independent technical
17 judgment; or”.

18 (b) The Civil Service Commission shall exercise its
19 authority to issue such standards or regulations as may be
20 necessary for the administration of subsection (a) of this
21 section.

22 SEC. 13. (a) Notwithstanding section 3679 of the Re-
23 vised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the rates
24 of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal
25 Government and of the municipal government of the District

1 of Columbia whose rates of compensation are fixed by ad-
2 ministrative action pursuant to law and are not otherwise
3 increased by this Act are hereby authorized to be increased,
4 effective on or after the first day of the first pay period which
5 began on or after January 1, 1958, by amounts not to exceed
6 the increases provided by this Act for corresponding rates
7 of compensation in the appropriate schedule or scale of pay.

8 (b) Any appropriation required to be apportioned pur-
9 suant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended,
10 may be apportioned on a basis indicating the need for a
11 supplemental or deficiency estimate of appropriation to the
12 extent necessary to permit payment of such increases as
13 may be granted officers and employees of the Federal Gov-
14 ernment and of the municipal government of the District
15 of Columbia whose rates of compensation are fixed by ad-
16 ministrative action pursuant to law, but only to the extent
17 that such increases do not exceed the increases provided by
18 this Act for corresponding rates of compensation in the
19 appropriate schedule or scale of pay.

20 (c) Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed
21 to authorize any increase in the rates of compensation of
22 officers and employees whose rates of compensation are fixed
23 and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with
24 the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates or
25 practices.

1 SEC. 14. (a) Retroactive compensation or salary shall
2 be paid by reason of this Act only in the case of an individual
3 in the service of the United States (including service in the
4 Armed Forces of the United States) or the municipal gov-
5 ernment of the District of Columbia on the date of enactment
6 of this Act, except that such retroactive compensation or
7 salary shall be paid (1) to an officer or employee who re-
8 tired during the period beginning on the first day of the first
9 pay period which began on or after January 1, 1958, and
10 ending on the date of enactment of this Act for services
11 rendered during such period and (2) in accordance with the
12 provisions of the Act of August 3, 1950 (Public Law 636,
13 Eighty-first Congress), as amended, for services rendered
14 during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay
15 period which began on or after January 1, 1958, and ending
16 on the date of enactment of this Act by an officer or em-
17 ployee who dies during such period.

18 (b) For the purposes of this section, service in the
19 Armed Forces of the United States, in the case of an
20 individual relieved from training and service in the Armed
21 Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitaliza-
22 tion following such training and service, shall include the

1 period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of
2 such individual to a position in or under the Federal
3 Government or the municipal government of the District of
4 Columbia.

5 SEC. 15. It is the sense of the Congress that appropria-
6 tions for cooperative agricultural extension work and appro-
7 priations for payments to State agricultural experiment sta-
8 tions for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1958, should in-
9 clude additional amounts sufficient to provide increases in the
10 portion of the compensation of persons employed in such
11 work or by such stations, which is paid from such appropria-
12 tions, corresponding to the increases provided for employees
13 under this Act.

14 SEC. 16. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of
15 this section, this Act shall take effect as of the first day of
16 the first pay period which began on or after January 1, 1958.

17 (b) This section, the first section, and sections 4 (b),
18 4 (e), 4 (h), 4 (j), 10, 13, and 14 shall take effect on
19 the date of enactment of this Act.

20 (c) For the purpose of determining the amount of
21 insurance for which an individual is eligible under the
22 Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, all

1 changes in rates of compensation or salary which result
 2 from the enactment of this Act shall be held and considered
 3 to be effective as of the date of such enactment.

Passed the Senate February 28, 1958.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

AN ACT

To revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

MARCH 3, 1958

Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 18, 1958
For actions of April 17, 1958
85th-2d, No. 59

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate subcommittee ordered reported agricultural appropriation bill. Senate committee ordered reported area redevelopment bill. Senate referred to Agriculture Committee President's veto message on price support freeze measure. Sen. Johnston urged expanded REA program. House committee approved classified employee pay bill.

HOUSE

1. PAY RAISE. The "Daily Digest" states that the Post Office and Civil Service Committee:

"Approved legislation to provide a 10-percent salary increase for 1,032,236 Federal employees by amending Senate-passed bill S. 734. The salary increase applies to employees in the classified service, Foreign Service, Veterans' Administration Department of Medicine and Surgery, and the legislative and judicial branches. Every employee will receive a 10-percent increase in his present salary. This legislation also authorizes corresponding increases in the salaries of Federal and District of Columbia employees whose rates of compensation are fixed administratively according to law. The salary increases generally will be retroactively effective as of the first pay period which began on or after January 1, 1958. Cost, \$535,848,749 annually." p. D318

The "Daily Digest" also states that conferees met on H. R. 5836, the postal rate and pay increase bill, "but did not reach final agreement, and will meet again on Monday, April 21." p. D319

2. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Gubser spoke in favor of continuing the foreign aid program, stating that "foreign aid is a sound investment on the part of the American people from both a military and an economic point of view." pp. 5980-82
3. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Several Representatives discussed the merits of extending the reciprocal trade program. pp. 5984-6009
4. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Patman spoke in favor of legislation to create a Small Business Capital Bank System to aid small businesses and inserted Mass. Governor Furcolo's recent testimony favoring such legislation. pp. 6009-10
5. RECLAMATION. Both Houses received from Interior a copy of the study, "Financial and Economic Analysis, Colorado River Storage Project and Participating Projects, February 1958"; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. pp. 5921, 6015
6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that the consent calendar will be called Mon., Apr. 21. p. 5972
7. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 21. p. 6015

SENATE

8. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. The Subcommittee ordered reported with amendments H. R. 11767, the agricultural appropriation bill, to the full Appropriation Committee, which is to consider the bill today, Apr. 18. p. D315
9. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported a clean bill to provide, in HHFA, authorization for designating certain areas as industrial or rural redevelopment areas, with \$100 million in a revolving fund for loans to rural redevelopment areas, and other funds for public facilities grants and technical assistance, and with vocational training and retraining subsistence payments for the unemployed. p. D316
10. PRICE SUPPORTS; ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS; FLOOD CONTROL. The President's veto messages were referred to committees for study and action; S. Res. 162, to prohibit reductions in price supports and acreage allotments, to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, and S. 497, the rivers and harbors and flood control bill, to the Public Works Committee. Sens. Johnson, Knowland, Thye, Mansfield, Ellender, Dirksen, and Proxmire discussed the question of overriding the vetoes and the nature of the economic situation today. pp. 5918-21
11. REA. Sen. Johnston commended the work of REA and urged that its program be expanded to service the growing demand for such facilities which, he stated, "doubled every 5 to 7 years." pp. 5946-7
12. SCHOOL LUNCH. Sen. Proxmire urged an expanded school lunch program to give adequate food to children and dispose of our over-abundant supplies. He inserted a review of the school lunch program from a labor magazine. pp. 5959-60
13. COUNTRY LIFE. Sen. Aiken's name was added as a cosponsor of S. 3596, to establish a Country Life Commission. p. 5924
14. POULTRY INSPECTION. Sen. Murray commended the poultry inspection law and inserted a statement on local laws and ordinances by the Public Health Ass'n. pp. 5938-41

ings on activities of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in the Philadelphia area, having as its witnesses several members of this union, and others.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

MEAT INDUSTRY

Joint meeting: The Committees on the Judiciary and Agriculture and Forestry met jointly in executive ses-

sion for the consideration of S. 1356, to amend the anti-trust laws by vesting in the FTC jurisdiction to prevent monopolistic practices in commerce in the meat industry. Testimony was received from John W. Gwynne, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and Don Paarlberg, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who were accompanied by their associates.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 28 public bills, H. R. 11983-12010; 7 private bills, H. R. 12011-12017; and 1 resolution, H. Res. 529, were introduced. Pages 6015-6016

Bills Reported: Reports were filed as follows:

H. R. 8842, a private bill (H. Rept. 1612);

H. Con. Res. 298, to extend greetings to the Federal Legislature of the West Indies (H. Rept. 1613); and

H. R. 6239, to amend U. S. Code relative to the mailing of obscene or crime-inciting matter, amended (H. Rept. 1614). Page 6015

Calendar Wednesday: Agreed to dispense with Calendar Wednesday business of April 23. Page 5972

West Indies Legislature: Adopted and thus concluded legislative action on S. Con. Res. 77, to extend greetings to the Federal Legislature of the West Indies. Page 5980

Late Reports: The Committee on Rules was granted permission to file sundry reports by midnight Friday. Page 6009

Condolence Resolution: Adopted H. Res. 529, providing for expressions of sympathy and condolences on the death of Senator Scott, of North Carolina. Numerous Members spoke on the life, character, and public service of the late Senator. Representatives Cooley, Barden, Durham, Bonner, Alexander, Fountain, Jonas, Shuford, Kitchin, Lennon, Scott, and Whitener were designated to serve on the funeral committee. Pages 6010-6015

Program for Monday: Adjourned, as a further mark of respect to the memory of Senator Scott, at 3:25 p. m. until Monday, April 21, at 12 o'clock noon. For program see Congressional Program Ahead in this Digest.

Committee Meetings

FOOD STAMP BILLS

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Consumer Study continued hearings on various bills relating to the distribution of certain surplus food commodities to needy persons in the United States by use of a food stamp plan. Among the witnesses heard

were Senator Proxmire; Representatives McGovern, Brown of Missouri, Dingell, and Bailey. Adjourned until Tuesday afternoon, April 22, when an executive session will be held.

FEED GRAIN LEGISLATION

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Livestock and Feed Grains heard representatives of the National Grange and American Farm Bureau on proposed legislation relating to feed grains. Adjourned subject to call of the Chair.

PENTAGON REORGANIZATION

Committee on Armed Services: In executive session discharged Special Subcommittee No. 2 from its responsibility for consideration of Defense Department reorganization and assigned such consideration to the full committee which will begin hearings on Tuesday, April 22. Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy will be the first witness.

Also agreed to Senate amendment to H. R. 8437, to authorize certain personnel of the Armed Forces to accept and wear decorations conferred by the Philippine Government.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Committee on Banking and Currency: Received testimony from the Governor of Massachusetts in continuation of hearings relative to relieving unemployment in the United States. Hearings continue tomorrow.

DEFENSE EDUCATION BILL

Committee on Education and Labor: In a joint meeting of the Subcommittees on Special and General Education, executive consideration was given to H. R. 10381, defense education bill. Executive sessions resume on Tuesday, April 22.

SALINE WATER CONVERSION

Committee on Government Operations: Subcommittee on Public Works and Resources continued hearings relating to review of Federal program on saline water conversion. Public witnesses were heard and hearings are scheduled to be concluded tomorrow.

PUBLIC LANDS

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Subcommittee on Public Lands held hearing but took no action on H. R. 8980, to authorize an exchange of lands at Hot Springs National Park, Ark.; and 10788, to amend the act of August 25, 1916, to increase the period for which concessionaire leases may be granted under that act from 20 years to 30 years. Witnesses heard on the respective bills included Representatives Norrell and Metcalf. Hearings continue tomorrow.

SWITCHBLADE KNIVES

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Subcommittee on Commerce and Finance concluded hearings on bills to prohibit the introduction or manufacture for introduction into interstate commerce of switchblade knives. Testimony was received from Representatives Delaney and Yates.

MILK SANITATION STANDARDS

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Subcommittee on Health and Science held hearing on H. R. 7794 and 9286, to provide for certain milk sanitation standards. Testimony was received from Senator Proxmire, Representatives Johnson, Marshall, Laird, Tewes; Food and Drug Administration, and Health, Education, and Welfare Department. Hearings continue tomorrow.

AIR CARGO CARRIERS

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Subcommittee on Transportation and Communications concluded hearings on S. 1474, to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act to grant permanent certification to domestic air all-cargo carriers. Testimony was received from public witnesses.

JUDICIAL MISCELLANY

Committee on the Judiciary: In executive session ordered favorably reported to the House the following bills amended:

H. R. 6239, relating to the mailing of obscene or crime-inciting matter; and

H. R. 10378, to limit the applicability of the antitrust laws so as to exempt certain aspects of designated professional team sports.

A. T. & T. CONSENT DECREE

Committee on the Judiciary: Antitrust Subcommittee continued hearings on the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. consent decree. Adjourned until Tuesday afternoon, April 22.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEE PAY BILL

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Approved legislation to provide a 10-percent salary increase for 1,032,236 Federal employees by amending Senate-passed bill S. 734. The salary increase applies to employees in the classified service, Foreign Service, Veterans' Administration Department of Medicine and Surgery, and the legislative and judicial branches. Every employee will receive a 10-percent increase in his present salary. This legislation also authorizes corresponding increases in the salaries of Federal and District of Columbia employees whose rates of compensation are fixed administratively according to law. The salary increases generally will be retroactively effective as of the first pay period which began on or after January 1, 1958. Cost, \$535,848,749 annually.

The committee also ordered reported favorably H. R. 10504, a bill to make the provisions of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act applicable to certain civilian employees of nonappropriated fund instrumentalities of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

COMMITTEE BUSINESS

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: In executive session announced the appointment of the following subcommittees:

On S. 607, to provide retirement, clerical assistants, and free mailing privileges to former Presidents of the United States. Representatives Morrison, chairman, Davis of Georgia, Lesinski, Robeson of Virginia, Corbett, Gross, and Harden.

On H. R. 6761, relating to the crediting under the Civil Service Retirement Act, without deposit, of certain service performed prior to April 24, 1952, by administrative enrollees in the U. S. Maritime Service. Representatives Robeson of Virginia, chairman, Young, Scott of North Carolina, Cunningham, and Dennison.

RIVERS AND HARBORS MISCELLANY

Committee on Public Works: Subcommittee on Rivers and Harbors considered but took no action on the following bills: H. R. 8160, H. J. Res. 432, 519, 568, S. 2676, H. R. 9173, 9230, 9529, 10207, and 11305. Witnesses heard were Representatives Prouty, Dorn of New York, Boggs; Corps of Engineers; and others.

SPACE EXPLORATION

Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration: Continued hearings on space exploration and related matters. Testimony was received from Army witnesses. Hearings continue tomorrow.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 29, 1958
For actions of April 28, 1958
85th-2d, No. 66

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported Interior appropriation bill. Senate committee reported area redevelopment bill. Sen. Proxmire favored combining farm freeze measure with wool bill. House committee reported classified employee pay bill.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 10746, the Interior Department appropriation bill for fiscal year 1959, which includes Forest Service items (S. Rept. 1479) (p. 6694).
At the end of this Digest is a table showing the Forest Service items and excerpts from the committee report.
2. WOOL. Sen. Proxmire submitted amendments to S. 2861 (to extend the Wool Act for four years additional) which would add the provisions of the farm price support and acreage allotment freeze measure to the bill. pp. 6696-7
The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 2151, to suspend the import duties on certain coarse wool for three years (S. Rept. 1490). p. 6694
3. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 3683, an area redevelopment bill (S. Rept. 1494). Sen. Douglas inserted his statement describing the bill. pp. 6783-4

4. GUAR SEED. The Finance Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10112, to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of guar seed (S. Rept. 1486). p. 6694
5. FORESTRY RESEARCH. The names of Sens. Allott, Mansfield, Murray, and Proxmire were added as cosponsors to S. 3709 to authorize an increased program of research on forestry and forest products. p. 6697
6. COUNTRY LIFE COMMISSION. Sen. Wiley inserted a letter from the Wisc. Council of Farmer Cooperatives urging him to support the bills to provide for a Country Life Commission in order to focus attention on the problems of American agriculture. p. 6707
7. TOBACCO. Sen. Neuberger criticized "misleading" cigarette advertising and inserted an article on research regarding effects of tobacco use, etc. pp. 6705-6
8. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Mansfield introduced and discussed amendments to S. 3318, the mutual security authorization bill for 1958, to prevent U. S. personnel from accepting pay or other compensation from national or international organizations in addition to U. S. pay. pp. 6703-5
Sen. Humphrey inserted four editorials commending Sen. Monroney's proposal to establish an International Development Ass'n. pp. 6719-20
9. SECURITY. The Judiciary Committee submitted its "Internal Security Annual Report for 1957." (S. Rept. 1477). p. 6694
10. WATERSHED PROJECT. Sen. Thye inserted letters and resolutions urging Government assistance in conservation and flood control work on the Thief River watershed, Minn. pp. 6693-4
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that later in the week the Senate would act on the Interior Department appropriation bill. He also indicated the calendar would be called on May 1 or 2. pp. 6692-3

HOUSE

12. VIRGIN ISLANDS. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported H. R. 5643, to extend the charter of the Virgin Islands Corporation to June 30, 1960. The "Daily Digest" states that a clean bill is to be reported. p. D358
13. PAY RAISE. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 734, to provide pay increases for classified employees (H. Rept. 1660). p. 6690
14. TEXTILES. Rep. Coffin urged that a study and investigation be made of the textile industry of the U. S. in order to determine the type of aid that should be given the industry. pp. 6668-69
15. FLOOD CONTROL. Reps. McFall and Baldwin urged an increase in appropriations for flood control projects, and Rep. McFall inserted the report of a Public Works subcommittee of an inspection of flood damage in northern and central Calif. recently. pp. 6677-79
16. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Curtis, Mo., spoke on the importance of transportation in the national economy, and urged that the "National Museum of Transportation

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' SALARY ADJUSTMENTS, 1958

APRIL 28, 1958.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 734]

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

AMENDMENTS

The committee made two amendments to S. 734, as passed the Senate: An amendment to the text and an amendment to the title.

AMENDMENT TO THE TEXT

The amendment to the text proposed by the committee strikes out all after the enacting clause and inserts in lieu thereof a substitute text which appears in the reported bill in *italic type*. An explanation of this amendment is contained in the section-by-section analysis of the bill, as reported.

AMENDMENT TO THE TITLE

The amendment proposed by the committee to the title of the bill is as follows:

Amend the title so as to read:

An Act to adjust the rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

The purpose of this proposed amendment to the title is to indicate more precisely the scope and coverage of the bill as reported by the committee.

STATEMENT

GENERAL COVERAGE

The purpose of this legislation, as amended by the committee, is to increase by 10 percent per annum the rates of compensation of the majority of the officers and employees of the Federal Government. The bill does not apply to postal field service employees. The bill also does not apply to the so-called wage-board employees, that is, employees whose rates of compensation are fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates or practices.

The increase in compensation is effective, retroactively, as of the first day of the first pay period which began on or after January 1, 1958.

The bill also increases from \$16,000 to \$17,500 the existing maximum salary rate of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

This legislation will increase the annual rates of compensation of approximately 1,021,072 officers and employees in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Federal Government. The categories of these officers and employees are as follows:

(1) employees whose positions are subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended;

(2) certain officers and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Federal Government, including—

(A) court reporters for district courts of the United States,

(B) secretaries and law clerks of Federal circuit and district judges, and

(C) other employees designated in that part of the section-by-section analysis relating to employees in or under the judicial branch;

(3) officers and employees in or under the legislative branch of the Federal Government, with certain exceptions;

(4) officers and employees of the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration; and

(5) officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States under the Department of State.

This legislation, as amended by the committee, also contains provisions to the following effect:

(i) Authorization of comparable increases in compensation for those employees (other than the so-called wage board employees) whose salaries are fixed by administrative action pursuant to law.

(ii) Granting of comparable increases in compensation for the so-called salary savings cases (for example, those individuals whose salaries are in excess of the maximum salary rate of their respective grades under the Classification Act of 1949).

(iii) Granting of comparable increases in compensation to those employees whose salaries have been fixed or adjusted under section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949.

(iv) Provision for the appropriate payment, in accordance with law, of the salary increase for work performed within the retroactive period, to employees who retired, or to the survivors of employees who died, within such period.

(v) Provision for effecting an increase in the number of positions authorized for the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949.

(vi) Requirement of approval by the United States Civil Service Commission of the qualifications of proposed appointees to positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 (with certain exceptions).

(vii) Establishment of an annual rate of compensation of \$19,000 for the position of Chief Postal Inspector in the Post Office Department.

(viii) Establishment of a new formula for computing hourly, daily, and weekly or biweekly rates of compensation in order to facilitate payroll operations utilizing electronic equipment.

The salary increases provided by this bill are permanent, are subject to retirement deductions, and will be taken into consideration in the computation of overtime and night differential pay and in the determination of life and accident insurance coverage for future periods under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954.

The total annual cost of the pay increases provided for by this legislation will be approximately \$542,169,447.

The following table shows the general coverage of this legislation, the number of employees affected, and the estimated annual cost which would result from its enactment.

CATEGORIES AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED AND ESTIMATED INCREASED ANNUAL COST OF S. 734, AS REPORTED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE

Section of bill	Coverage	Number of employees	Annual cost
Sec. 2.....	Classification Act of 1949, as amended.....	978,632	\$513,205,700
Sec. 3.....	Officers and employees in or under the judicial branch.....	4,119	2,230,700
Sec. 4.....	Officers and employees in or under the legislative branch.....	6,200	4,000,000
Sec. 5.....	Doctors, dentists, and nurses—Department of Medicine and Surgery in Veterans' Administration.....	19,485	12,850,647
Sec. 6.....	Foreign Service.....	12,636	9,792,400
	Total.....	1,021,072	542,169,447

CLASSIFIED AND FOREIGN SERVICE SALARY RATES

Schedules showing present and proposed salary rates for employees paid under the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for personnel in the Foreign Service of the United States, appear in the appendix.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION ON S. 734 WILL FACILITATE ENACTMENT OF SALARY LEGISLATION

This legislation, in effect, represents the latest agreement of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the House with respect to Federal employees salary increases and is intended to be in lieu of H. R. 9999, 85th Congress, which was reported to the House on March 4, 1948 (H. Rept. No. 1452, 85th Cong., 2d sess.).

During the period between February 25, 1958 (the date on which the House committee voted to report H. R. 9999) and March 4, 1958 (the date of the filing of such report in the House), the Senate passed S. 734 and sent it to the House where it was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the House.

Under these circumstances, the consideration by the House of S. 734, rather than H. R. 9999, will expedite final legislative action on needed adjustments in the compensation of the Federal employees concerned.

The following observations may be made with respect to S. 734. This legislation, in general, covers the same categories of Federal officers and employees as H. R. 9999, with the following additions and changes:

First, S. 734, as reported by the House committee, provides salary increases (comparable to the increases granted to employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949) for personnel of the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration and personnel in the Foreign Service of the United States under the Department of State.

Second, S. 734, as so reported, contains a requirement that (with certain exceptions) appointments to positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 shall be made only upon approval by the United States Civil Service Commission of the qualifications of the proposed appointees.

Third, the number of positions in the Federal Bureau of Investigation which may be placed in such grades is increased from 37 to 75.

Fourth, the per annum rate of compensation of the position of Chief Postal Inspector in the Post Office Department is fixed at \$19,000. This provision corrects an oversight under existing law as a result of which the position of Chief Postal Inspector has been placed under the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 at a rate of compensation not commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of the position.

The bill, S. 734, as reported to the House, also increases to \$17,500 the existing maximum rate or salary ceiling of \$16,000 in the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949. As reported to the House, H. R. 9999 would increase this ceiling to \$18,000.

In addition, it may be noted that S. 734, as reported by the House committee, provides a general salary increase of 10 percent per annum, in lieu of the salary increase of approximately 11 percent per annum proposed by H. R. 9999, as reported to the House.

OVERWHELMING SUPPORT FOR SALARY INCREASES

The factors which impelled the committee to report favorably H. R. 9999 obtain, also, with respect to the approval by the committee of S. 734, as amended. Those factors are fully set forth in House Report No. 1452, 85th Congress, 2d session, to accompany H. R. 9999, and need not be repeated here in detail.

Representatives of the administration and of every major Federal employee organization have agreed that salary increases are justified. The only difference of view at the hearings was as to the size of the increase. In the judgment of the large majority of the committee,

the 10-percent increase provided by the reported bill is the minimum increase which will accord fair and just treatment to these employees.

Since 1951 Federal classified employees have received only a 7.5 percent salary increase, granted in 1955. During the same period employees in private manufacturing industries have received an average of 31.4 percent in pay raises, and nearly three-quarters of a million Federal wage-board employees have received comparable increases.

The Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics rose only 3.07 percent between the 1951 and 1955 salary adjustments for these Federal employees. Since the 1955 increase, the index has risen 7.9 percent—that is, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as much in the last 39 months as it rose in the preceding 42 months. Latest Bureau of Labor Statistics figures show it still on the rise.

Earlier allegations of an inflationary effect due to Federal salary increases, presented by opponents of such increases, now are purely academic in the present trend of our economy. The salary adjustments provided by this legislation should tend to have a valuable influence in the efforts to arrest the decline in the national economy.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF REPORTED BILL

SHORT TITLE

The first section provides that the proposed salary increase law will have a short title—the “Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958.”

EMPLOYEES UNDER CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1949

Section 2 (a) increases the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949 by amending the compensation schedule contained in section 603 (b) of such act to provide new rates of per annum basic compensation. In general, these new rates represent retroactive salary increases averaging 10.1 percent, with a ceiling of \$17,500. The minimum increase will be \$270. The increases will be effective as of the first day of the first pay period which began on or after January 1, 1958.

RULES FOR INITIAL ADJUSTMENT OF BASIC COMPENSATION INCREASES UNDER CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1949

Section 2 (b) sets forth rules for the initial adjustment of the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees to whom section 2 (a) applies to the new rates of basic compensation in the schedule in section 2 (a).

Paragraph (1) of section 2 (b) provides that, if the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of section 2 at one of the scheduled or longevity rates of a grade of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the corresponding scheduled or longevity rate in effect on and after the effective date of section 2.

Paragraph (2) provides that, if the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of section 2 at a rate between 2 scheduled or 2 longevity rates, or between a scheduled and a longevity rate, of a grade of the General Schedule, he

shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the higher of the 2 corresponding rates in effect on and after such effective date.

Paragraph (3) provides that, if the officer or employee (other than one to whom par. (4) applies), immediately prior to the effective date of section 2, is receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of the maximum longevity rate of his grade, or in excess of the maximum scheduled rate of his grade if there is no longevity rate for his grade, he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate he received immediately prior to such effective date, increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by section 2 (a) in the maximum longevity rate, or maximum scheduled rate, as the case may be, of his grade. This rate which he receives in this manner will continue until he leaves his position or becomes entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate under the Classification Act of 1949. A subsequent appointee to such position will receive compensation fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949.

Paragraph (4) provides that, if the officer or employee, immediately prior to the effective date of section 2, is receiving an existing aggregate rate of compensation under section 208 (b) of the act of September 1, 1954, plus the amount of the increase provided by section 2 of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, he shall receive an aggregate rate of compensation in a specified amount. This amount is equal to the sum of the existing aggregate rate of compensation under such section 208 (b), the amount of the increase provided by section 2 of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, and the amount of the increase made by section 2 of the bill in the maximum longevity rate of his grade. This rate shall remain in effect for such officer or employee until he leaves his position or until he is entitled to receive aggregate compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of the bill or any other law. However, when the position becomes vacant, the aggregate rate of compensation of any appointee thereto will be fixed in accordance with applicable provisions of law.

Paragraph (5) provides that, if the officer or employee at any time beginning on the effective date of section 2 and ending on the date of the enactment of the bill, was promoted from one grade of the Classification Act of 1949 to another grade at a rate above the minimum rate, his rate of basic compensation shall be adjusted retroactively from the effective date of section 2 to the date on which he was promoted. This adjustment will be made on the basis of the rate which the officer or employee was receiving during the period from such effective date to the date of his promotion and, from the date of such promotion, on the basis of the rate of that step of the appropriate grade of the General Schedule as increased by section 2 which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the General Schedule for the officer or employee which was in effect (without regard to this bill) at the time of such promotion.

Paragraph (6) provides that if the officer or employee on the rolls has had his rate of basic compensation established under authority of section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, at any time during the period beginning on September 1, 1954, and ending on the date of enactment of the bill, his rate shall be adjusted retroactively, as discussed below.

If his rate was established under authority of such section 803 after

September 1, 1954, and prior to the effective date of section 2, such rate shall be adjusted retroactively on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the General Schedule as set forth in section 2 of the bill which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the General Schedule which was in effect for such officer or employee (without regard to this bill) as a result of such adjustment under section 803. This retroactive adjustment will be applicable to the period of time served by such officer or employee in a pay status under the Classification Act of 1949 in the position concerned on and after the effective date of section 2 and prior to the date of enactment of the bill. Such basic compensation so adjusted shall be paid in accordance with such adjustment until the officer or employee leaves his position or until he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of any provision of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

If the rate of basic compensation of the officer or employee was established under such section 803 on or after the effective date of section 2 and prior to the date of enactment of the bill, his rate shall be adjusted retroactively, as hereinafter stated. For the period of time prior to the effective date of the establishment of his rate of basic compensation under such section 803, his rate will be adjusted on the basis of the rate of basic compensation which he was receiving during that period. For the period of time on and after the effective date of the establishment of his rate of basic compensation under such section 803, his rate shall be adjusted on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the General Schedule as set forth in section 2 of the bill, which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the General Schedule which was in effect for such officer or employee (without regard to this bill) as a result of such adjustment under such section 803. Such basic compensation adjusted under the immediately preceding sentence shall be paid in accordance with such adjustment until the officer or employee leaves his position or until he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of any provision of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. These adjustments apply to time in pay status.

Paragraph (7) provides that, if the officer or employee became subject to the Classification Act of 1949 at any time during the period beginning on September 1, 1954, and ending on the date of enactment of the bill, at a rate of basic compensation established under authority of section 803 of such Act, his rate of basic compensation shall be adjusted retroactively on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the General Schedule as set forth in section 2 of the bill, which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the General Schedule in effect for such officer or employee (without regard to the bill) as a result of such adjustment under such section 803. This retroactive adjustment shall be applicable with respect to the period of time served by the officer or employee in a pay status under the Classification Act of 1949 in the position concerned on and after the effective date of section 2 and prior to the date of enactment of the bill. Such basic compensation so adjusted under paragraph (7) shall be paid in accordance with such adjustment until the officer or employee leaves his position or until he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of any provision of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

Paragraph (8) provides that, if the officer or employee, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of section 2 of the bill and ending on the date of enactment of the bill, became subject to the Classification Act of 1949, at a rate of basic compensation fixed on the basis of a higher previously earned rate and above the minimum rate of the grade of the officer or employee, his rate of basic compensation shall be adjusted retroactively to the date on which he became subject to such act. Such retroactive adjustment shall be made on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the General Schedule as set forth in section 2 of the bill which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the General Schedule for such officer or employee which was in effect (without regard to the bill) at the time he became subject to the Classification Act of 1949 as in effect immediately prior to the effective date of section 2.

Paragraph (9) relates to certain officers and employees who transferred from the Classification Act of 1949 to a prevailing rate schedule. Paragraph (9) provides that any such officer or employee who has been transferred either with or without his position from the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 to a prevailing rate schedule and who otherwise falls within the purview of such paragraph (9) shall be paid basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he would have been receiving on the date of enactment of the bill if his transfer had not occurred until the day immediately following the date of enactment of the bill, for all time in a pay status on and after the effective date of section 2 in a position subject to a prevailing rate schedule under the circumstances set forth in paragraph (9). This paragraph (9) is comparable to section 2 (c) of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955. Reference is made to the discussion of such section 2 (c) contained in House Report No. 857, 84th Congress.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE JUDICIAL BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

Section 3 of the bill provides for increases in the rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees in the judicial branch of the Government in amounts which are equal to the increases provided for by section 2 of the bill increasing rates of compensation for officers and employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949.

Section 3 (a) of the bill extends these increases to the following officers and employees in the judicial branch:

- (1) Clerical, stenographic, and other assistants of the referees in bankruptcy whose respective rates of compensation are fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts under paragraph (2) of subdivision a of section 62 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C. 102 (a) (2));

- (2) Probation officers and clerical help whose salaries are fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts under section 3656 of title 18 of the United States Code;

- (3) Employees of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts whose respective rates of compensation are fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949 by the Director of such Office under the third sentence of section 603 of title 28 of the United States Code;

(4) Clerks of court, deputies, librarians, criers, messengers, law clerks, secretaries, stenographers, clerical assistants, and other employees of the courts whose respective rates of compensation are fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, under the supervision and direction of the Judicial Conference of the United States, under authority of section 604 (a) (5) of title 28 of the United States Code;

(5) The marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States whose compensation is fixed by such Court under section 672 of title 28 of the United States Code and necessary assistants and other employees to attend such Court whose respective rates of compensation are fixed by the marshal under such section;

(6) The reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States whose compensation is fixed by such Court under section 673 of title 28 of the United States Code and professional and clerical assistants and other employees whose respective rates of compensation are fixed by such reporter, with the approval of such Court or the Chief Justice of the United States under such section;

(7) The librarian of the Supreme Court of the United States whose salary is fixed by such Court under section 674 of title 28 of the United States Code and assistants to the librarian whose respective rates of compensation are fixed by such librarian, with the approval of the Chief Justice of the United States, under such section;

(8) Law clerks and secretaries to the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States whose respective salaries are fixed by such Court under section 675 of title 28 of the United States Code.

Section 3 (b) provides comparable increases in the compensation of law clerks and secretaries of Federal circuit and district judges.

Section 3 (c) increases the maximum limitation on the annual salaries of court reporters of the district courts of the United States, the District Court for the Territory of Alaska, the United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone, the District Court of Guam, and the District Court of the Virgin Islands. This limitation is increased from \$6,450 to \$7,095. Such increase in maximum annual salary limitation will enable the Judicial Conference of the United States in its discretion to grant appropriate increases in the rates of annual salaries of such court reporters.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

Section 4 of the reported bill provides for increases of 10 percent in the rates of annual compensation of certain officers and employees in or under the legislative branch of the Government.

Section 4 (a) provides for such 10-percent increases in the compensation of legislative officers and employees whose rates of compensation are increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946. This includes each officer or employee whose aggregate rate of compensation comprises a rate of basic compensation fixed in accordance with law or resolution plus additional compensation provided by the several salary increase acts or resolutions enacted or adopted during or since 1946.

Section 4 (b), which will become effective on the date of enactment of the bill, relates solely to employees in the offices of Senators. Section 4 (b) provides that the basic compensation of each employee in the office of a Senator shall be adjusted, effective on the first day of the month following the date of enactment of the bill, to the lowest multiple of \$60 which will provide a gross rate of compensation which is not less than the gross rate such employee was receiving immediately prior to such effective date. There are two exceptions to this provision of section 4 (b), as follows:

First, this provision will not apply to any such employee if, on or before the 15th day following the date of enactment of the bill, the Senator by whom such employee is employed notifies the disbursing office of the Senate in writing that he does not wish this provision to apply to such employee.

Second, no employee whose basic compensation is adjusted under section 4 (b) shall receive any additional compensation or increase in compensation under any provision of the bill for any period prior to the effective date of such adjustment.

Section 4 (c) increases by 10 percent the aggregate or gross annual rates of compensation of the following officers and employees of the Senate:

- (1) each of the elected officers of the Senate (except the Presiding Officer of the Senate);
- (2) the Parliamentarian of the Senate;
- (3) the legislative counsel of the Senate;
- (4) the respective senior counsel in the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate; and
- (5) the Chief Clerk of the Senate.

The respective increases in compensation provided by section 4 (c) will be effected without regard to any limitations on basic or gross per annum compensation of officers and employees of the Senate contained in the paragraph under the heading "Senate" in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 510; Public Law 242, 84th Cong.).

Section 4 (d) amends the provision contained in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956, referred to immediately above, which now provides that no officer or employee whose compensation is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate shall be paid basic compensation at a rate in excess of \$8,820 per annum or gross compensation at a rate in excess of \$14,800 per annum, unless otherwise expressly authorized by that act. The amendment made by section 4 (d) changes these limitations of \$8,820 and \$14,800 to \$8,880 and \$16,300, respectively, and changes the words "unless otherwise expressly authorized by this Act" to "unless expressly authorized by law".

Section 4 (e) makes section 4 (a), which provides increases in compensation for legislative officers and employees generally, inapplicable with respect to Senate folding room employees; that is, those employees whose compensation is paid from the appropriation contained in the paragraph designated "Folding documents" under the heading "Contingent expenses of the Senate" in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 246; Public Law 85-75), or any subsequent appropriation act.

Section 4 (e) also increases the maximum limitation on the compensation of such employees, which is contained in the provision of law

referred to immediately above, by that amount (that is, 10 percent in the case of this bill as reported by the House committee) which is necessary to provide such employees with increases corresponding to the increases provided by section 4 (a). Such increase in limitation will not result in automatic salary increases for the employees concerned but will permit the administrative adjustment of the compensation of such employees subject to the limitation as so increased. In order to simplify payroll administration in connection with such adjustment of compensation, section 4 (e) will become effective on the date of enactment of the bill and will be prospective in its operation.

Section 4 (f) provides that the official reporters of proceedings and debates of the Senate and their employees shall be considered to be officers or employees in or under the legislative branch of the Government within the meaning of section 4 (a). Section 4 (f) brings such reporters and employees within the classes of individuals who will receive increases in compensation under section 4 (a).

Section 4 (g) provides that the additional compensation provided by section 4 shall be considered a part of basic compensation for purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act (5 U. S. C. 2251-2267). Such additional compensation, therefore, will be subject to retirement deductions for both the retroactive and prospective periods of the increase.

Section 4 (g) is necessary to remove any inference that such deductions may not be made. Such inference might result from language contained in section 1 (d) of the Civil Service Retirement Act (5 U. S. C. 2251 (d)) to the effect that—

* * * the term "basic salary" shall not include * * * compensation given in addition to the base pay of the position as fixed by law or regulation * * *.

The aggregate rate of annual compensation of many individuals in the legislative branch consists of a basic rate, plus a series of amounts which are provided by various pay acts and resolutions and are often referred to as "additional compensation." Section 4 (i) of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 178; Public Law 94, 84th Cong.), which provided that amounts of "additional compensation" provided for legislative employees by section 4 (a) of such act and by other pay-increase laws, restated and clarified the view that "additional compensation" of legislative employees is "base pay" for retirement purposes and, therefore, is subject to retirement deductions. Section 4 (g) reaffirms this policy with respect to the additional compensation provided by section 4 of this bill.

Section 4 (h) amends a provision of the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 505; Public Law 242, 84th Cong.), relating to the compensation of employees of committees of the Senate. Such provision now authorizes the basic compensation of one employee of each committee of the Senate, whose basic compensation may be fixed under certain provisions of law at the rate of \$8,000 per annum, to be fixed at any rate not in excess of \$8,820 per annum and the basic compensation of one employee of each such committee to be fixed at any rate not in excess of \$8,460 per annum. This provision is applicable with respect to each standing or select committee of the Senate (including the majority and minority policy committees and

the majority conference of the Senate and the minority conference of the Senate) and each joint committee of the two Houses of Congress the expenses of which are paid from the contingent fund of the Senate. An employee of a subcommittee is considered to be an employee of the full committee for purposes of this provision.

Section 4 (h) amends this provision so as to authorize the fixing of the basic compensation of any employee of any such committee at a rate not in excess of \$8,040 per annum, of 1 such employee at a rate not in excess of \$8,880 per annum, and of 2 such employees at a rate not in excess of \$8,460 per annum.

Section 4 (h) makes three minor adjustments in the base pay of employees of committees of the Senate. The first adjustment corrects an existing inequity between the third salary level in the offices of Senators and the third salary level in committees. The base pay of this third salary level of committee employees is increased by \$40 to place the committee staff personnel on the same salary basis as the staff of a Senator. The second adjustment adds \$60 to the base pay of the chief employee on each committee staff. This adjustment is necessary to permit the gross salary to reach the maximum ceiling authorized by the bill. The third adjustment permits one additional committee staff employee to be compensated at the intermediate salary level.

Section 4 (h) will become effective on the date of enactment of the bill and will be prospective in its operation.

In connection with section 4 (h), reference is made to the discussion of section 4 (o) contained in this analysis concerning the provisions of law which are applicable with respect to the employment and compensation of employees of standing committees of the Senate.

Section 4 (i) provides that no officer or employee in or under the legislative branch shall be paid any increased or additional compensation for any period prior to the first day of the month following the date of enactment of the bill at a rate in excess of 10 percent of his gross rate of compensation computed without regard to the amendment made by section 4 (d) and without regard to sections 4 (m), 4 (n), 4 (o), and 4 (p).

Sections 4 (d), 4 (m), 4 (n), 4 (o), and 4 (p) increase the gross compensation of certain legislative officers and employees within the purview of any of the respective provisions thereof. Such increase is effected not by the application of the 10 percent increase provided by section 4 in the gross rates of compensation of legislative officers and employees generally but by providing for increases in the basic rate of compensation or by restating the gross rate of compensation in terms of a single amount.

Section 4 (i) limits the amount of the increase for those officers and employees within the purview of section 4 (d), 4 (m), 4 (n), 4 (o), or 4 (p), for periods occurring prior to the first day of the month following the date of enactment of the bill, to the 10 percent increase provided by section 4 for legislative officers and employees generally, computed on the basis of the basic or gross rates of compensation, or both, as the case may be, of the officer or employee concerned, without regard to the above-specified provisions of section 4 increasing such basic or gross rate.

Section 4 (j) provides that the position of Chief Nurse in the Senate Office Building under the Office of the Architect of the Capitol shall

be allocated to grade 9 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, so long as such position is held by the present incumbent, that is, the incumbent of such position on the date of enactment of the bill. Section 4 (j) becomes effective on the date of enactment of the bill, is prospective in its operation, and constitutes an exception to the general provisions of section 4 (t) so long as the position concerned is held by the present incumbent.

Section 4 (k) increases by 10 percent the respective rates of gross annual compensation, now prescribed by House Resolution 486, Eighty-fourth Congress, and section 103 of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1957 (70 Stat. 370; Public Law 624, 84th Cong.), of the following elected officers of the House of Representatives: the Clerk of the House, the Sergeant at Arms of the House, the Doorkeeper of the House, and the Postmaster of the House. Section 4 (k) is not applicable to the Chaplain of the House—an elected officer of the House whose aggregate annual rate of compensation is increased by section 4 (l).

Section 4 (l) increases by 10 percent the aggregate annual rate of compensation of the Chaplain of the House of Representatives and of the coordinator of information of the House of Representatives. The aggregate annual rate of compensation of the Chaplain consists of a basic rate established by section 6 of the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 508; Public Law 242, 84th Cong.), plus the increases in compensation provided by the various pay increase acts applicable to legislative employees generally. The aggregate annual rate of compensation of the coordinator of information consists of an annual rate of compensation prescribed by House Resolution 183, 80th Congress, and section 105 of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1948 (61 Stat. 377; Public Law 197, 80th Cong.), plus the increases in compensation provided by the act of October 24, 1951 (65 Stat. 612; Public Law 201, 82d Cong.), and the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 172; Public Law 94, 84th Cong.).

Section 4 (m) establishes a new rate of gross annual compensation for the legislative counsel of the House of Representatives. This new rate for the legislative counsel of the House in an amount equal to the rate of gross annual compensation of the legislative counsel of the Senate in effect on the day immediately following the effective date of section 4 (m). The gross annual compensation, referred to in the immediately preceding sentence, of the legislative counsel of the Senate consists of an annual rate prescribed for the legislative counsel of the Senate by the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 251; Public Law 85-75), plus the amount of the increase, provided by section 4 (c), in such annual rate. Section 4 (m) supersedes those provisions of section 9 of the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 509; Public Law 242, 84th Cong.), which prescribe the existing annual compensation of the legislative counsel of the House of Representatives.

Section 4 (n) increases to \$8,880 the per annum rates of basic compensation, now prescribed by House Resolution 533, 84th Congress, and section 103 of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 256; Public Law 85-75), of the respective administrative assistants to the Speaker, majority leader, minority leader, majority whip, and minority whip, of the House of Representatives. These

basic rates are subject to the various pay increase acts applicable to legislative employees generally.

Sections 4 (o) and 4 (p) increase to \$8,880 the amounts of per annum basic compensation which may be paid to the respective professional and clerical staff members of the standing committees of the House of Representatives.

Section 4 (o) amends and modifies section 202 (e) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U. S. C. 72a (c)), as amended by section 12 of the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 509; Public Law 242, 84th Cong.). Such section 202 (e), as so amended by such section 12, now contains the maximum per annum basic compensation rates for professional and clerical staff members of standing committees of the House. Section 4 (o) increases such basic rates to \$8,880.

It should be noted that section 202 (e) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended by section 12 of the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956, and as amended by section 4 (o), applies only with respect to standing committee staff members of the House of Representatives. The provisions of law which apply with respect to the standing committee staff members of the Senate are the provisions of section 202 (e) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 as in effect immediately prior to the amendment of such section 202 (e) by section 12 of the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956, and as modified by the provisions of the last paragraph under the heading "Senate" and the subheading "Contingent Expenses of the Senate" contained in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 505; 2 U. S. C. 72a-1a), and as further modified by section 4 (h). Neither section 4 (o) nor any other provision of section 4 changes or otherwise affects this divided application of section 202 (e) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 with respect to the House and Senate.

Section 4 (p) amends clause 27 (c) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives which contains provisions to the same effect as section 202 (e) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 with respect to the maximum per annum basic compensation of staff members of House standing committees. This amendment made by section 4 (p) to the Rules of the House, which increases such maximum per annum basic compensation to \$8,880, is consistent with the amendment made by section 4 (o) to such section 202 (e).

However, in order to make it clear that the constitutional rights and prerogatives of the House of Representatives are not affected in any way, section 4 (p) also provides that the amendments to clause 27 (c) of rule XI of the House rules are made as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives with full recognition of the constitutional right of the House of Representatives to change the rule so amended, at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of the House of Representatives.

Section 4 (q) increases by 10 percent the maximum limitations on the compensation of House folding room employees contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 249; Public Law 85-75), or contained in any subsequent appropriation act, in order to permit the administrative adjustment of the compensation of such House employees in accordance with the purposes of section 4 generally. The compensation of these House folding room employees is not increased by any provision of section 4 other than section 4 (q).

In order to simplify payroll administration in connection with such adjustment of compensation, section 4 (q) will become effective on the date of enactment of the bill and will be prospective in its operation.

Section 4 (r) increases by 10 per centum the gross annual compensation of certain employees in the legislative branch. In order to receive such increase, an employee must meet three requirements:

First, his compensation must be disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Second, his compensation must not be increased by any other provision of the bill.

Third, his compensation must be fixed at a gross aggregate rate per annum.

Section 4 (s) provides that the increases in compensation provided by section 4 shall not be applicable with respect to the Office of the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives and to any employee in such Office. In effect, section 4 (s) provides that the rates of compensation of the Parliamentarian, Assistant Parliamentarian No. 1, and Assistant Parliamentarian No. 2, of the House of Representatives, and of the clerk in the Office of the Parliamentarian of the House, are not changed in any way by section 4 of the bill. Section 4 (s) has no application with respect to the Senate.

Section 4 (t) requires the Architect of the Capitol to allocate each position of nurse under the jurisdiction of the Architect to that grade of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 which the attending physician of the Congress recommends to the Architect. This allocation will not be subject to postaudit, review, or change by any authority in the executive branch. Section 4 (t) is subject, however, to section 4 (j) of the bill, which provides that the position of Chief Nurse in the Senate Office Building shall be allocated to grade 9 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, so long as such position is held by the incumbent of such position on the date of enactment of the bill. Section 4 (t), which becomes effective on the date of enactment of the bill, is prospective in its operation.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY IN THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Section 5 provides 10 percent increases in certain per annum rates of salary for officers and employees in the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration set forth in title XIV of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 130; Public Law 85-56).

Section 5 (a) amends section 1403 (b) of such act so as to increase the annual salary of the Chief Medical Director of the Department of Medicine and Surgery from \$17,800 to \$19,580.

Section 5 (b) amends section 1403 (c) of such act so as to increase the annual salary of the Deputy Chief Medical Director of the Department of Medicine and Surgery from \$16,800 to \$18,480.

Section 5 (c) amends section 1403 (d) of such act in three respects:

First, the annual salary of each Assistant Chief Medical Director of the Department of Medicine and Surgery is increased from \$15,800 to \$17,380.

Second, the total number of positions of directors of service or chiefs of division is increased from 20 to 25.

Third, the minimum and maximum annual salary limitations for the positions of directors of service or chiefs of division are increased from the limitations of \$13,225 minimum to \$14,300 maximum to the new limitations of \$14,545 minimum to \$15,730 maximum. The increases in such limitations do not constitute automatic increases in the rates of salary within the pay ranges established by such limitations but will permit the appropriate adjustment of such rates of salary in accordance with the new limitations by the exercise of administrative authority.

Section 5 (d) amends section 1403 (e) of such act by striking out the existing annual single salary rates of \$11,610 for the Director of Nursing Service and \$10,320 for the Deputy Director of Nursing Service and inserting in lieu of such single rates the minimum and maximum annual salary limitations of \$12,770 minimum to \$13,970 maximum for the position of Director of Nursing Service and of \$11,355 minimum to \$12,555 maximum for the position of Deputy Director of Nursing Service. The replacement of such single salary rates by such minimum and maximum salary limitations will require the appropriate exercise of administrative authority to establish the new salary rates for such positions within the respective pay ranges established by the new minimum and maximum salary limitations provided by section 5 (d).

Section 5 (e) amends section 1403 (f) of such act which now provides the annual single salary rate of \$10,320 for each of the positions of Chief Pharmacist, Chief Dietitian, Chief Physical Therapist, and Chief Occupational Therapist in the Department of Medicine and Surgery. The amendment made by section 5 (e) replaces the single salary rate of \$10,320 by the minimum and maximum annual salary limitations of \$12,770 minimum to \$13,970 maximum for the positions of Chief Pharmacist and Chief Dietitian and \$11,355 minimum to \$12,555 maximum for the positions of Chief Physical Therapist and Chief Occupational Therapist. The replacement of the annual single salary rate of \$10,320 by the new minimum and maximum annual salary limitations imposed by section 5 (e) will require, as in the case of the new limitations imposed by section 5 (d), the appropriate exercise of administrative authority to establish the new salary rates for the positions within the respective pay ranges established by the new minimum and maximum salary limitations provided by section 5 (e).

Section 5 (f) amends section 1407 (a) of such act to increase by 10 percent the minimum and maximum annual salary limitations for employees of the Medical Service, Dental Service, and Nursing Service of the Department of Medicine and Surgery. These increases in minimum and maximum annual salary limitations do not constitute automatic increases in the rates of salary within the new pay ranges established by such limitations. However, such increases in annual salary limitations will permit the appropriate adjustment of the rates of salary within the new pay ranges by the exercise of administrative authority.

Section 5 (g) amends section 1408 (d) of such act which now prescribes an allowance of 25 percent of basic pay, in addition to the regular basic pay, for persons rated as medical, surgical, or dental specialists and establishes \$16,000 as the maximum annual amount of pay plus such allowance which any such specialist may be granted.

The amendment made by section 5 (g), in conformity with the salary increase provisions of section 5 generally, reduces such allowance of 25 percent to an allowance of 15 percent and increases the authorized maximum annual amount of pay plus such allowance from \$13,760 to \$16,000.

Section 5 (h) amends section 1411 of such act, which relates to appointment of additional employees, by adding a new subsection (b) at the end thereof, with appropriate redesignation of the language of the present section as subsection (a).

The new subsection (b) of such section 1411 provides that, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the per annum rate of salary of each individual serving as a manager of a hospital, domiciliary, or center who is not a physician in the medical service shall not be less than the rate of salary which he would receive under section 1407 of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 if his service as manager of a hospital, domiciliary, or center had been service as a physician in the medical service in the chief grade. The purpose of the new section 1411 (b) of such act is to provide for the alignment on a substantially equal basis of the compensation of those managers of hospitals, domiciliaries, or centers of the Veterans' Administration who are not physicians (the so-called lay or nonphysician hospital managers) and the compensation of those persons who perform substantially the same duties but who are physicians in the medical service (the so-called physician hospital managers). At present, the nonphysician hospital managers are compensated under the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 while the physician hospital managers are compensated under section 1407 of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957, in some instances at higher rates of salary than the nonphysician hospital managers. By placing the two managerial groups in more equal compensation alignment, the new section 1411 (b) applies the principle enunciated in the Classification Act of 1949 of equal pay for substantially equal work.

The salary realignment proposed by the new section 1411 (b) does not contemplate any change in the allocation of any position of manager of a hospital, domiciliary, or center to any grade of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, except with respect to any change in basic compensation under the above-discussed provision of section 1411 (b). Also, section 1411 (b) will not change or affect the applicability of the Performance Rating Act of 1950 to any person.

Section 5 (i) amends paragraph (2) of section 1404 of such act, relating to additional appointments of professional and technical personnel, so as to clarify language therein relating to appointments of scientific personnel generally. The amendment proposed by section 5 (i) makes it clear that the employment authority contained in section 5 (i) includes the employment of optometrists.

Section 5 (j) amends paragraph (5) of section 1405 of such act, relating to qualifications of professional and technical personnel, to establish qualification requirements with respect to the optometrists whose employment is authorized by the amendment contained in section 5 (i). This requirement is to the effect that any such optometrist be licensed to practice optometry in one of the States, Territories, or Commonwealths of the United States or in the District of Columbia.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES SUBJECT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE ACT OF 1946

Section 6 provides increases in the per annum rates of salary of certain officers and employees subject to the Foreign Service Act of 1946

Section 412 of such act (22 U. S. C. 867) has 10 classes of Foreign Service officers, including the classes of career ambassador and of career minister. The per annum salary of a career ambassador is \$20,000. The per annum salary of a career minister is \$17,800. The respective per annum salaries for other Foreign Service officers within such classes are set forth in the schedule contained in such section 412. The maximum annual rate set forth in such schedule is \$17,000.

This schedule has no overlapping of rates between consecutive classes, with the exception of the lowest class which is the entrance-probationary level. All classes have the same number of step rates to provide equitable recognition and pay treatment for all officers in all classes as well as appropriate recognition of seniority in class.

Section 415 of such act (22 U. S. C. 870) has 22 classes of Foreign Service staff officers and employees. The respective per annum salaries for officers and employees within such classes are set forth in the schedule contained in such section 415. The maximum annual rate set forth in such schedule is \$11,965.

The schedule contained in such section 415 provides the same structure for the Foreign Service staff corps as contained in the Foreign Service Act of 1946 when it first became effective on November 13, 1946. The present rates in the schedule contained in such section 415, however, are the result of the several salary increases provided by law in 1948, 1951, and 1955. Section 6 of the bill contains increases for the Foreign Service of the United States based on the 10-percent increase proposed for the rates of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 by section 2 of the bill. Accordingly, the two schedules set forth in sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 are adjusted by 10 percent. In accordance with the needs of the Foreign Service of the United States the existing structures of the two schedules are kept intact. Therefore, the present salary relationships between the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 and these two schedules contained in sections 412 and 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 are also maintained.

It may be noted that section 6 (b) contains a provision for the initial adjustment of the compensation of Foreign Service officers, Reserve officers, and Foreign Service staff officers and employees who are entitled to receive basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of section 6 at one of the step rates provided by section 412 or 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946. These officers and employees will receive basic compensation on or after the effective date of section 6 at the corresponding step rate as provided by such section 412 or section 415 as amended by section 6.

AUTHORITY FOR RETROACTIVE SALARY INCREASES BY ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION

Section 7 permits the granting of retroactive salary increases, which correspond to increases otherwise provided for by the bill, for those officers and employees whose rates of compensation or salary are

normally set by administrative action pursuant to law. This section does not apply, however, to rates fixed in accordance with prevailing rates or practices. This section, moreover, does not affect any authority in existing law to fix compensation or salary by administrative action.

Subsection (a) of section 7 permits those rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government and the municipal government of the District of Columbia, which are fixed by administrative action pursuant to law and which are not otherwise increased by the bill, to be increased retroactively by amounts not to exceed the increases provided by the bill for corresponding rates of compensation in the appropriate schedule or scale of pay.

Subsection (b) of section 7 provides that nothing in section 7 shall be construed to authorize any increase in the rates of compensation of officers and employees whose rates of compensation are fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates and practices.

Subsection (c) of section 7 provides that nothing in section 7 shall affect any authority under any law pursuant to which rates of compensation may be fixed by administrative action.

This provision is similar to section 8 of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955. Reference is made to the discussion contained in House Report No. 857, 84th Congress, with respect to such section 8.

CLASSES OF PERSONS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE PAYMENT OF RETROACTIVE SALARY INCREASE

Section 8 specifies the classes of persons entitled to receive payment of the amount of any increase in compensation or salary payable under authority of the bill for any retroactive period of service.

Subsection (a) provides that such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid only in the case of an individual in the service of the United States (including service in the Armed Forces of the United States) or of the municipal government of the District of Columbia on the date of enactment of the bill. However, it is further provided that such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid (1) to an officer or employee who retired during the retroactive period for services rendered during such period and (2) in accordance with the act of August 3, 1950, for services rendered during the retroactive period by an officer or employee who dies during that period.

Section 8 of the bill is similar to section 10 of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955. Reference is made to the discussion of such section 10 contained in House Report No. 857, 84th Congress.

ABSORPTION WITHIN EXISTING APPROPRIATIONS OF COSTS OF SALARY INCREASES

Section 9 of the bill contains a provision for the absorption within the executive branch of the costs of certain salary increases provided by the bill.

Section 9 (a) authorizes and directs the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to provide by regulation for the absorption from the respective applicable appropriations or funds available for the fiscal year for which the bill is enacted, by the respective departments,

agencies, establishments, and corporations in the executive branch, to such an extent as the Director deems practicable, of the costs of the increases in basic compensation provided by the bill.

Section 9 (b) provides that this section shall not be construed to require the separation of any individual from the service by reduction in force or other personnel action or the placing of any individual in a leave-without-pay status.

Section 9 (c) exempts from the operation of the section the field service of the Post Office Department and such other departments, agencies, establishments, and corporations in the executive branch as the Director, with the approval of the President, may designate.

It may be noted that section 9 will apply only to those Government agencies which are considered to be in the executive branch for all purposes.

Section 9 is similar to section 6 of H. R. 2462 of the 85th Congress, approved by the House on August 9, 1957. Reference is made to the discussion of such section 6 contained in House Report No. 929, 85th Congress.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF SUPERGRADE POSITIONS AUTHORIZED FOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Section 10 amends section 505 (e) of the Classification Act of 1949 (5 U. S. C. 1105 (e)) which now authorizes the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, without regard to any other provisions of such section 505, to place a total of 37 positions in the Federal Bureau of Investigation in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule. Such positions are in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grades by section 505 (b) of the Classification Act of 1949 which constitutes the general authority for the placing of positions in such grades.

The amendment proposed by section 10 increases the number of supergrade positions authorized specifically for the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 37 to 75.

Section 10 will become effective on the date of enactment of the bill.

APPROVAL BY CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF QUALIFICATIONS OF PRO- POSED APPOINTEES TO GRADES 16, 17, AND 18 OF THE GENERAL SCHEDULE OF THE CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1949

Section 11 of the bill adds a new subsection (g) to section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949 (5 U. S. C. 1105). Such new subsection (g) provides that appointments to positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 shall be made only upon the approval by the Civil Service Commission of the qualifications of the proposed appointees. The new subsection (g) will not be applicable, however, with respect to the special supergrade positions authorized for the Federal Bureau of Investigation by section 505 (e) of the Classification Act of 1949.

Section 11 will become effective on the date of enactment of the bill.

INCREASE IN ANNUAL COMPENSATION OF CHIEF POSTAL INSPECTOR IN
THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Section 12 provides that the annual rate of basic compensation of the position of Chief Postal Inspector in the Post Office Department shall be \$19,000. Section 12 corrects an oversight under existing law as a result of which the position of Chief Postal Inspector has been placed under the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 at a rate of compensation which this committee deems not commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of the position.

Section 12 of the bill will take effect on the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the date of enactment of the bill and, therefore, will have prospective rather than retroactive effect.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW FORMULA FOR PAY COMPUTATION

Section 13 amends section 604 (d) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 (5 U. S. C. 944). The amendment proposed by section 14 provides that for all pay computation purposes affecting officers or employees in or under the executive branch, the judicial branch, or the District of Columbia municipal government, basic per annum rates of compensation established by or pursuant to law shall be regarded as payment for employment during 52 basic administrative workweeks of 40 hours.

Such amendment also provides that whenever for any such purpose it is necessary to convert a basic annual rate to a basic biweekly, weekly, daily, or hourly rate, the following rules shall govern:

(a) An hourly rate shall be derived by dividing the annual rate by 2,080;

(b) A daily rate shall be derived by multiplying the hourly rate by the number of daily hours of service required; and

(c) A weekly or biweekly rate shall be derived by multiplying the hourly rate by 40 or 80 as the case may be.

In addition, the amendment provides that all rates shall be computed in full cents, counting a fraction of a cent as the next higher cent.

Section 13 will become effective on the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the date of enactment of the bill.

EFFECTIVE DATES

Section 14 provides the effective dates for the operation of the bill.

Section 14 (a) provides that, except as provided in section 14 (b) and section 14 (c), the provisions of the bill will become effective as of the first day of the first pay period which began on or after January 1, 1958.

Section 14 (b) fixes the date of enactment of the bill as the effective date for section 14, the first section, and sections 4 (b), 4 (e), 4 (h), 4 (j), 4 (q), 4 (t), 5 (i), 5 (j), 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 of the bill.

Section 14 (c) provides that sections 5 (h), 12, and 13 shall become effective on the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the date of enactment of the bill.

Section 14 (d) fixes the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the date of enactment of the bill as the date on which changes in rates of compensation or salary made by the bill will take

effect for the purpose of determining the amount of insurance for which an officer or employee is eligible under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954.

Section 14 (d) is similar to section 13 (d) of the Federal Employees' Salary Increase Act of 1955. Reference is made to the discussion of such section 13 (d) contained in House Report No. 857, 84th Congress.

APPENDIX

GENERAL SCHEDULE, CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1949

Grade		Per annum rates						
GS-1:								
	Present.....	\$2,690	\$2,775	\$2,860	\$2,945	\$3,030	\$3,115	\$3,200
	Proposed.....	2,960	3,055	3,150	3,245	3,340	3,435	3,530
GS-2:								
	Present.....	2,960	3,045	3,130	3,215	3,300	3,385	3,470
	Proposed.....	3,255	3,350	3,445	3,540	3,635	3,730	3,825
GS-3:								
	Present.....	3,175	3,260	3,345	3,430	3,515	3,600	3,685
	Proposed.....	3,495	3,590	3,685	3,780	3,875	3,970	4,065
GS-4:								
	Present.....	3,415	3,500	3,585	3,670	3,755	3,840	3,925
	Proposed.....	3,755	3,850	3,945	4,040	4,135	4,230	4,325
GS-5:								
	Present.....	3,670	3,805	3,940	4,075	4,210	4,345	4,480
	Proposed.....	4,040	4,190	4,340	4,490	4,640	4,790	4,940
GS-6:								
	Present.....	4,080	4,215	4,350	4,485	4,620	4,755	4,890
	Proposed.....	4,490	4,640	4,790	4,940	5,090	5,240	5,390
GS-7:								
	Present.....	4,525	4,660	4,795	4,930	5,065	5,200	5,335
	Proposed.....	4,980	5,130	5,280	5,430	5,580	5,730	5,880
GS-8:								
	Present.....	4,970	5,105	5,240	5,375	5,510	5,645	5,780
	Proposed.....	5,470	5,620	5,770	5,920	6,070	6,220	6,370
GS-9:								
	Present.....	5,440	5,575	5,710	5,845	5,980	6,115	6,250
	Proposed.....	5,985	6,135	6,285	6,435	6,585	6,735	6,885
GS-10:								
	Present.....	5,915	6,050	6,185	6,320	6,455	6,590	6,725
	Proposed.....	6,505	6,655	6,805	6,955	7,105	7,255	7,405
GS-11:								
	Present.....	6,390	6,605	6,820	7,035	7,250	7,465	-----
	Proposed.....	7,030	7,270	7,510	7,750	7,990	8,230	-----
GS-12:								
	Present.....	7,570	7,785	8,000	8,215	8,430	8,645	-----
	Proposed.....	8,330	8,570	8,810	9,050	9,290	9,530	-----
GS-13:								
	Present.....	8,990	9,205	9,420	9,635	9,850	10,065	-----
	Proposed.....	9,890	10,130	10,370	10,610	10,850	11,090	-----
GS-14:								
	Present.....	11,320	10,535	10,750	10,965	11,180	11,395	-----
	Proposed.....	11,355	11,595	11,835	12,075	12,315	12,555	-----
GS-15:								
	Present.....	11,610	11,880	12,150	12,420	12,690	-----	-----
	Proposed.....	12,770	13,070	13,370	13,670	13,970	-----	-----
GS-16:								
	Present.....	12,900	13,115	13,330	13,545	13,760	-----	-----
	Proposed.....	14,190	14,430	14,670	14,910	15,150	-----	-----
GS-17:								
	Present.....	13,975	14,190	14,405	14,620	14,835	-----	-----
	Proposed.....	15,375	15,615	15,855	16,095	16,335	-----	-----
GS-18:								
	Present.....	16,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Proposed.....	17,500	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

FOREIGN SERVICE PERSONNEL

Foreign Service Officer Schedule

Class 1:								
Present	\$14,600	\$15,000	\$15,400	\$15,800	\$16,200	\$16,600	\$17,000	
Proposed	16,060	16,500	16,940	17,380	17,820	18,260	18,700	
Class 2:								
Present	12,600	12,900	13,200	13,500	13,800	14,100	14,400	
Proposed	13,860	14,190	14,520	14,850	15,180	15,510	15,840	
Class 3:								
Present	10,600	10,900	11,200	11,500	11,800	12,100	12,400	
Proposed	11,660	11,990	12,320	12,650	12,980	13,310	13,640	
Class 4:								
Present	9,000	9,250	9,500	9,750	10,000	10,250	10,500	
Proposed	9,900	10,175	10,450	10,725	11,000	11,275	11,550	
Class 5:								
Present	7,400	7,650	7,900	8,150	8,400	8,650	8,900	
Proposed	8,140	8,415	8,690	8,965	9,240	9,515	9,790	
Class 6:								
Present	6,100	6,300	6,500	6,700	6,900	7,100	7,300	
Proposed	6,710	6,930	7,150	7,370	7,590	7,810	8,030	
Class 7:								
Present	5,100	5,250	5,400	5,550	5,700	5,850	6,000	
Proposed	5,610	5,775	5,940	6,105	6,270	6,435	6,600	
Class 8:								
Present	4,300	4,450	4,600	4,750	4,900	5,050	5,200	\$5,350
Proposed	4,730	4,895	5,060	5,225	5,390	5,555	5,720	5,885

Foreign Service Staff Schedule

Class 1:								
Present	\$10,700	\$11,020	\$11,345	\$11,665	\$11,965			
Proposed	11,770	12,120	12,480	12,830	13,160			
Class 2:								
Present	9,925	10,185	10,440	10,700	11,020			
Proposed	10,920	11,205	11,485	11,770	12,120			
Class 3:								
Present	9,120	9,380	9,635	9,895	10,150			
Proposed	10,030	10,320	10,600	10,885	11,165			
Class 4:								
Present	8,270	8,525	8,785	9,040	9,300			
Proposed	9,095	9,380	9,665	9,945	10,230			
Class 5:								
Present	7,630	7,825	8,015	8,210	8,470	\$8,725		
Proposed	8,395	8,610	8,815	9,030	9,315	9,600		
Class 6:								
Present	6,990	7,185	7,380	7,570	7,765	7,960		
Proposed	7,690	7,905	8,120	8,325	8,540	8,955		
Class 7:								
Present	6,355	6,545	6,740	6,935	7,125	7,320		
Proposed	6,990	7,200	7,415	7,630	7,840	8,050		
Class 8:								
Present	5,715	5,905	6,100	6,295	6,490	6,680		
Proposed	6,285	6,495	6,710	6,925	7,140	7,350		
Class 9:								
Present	5,075	5,270	5,460	5,655	5,850	6,045		
Proposed	5,585	5,795	6,005	6,220	6,435	6,650		
Class 10:								
Present	4,650	4,780	4,910	5,035	5,230	5,425	\$5,615	
Proposed	5,115	5,260	5,400	5,540	5,755	5,970	6,175	
Class 11:								
Present		4,225	4,355	4,480	4,610	4,740	4,870	\$5,000
Proposed		4,650	4,790	4,930	5,070	5,215	5,355	5,500
Class 12:								
Present		3,800	3,925	4,055	4,185	4,315	4,445	4,570
Proposed		4,180	4,320	4,460	4,605	4,745	4,890	5,025
Class 13:								
Present		3,390	3,520	3,645	3,775	3,905	4,035	4,165
Proposed		3,730	3,870	4,010	4,155	4,295	4,440	4,580
Class 14:								
Present		3,000	3,130	3,260	3,390	3,520	3,645	3,775
Proposed		3,300	3,445	3,585	3,730	3,870	4,010	4,155
Class 15:								
Present		2,810	2,875	2,935	3,000	3,130	3,260	3,390
Proposed		3,090	3,165	3,230	3,300	3,445	3,585	3,730
Class 16:								
Present		2,615	2,680	2,745	2,810	2,875	2,935	3,000
Proposed		2,875	2,950	3,020	3,090	3,165	3,230	3,300
Class 17:								
Present		2,420	2,485	2,550	2,615	2,680	2,745	2,810
Proposed		2,660	2,735	2,805	2,875	2,950	3,020	3,090
Class 18:								
Present		2,230	2,290	2,355	2,420	2,485	2,550	2,615
Proposed		2,455	2,520	2,590	2,660	2,735	2,805	2,875
Class 19:								
Present		2,035	2,100	2,165	2,230	2,290	2,355	2,420
Proposed		2,240	2,310	2,380	2,455	2,520	2,590	2,660

Class 20:							
Present.....	\$1,840	\$1,905	\$1,970	\$2,035	\$2,100	\$2,165	\$2,230
Proposed.....	2,025	2,095	2,165	2,240	2,310	2,380	2,455
Class 21:							
Present.....	1,645	1,710	1,775	1,840	1,905	1,970	2,035
Proposed.....	1,810	1,880	1,955	2,025	2,095	2,165	2,240
Class 22:							
Present.....	1,455	1,520	1,585	1,645	1,710	1,775	1,840
Proposed.....	1,600	1,670	1,745	1,810	1,880	1,955	2,025

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as passed by the Senate, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1959

* * * * * * *

SEC. 505. (a) No position shall be placed in grade 16, 17, or 18 of the General Schedule except by action of, or after prior approval by, a majority of the Civil Service Commissioners.

(b) Subject to subsections (c), (d), and (e) of this section, a majority of the Civil Service Commissioners are authorized to establish and, from time to time, revise the maximum numbers of positions (not to exceed [twelve hundred and twenty-six] *seventeen hundred and ninety*) which may be in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule at any one time, except that under such authority such maximum number of positions shall not exceed [three hundred and twenty-nine] *four hundred and seventy-two* for grade 17 and [one hundred and thirty] *one hundred and eighty-eight* for grade 18.

(c) The number of positions of senior specialists in the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress allocated to grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule by reason of the proviso contained in section 203 (b) (1) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 836; 2 U. S. C., sec. 166 (b) (1)) shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grades by subsection (b).

(d) The Comptroller General of the United States is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by this section, to place a total of twenty-five positions in the General Accounting Office in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grades by subsection (b).

(e) The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, is authorized, without regard to any other provision in this section, to place a total of [thirty-seven] *seventy-five* positions in the Federal Bureau of Investigation in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grades by subsection (b).

(f) The National Security Council is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by this section, to place two additional positions in grade 18, one additional position in grade 17, and two additional positions in grade 16 of the general schedule. Such positions

shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grades by subsection (b).

(f) ¹ *The Administrator of the United States Courts is authorized to place a total of four positions in grade 17 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grade by subsection (b).*

(g) ¹ *In any case in which, subsequent to February 1, 1958, provisions are included in a general appropriation Act authorizing an agency of the Government to place additional positions in grade 16, 17, or 18, the total number of positions authorized by this section to be placed in such grades shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, be deemed to have been reduced by the number of positions authorized by such provisions to be placed in such grades.*

* * * * *

SEC. 602. The General Schedule shall be divided into eighteen grades of difficulty and responsibility of work, as follows:

GENERAL SCHEDULE

* * * * *

Grade GS-5 includes all classes of positions the duties of which are (1) to perform, under general supervision, difficult and responsible work in office, business, or fiscal administration, or comparable subordinate technical work in a professional, scientific, or technical field, requiring in either case (A) considerable training and supervisory or other experience, (B) broad working knowledge of a special subject matter or of office, laboratory, engineering, scientific, or other procedure and practice, and (C) the exercise of independent judgment in a limited field; (2) to perform, under immediate supervision, and with little opportunity for the exercise of independent judgment, simple and elementary work requiring professional, scientific, or technical training [equivalent to that represented by graduation from a college or university of recognized standing but requiring little or no experience]; or (3) to perform other work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring comparable qualifications.

* * * * *

Grade GS-7 includes all classes of positions the duties of which are (1) to perform, under general supervision, work of considerable difficulty and responsibility along special technical or supervisory lines in office, business, or fiscal administration, or comparable subordinate technical work in a professional, scientific, or technical field, requiring in either case (A) considerable specialized or supervisory training and experience, (B) comprehensive working knowledge of a special and complex subject matter, procedure, or practice, or of the principles of the profession, art, or science involved, and (C) to a considerable extent the exercise of independent judgment; (2) under immediate or general supervision, to perform somewhat difficult work requiring (A) professional, scientific, or technical training [equivalent to that represented by graduation from a college or university of recognized standing, (B) previous experience, and (C)], and (B) to a limited extent, the exercise of independent technical judgment; or (3) to per-

¹ These subsections should be designated as "(g)" and "(h)", respectively.

form other work of equal importance, difficulty, and responsibility, and requiring comparable qualifications.

* * * * *

SEC. 603. (a) * * *

(b) The compensation schedule for the General Schedule shall be as follows:

Grade	Per annum rates						
GS-1	\$2,690	\$2,775	\$2,860	\$2,945	\$3,030	\$3,115	\$3,200
GS-2	2,960	3,045	3,130	3,215	3,300	3,385	3,470
GS-3	3,175	3,260	3,345	3,430	3,515	3,600	3,685
GS-4	3,415	3,500	3,585	3,670	3,755	3,840	3,925
GS-5	3,670	3,805	3,940	4,075	4,210	4,345	4,480
GS-6	4,080	4,215	4,350	4,485	4,620	4,755	4,890
GS-7	4,525	4,660	4,795	4,930	5,065	5,200	5,335
GS-8	4,970	5,105	5,240	5,375	5,510	5,645	5,780
GS-9	5,440	5,575	5,710	5,845	5,980	6,115	6,250
GS-10	5,915	6,050	6,185	6,320	6,455	6,590	6,725
GS-11	6,390	6,605	6,820	7,035	7,250	7,465	
GS-12	7,570	7,785	8,000	8,215	8,430	8,645	
GS-13	8,990	9,205	9,420	9,635	9,850	10,065	
GS-14	10,320	10,535	10,750	10,965	11,180	11,395	
GS-15	11,610	11,830	12,150	12,420	12,690		
GS-16	12,900	13,115	13,330	13,545	13,760		
GS-17	13,975	14,190	14,405	14,620	14,835		
GS-18	16,000						

(b) The compensation schedule for the General Schedule shall be as follows:

Grade	Per annum rates						
GS-1	\$2,890	\$2,980	\$3,070	\$3,160	\$3,250	\$3,340	\$3,430
GS-2	3,180	3,270	3,360	3,450	3,540	3,630	3,720
GS-3	3,415	3,505	3,595	3,685	3,775	3,865	3,955
GS-4	3,670	3,760	3,850	3,940	4,030	4,120	4,210
GS-5	3,945	4,090	4,235	4,380	4,525	4,670	4,815
GS-6	4,335	4,530	4,675	4,820	4,965	5,110	5,255
GS-7	4,865	5,010	5,155	5,300	5,445	5,590	5,735
GS-8	5,345	5,490	5,635	5,780	5,925	6,070	6,215
GS-9	5,850	5,995	6,140	6,285	6,430	6,575	6,720
GS-10	6,360	6,505	6,650	6,795	6,940	7,085	7,230
GS-11	6,870	7,100	7,330	7,560	7,790	8,020	
GS-12	8,140	8,370	8,600	8,830	9,060	9,290	
GS-13	9,750	10,000	10,250	10,500	10,750	11,000	
GS-14	11,250	11,500	11,750	12,000	12,250	12,500	
GS-15	12,600	12,900	13,200	13,500	13,800		
GS-16	14,000	14,300	14,600	14,900	15,200		
GS-17	15,500	15,800	16,100	16,400	16,700		
GS-18	17,500						

SECTION 753 (c) OF TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE

(c) Each reporter shall receive an annual salary to be fixed from time to time by the Judicial Conference of the United States at not less than \$3,000 nor more than ~~[\$6,450]~~ \$6,935 per annum. All supplies shall be furnished by the reporter at his own expense.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION ACT, 1953

* * * * *

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

* * * * *

The basic compensation of any employee of any joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives whose basic compensation is paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, of any select committee of the Senate (including the conference majority and conference minority of the Senate), or of any subcommittee of a standing or select committee of the Senate, shall not exceed \$8,000 per annum.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this paragraph and the provisions of section 202 (e) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U. S. C. 72a (e)), the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution providing for a more effective staff organization for standing committees of the Senate", approved February 19, 1947, as amended (2 U. S. C. 72a-1), and the paragraph under the heading "Senate Policy Committee" in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947, [the basic compensation of one employee of each standing or select committee of the Senate (including the majority and minority policy committees and the majority conference of the Senate and the minority conference of the Senate), and each joint committee of the two Houses, the expenses of which are paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, whose basic compensation may be fixed under such provisions at a rate of \$8,000 per annum, may be fixed at any rate not in excess of \$8,820 per annum and, the basic compensation of one employee of each such committee may be fixed at any rate not in excess of \$8,460 per annum] *the basic compensation of any employee of a standing or select committee of the Senate (including the majority and minority policy committees and the majority conference of the Senate and the minority conference of the Senate), or a joint committee of the two Houses the expenses of which are paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, whose basic compensation may be fixed under such provisions at a rate of \$8,000 per annum, may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,040 per annum, except that the basic compensation of one such employee may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,880 per annum and the basic compensation of two such employees may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,460 per annum.* For the purpose of this paragraph, an employee of a subcommittee shall be considered to be an employee of the full committee.

* * * * *

SENATE

No officer or employee, whose compensation is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate shall be paid basic compensation at a rate in excess of [\$8,820] \$8,880 per annum, or gross compensation at a rate in excess of [\$14,800] \$16,000 per annum, unless [otherwise] expressly authorized by [this Act] law.

* * * * *

VETERANS' BENEFITS ACT OF 1957

* * * * *

TITLE XIV —DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

* * * * *

APPOINTMENTS AND COMPENSATION

SEC. 1403. (a) * * *

* * * * *

(d) Each Assistant Chief Medical Director shall be appointed by the Administrator upon the recommendation of the Chief Medical

Director and shall be paid a salary of \$15,800. One Assistant Chief Medical Director shall be a qualified doctor of dental surgery or dental medicine who shall be directly responsible to the Chief Medical Director for the operations of the Dental Service. Not to exceed twenty directors of service, or chiefs of divisions, designated by the Chief Medical Director, shall, within the limitations otherwise prescribed in this title, be paid a salary of **[\$13,225 minimum to \$14,300 maximum]** *\$14,300 minimum to \$15,200 maximum.*

(e) The Director and Deputy Director of Nursing Service shall be qualified registered nurses, appointed by the Administrator and shall be responsible to the Chief Medical Director for the operation of the Nursing Service. During the period of her service as such, the Director of Nursing Service shall be paid a salary of **[\$11,610]** *\$12,600* a year and the Deputy Director shall be paid a salary of **[\$10,320]** *\$11,250* a year.

(f) The Administrator may appoint a chief pharmacist, a chief dietitian, a chief physical therapist, and a chief occupational therapist. During the period of his service as such, each chief shall be paid a salary of **[\$10,320]** *\$11,250* a year.

(g) Any appointment hereinabove provided shall be for a period of four years subject to removal by the Administrator for cause.

(h) Reappointments may be made for successive like periods.

* * * * *

Grades and Pay Scales

SEC. 1407. **[(a)]** The grades and per annum full-pay ranges for positions provided in paragraph (1) of section 1404 shall be as follows:

[(Medical Service]

- [(Chief grade, \$11,610 minimum to \$12,685 maximum.]**
- [(Senior grade, \$10,320 minimum to \$11,395 maximum.]**
- [(Intermediate grade, \$8,990 minimum to \$10,065 maximum.]**
- [(Full grade, \$7,570 minimum to \$8,645 maximum.]**
- [(Associate grade, \$6,390 minimum to \$7,465 maximum.]**
- [(Junior grade, \$5,915 minimum to \$6,720 maximum.]**

[(Dental Service]

- [(Chief grade, \$11,610 minimum to \$12,685 maximum.]**
- [(Senior grade, \$10,320 minimum to \$11,395 maximum.]**
- [(Intermediate grade, \$8,990 minimum to \$10,065 maximum.]**
- [(Full grade, \$7,570 minimum to \$8,645 maximum.]**
- [(Associate grade, \$6,390 minimum to \$7,465 maximum.]**
- [(Junior grade, \$5,915 minimum to \$6,720 maximum.]**

[(Nursing Service]

- [(Assistant Director, \$7,570 minimum to \$8,645 maximum.]**
- [(Senior grade, \$6,390 minimum to \$7,465 maximum.]**
- [(Full grade, \$5,440 minimum to \$6,250 maximum.]**
- [(Associate grade, \$4,730 minimum to \$5,590 maximum.]**
- [(Junior grade, \$4,025 minimum to \$4,885 maximum.]]**

(a) *The grades and per annum full-pay ranges for positions provided in paragraph (1) of section 1404 shall be as follows:*

MEDICAL SERVICE

*Chief grade, \$12,600 minimum to \$13,800 maximum.
 Senior grade, \$11,250 minimum to \$12,500 maximum.
 Intermediate grade, \$9,750 minimum to \$11,000 maximum.
 Full grade, \$8,140 minimum to \$9,290 maximum.
 Associate grade, \$6,870 minimum to \$8,020 maximum.
 Junior grade, \$6,360 minimum to \$7,230 maximum.*

DENTAL SERVICE

*Chief grade, \$12,600 minimum to \$13,800 maximum.
 Senior grade, \$11,250 minimum to \$12,500 maximum.
 Intermediate grade, \$9,750 minimum to \$11,000 maximum.
 Full grade, \$8,140 minimum to \$9,290 maximum.
 Associate grade, \$6,870 minimum to \$8,020 maximum.
 Junior grade, \$6,360 minimum to \$7,230 maximum.*

NURSING SERVICE

*Assistant Director, \$8,140 minimum to \$9,290 maximum.
 Senior grade, \$6,870 minimum to \$8,020 maximum.
 Full grade, \$5,850 minimum to \$6,720 maximum.
 Associate grade, \$5,085 minimum to \$6,010 maximum.
 Junior grade, \$4,330 minimum to \$5,250 maximum.*

* * * * *

Specialist Ratings

SEC. 1408. (a) * * *
 (b) * * *
 (c) * * *

(d) Any person, rated as a medical, surgical, or dental specialist under the provisions of this section or prior corresponding provisions of law, shall receive, in addition to his basic pay, an allowance equal to 25 percent of such pay, but in no event shall the pay plus the allowance authorized by this subsection exceed **[\$13,760]** \$15,200 per annum.

ACT OF AUGUST 1, 1947 (PUBLIC LAW 313, 80TH CONGRESS)

That (a) the Secretary of Defense is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than **[one hundred and twenty]** *four hundred and thirty-five* positions in the Department of Defense and not more than **[twenty-five]** *fifty* positions in the National Security Agency, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions, relating to the national defense, military and naval medicine, and any and all other activities of the Department of Defense and the National Security Agency, as the case may be, which require the services of specially qualified scientific or professional personnel.

(b) The Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for, in the headquarters and research stations of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, not to exceed [thirty] *one hundred and fifty* positions in the professional and scientific service, each such position being established in order to enable the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to secure and retain the services of specially qualified personnel necessary in the discharge of the duty of the Committee to supervise and direct the scientific study of the problems of flight with a view to their practical solution.

(c) The rates of compensation for positions established pursuant to the provisions of this act shall not be less than \$12,500 per annum nor more than \$19,000 per annum and shall be subject to the approval of the Civil Service Commission.

(d) *The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than ten scientific or professional positions in the Department of the Interior, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.*

(e) *The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than five scientific or professional positions in the Department of Agriculture, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.*

(f) *The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than five scientific or professional positions in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.*

(g) *The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than fifty scientific or professional positions in the Department of Commerce, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.*

(h) *In any case in which, subsequent to February 1, 1958, provisions are included in a general appropriation Act authorizing an agency of the Government referred to in this Act to establish and fix the compensation of scientific or professional positions similar to those authorized by this Act, the number of such positions authorized by this Act shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, be deemed to have been reduced by the number of positions authorized by the provisions of such appropriation Act.*

* * * * *

SEC. 3. The Secretary of Defense,¹ the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics shall submit to the Congress, not later than December 31 of each year, a report setting forth the number of positions established pursuant to this Act in the National Military Establishment,¹ the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and in the headquarters and research stations of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, respectively,¹

¹ See § 25 (b) of Act of August 10, 1956, C. 1041, 70A Stat. 631.

during that calendar year, and the name, rate of compensation, and description of the qualifications of each incumbent, together with a statement of the functions performed by each. In any instance where the Secretary¹ or the Chairman, respectively, may consider full public report on these items detrimental to the national security, he is authorized to omit such items from his annual report and, in lieu thereof, to present such information in executive sessions of such committees of the Senate and House of Representatives as the presiding officers of those bodies shall designate.

SECTION 208 (g) OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

PAY AND ALLOWANCES

SEC. 208. (a) * * *

* * * * *

(g) The Administrator is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for, within the Public Health Service, not more than [sixty positions] *eighty-five positions, of which not less than seventy-three shall be for the National Institutes of Health*, in the professional and scientific service, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development activities of the Public Health Service which require the services of specially qualified scientific or professional personnel: *Provided*, That the rates of compensation for positions established pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall not be less than \$12,500 per annum nor more than \$19,000 per annum, and shall be subject to the approval of the Civil Service Commission. Positions created pursuant to this subsection shall be included in the classified civil service of the United States, but appointments to such positions shall be made without competitive examination upon approval of the proposed appointee's qualifications by the Civil Service Commission or such officers or agents as it may designate for this purpose.

FOREIGN SERVICE ACT OF 1946

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

SEC. 412. There shall be ten classes of Foreign Service officers, including the classes of career ambassador and of career minister. The per annum salary of a career ambassador shall be \$20,000. The per annum salary of a career minister shall be \$17,500. The per annum salaries of Foreign Service officers within each of the other classes shall be as follows:

Class 1.....	\$14,600	\$15,000	\$15,400	\$15,800	\$16,200	\$16,600	\$17,000
Class 2.....	12,600	12,900	13,200	13,500	13,800	14,100	14,400
Class 3.....	10,600	10,900	11,200	11,500	11,800	12,100	12,400
Class 4.....	9,000	9,250	9,500	9,750	10,000	10,250	10,500
Class 5.....	7,400	7,650	7,900	8,150	8,400	8,650	8,900
Class 6.....	6,100	6,300	6,500	6,700	6,900	7,100	7,300
Class 7.....	5,100	5,250	5,400	5,550	5,700	5,850	6,000
Class 8.....	4,300	4,450	4,600	4,750	4,900	5,050	5,200
	5,350.						
Class 1.....	\$16,060	\$16,500	\$16,940	\$17,380	\$17,800		
Class 2.....	13,860	14,190	14,520	14,850	15,180	\$15,510	\$15,840
Class 3.....	11,550	11,880	12,210	12,540	12,870	13,200	13,530
Class 4.....	9,765	10,040	10,315	10,590	10,865	11,140	11,415
Class 5.....	7,955	8,225	8,495	8,765	9,035	9,305	9,575
Class 6.....	6,560	6,775	6,990	7,205	7,420	7,635	7,860
Class 7.....	5,485	5,645	5,805	5,965	6,125	6,285	6,445
Class 8.....	4,625	4,785	4,945	5,105	5,265	5,425	5,585
							\$5,745
* * * * *							

FOREIGN SERVICE STAFF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

SEC. 415. There shall be twenty-two classes of Foreign Service staff officers and employees, referred to hereafter as staff officers and employees. The per annum rates of salary of staff officers and employees within each class shall be as follows:

Class 1,	\$10,700,	\$11,020,	\$11,345,	\$11,665,	\$11,965		
Class 2,	\$9,925,	\$10,185,	\$10,440,	\$10,700,	\$11,020		
Class 3,	\$9,120,	\$9,380,	\$9,635,	\$9,895,	\$10,150		
Class 4,	\$8,270,	\$8,525,	\$8,785,	\$9,040,	\$9,300		
Class 5,	\$7,630,	\$7,825,	\$8,015,	\$8,210,	\$8,470,	\$8,725	
Class 6,	\$6,990,	\$7,185,	\$7,380,	\$7,570,	\$7,765,	\$7,960	
Class 7,	\$6,355,	\$6,545,	\$6,740,	\$6,935,	\$7,125,	\$7,320	
Class 8,	\$5,715,	\$5,905,	\$6,100,	\$6,295,	\$6,490,	\$6,680	
Class 9,	\$5,075,	\$5,270,	\$5,460,	\$5,655,	\$5,850,	\$6,045	
Class 10,	\$4,650,	\$4,780,	\$4,910,	\$5,035,	\$5,230,	\$5,425,	\$5,615
Class 11,	\$4,225,	\$4,355,	\$4,480,	\$4,610,	\$4,740,	\$4,870,	\$5,000
Class 12,	\$3,800,	\$3,925,	\$4,055,	\$4,185,	\$4,315,	\$4,445,	\$4,570
Class 13,	\$3,390,	\$3,520,	\$3,645,	\$3,775,	\$3,905,	\$4,035,	\$4,165
Class 14,	\$3,000,	\$3,130,	\$3,260,	\$3,390,	\$3,520,	\$3,645,	\$3,775
Class 15,	\$2,810,	\$2,875,	\$2,935,	\$3,000,	\$3,130,	\$3,260,	\$3,390
Class 16,	\$2,615,	\$2,680,	\$2,745,	\$2,810,	\$2,875,	\$2,935,	\$3,000
Class 17,	\$2,420,	\$2,485,	\$2,550,	\$2,615,	\$2,680,	\$2,745,	\$2,810
Class 18,	\$2,230,	\$2,290,	\$2,355,	\$2,420,	\$2,485,	\$2,550,	\$2,615
Class 19,	\$2,035,	\$2,100,	\$2,165,	\$2,230,	\$2,290,	\$2,355,	\$2,420
Class 20,	\$1,840,	\$1,905,	\$1,970,	\$2,035,	\$2,100,	\$2,165,	\$2,230
Class 21,	\$1,645,	\$1,710,	\$1,775,	\$1,840,	\$1,905,	\$1,970,	\$2,035
Class 22,	\$1,455,	\$1,520,	\$1,585,	\$1,645,	\$1,710,	\$1,775,	\$1,840

Class 1.....	\$11,770	\$12,120	\$12,470	\$12,820	\$13,170	
Class 2.....	10,815	11,115	11,415	11,715	12,015	
Class 3.....	9,895	10,175	10,455	10,735	11,015	
Class 4.....	8,890	9,165	9,440	9,715	9,990	
Class 5.....	8,200	8,435	8,670	8,905	9,140	\$9,375
Class 6.....	7,515	7,725	7,935	8,145	8,355	8,565
Class 7.....	6,830	7,035	7,240	7,445	7,650	7,855
Class 8.....	6,145	6,350	6,555	6,760	6,965	7,170
Class 9.....	5,455	5,660	5,865	6,070	6,275	6,480
Class 10.....	5,000	5,175	5,350	5,525	5,700	5,875
Class 11.....	4,540	4,680	4,820	4,960	5,100	5,240
Class 12.....	4,085	4,225	4,365	4,505	4,645	4,785
Class 13.....	3,635	3,785	3,925	4,065	4,205	4,345
Class 14.....	3,225	3,365	3,505	3,645	3,785	3,925
Class 15.....	3,020	3,125	3,230	3,335	3,440	3,545
Class 16.....	2,810	2,880	2,950	3,020	3,090	3,160
Class 17.....	2,600	2,670	2,740	2,810	2,880	2,950
Class 18.....	2,395	2,465	2,535	2,605	2,675	2,745
Class 19.....	2,190	2,260	2,330	2,400	2,470	2,540
Class 20.....	1,980	2,050	2,120	2,190	2,260	2,330
Class 21.....	1,770	1,840	1,910	1,980	2,050	2,120
Class 22.....	1,565	1,635	1,705	1,775	1,845	1,915

Union Calendar No. 655

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 734

[Report No. 1660]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 3, 1958

Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

APRIL 28, 1958

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House
on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification
Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Federal Employees
4 Pay Act of 1958".

5 ~~SEC. 2. (a) Section 603 (b) of the Classification Act~~
6 ~~of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1113 (b))~~, is amended to
7 read as follows:

1 “(b) The compensation schedule for the General Sched-
2 ule shall be as follows:

“Grade	Per annum rates						
GS-1.....	\$2, 890	\$2, 980	\$3, 070	\$3, 160	\$3, 250	\$3, 340	\$3, 430
GS-2.....	3, 180	3, 270	3, 360	3, 450	3, 540	3, 630	3, 720
GS-3.....	3, 415	3, 505	3, 595	3, 685	3, 775	3, 865	3, 955
GS-4.....	3, 670	3, 760	3, 850	3, 940	4, 030	4, 120	4, 210
GS-5.....	3, 945	4, 090	4, 235	4, 380	4, 525	4, 670	4, 815
GS-6.....	4, 385	4, 530	4, 675	4, 820	4, 965	5, 110	5, 255
GS-7.....	4, 865	5, 010	5, 155	5, 300	5, 445	5, 590	5, 735
GS-8.....	5, 345	5, 490	5, 635	5, 780	5, 925	6, 070	6, 215
GS-9.....	5, 850	5, 995	6, 140	6, 285	6, 430	6, 575	6, 720
GS-10.....	6, 360	6, 505	6, 650	6, 795	6, 940	7, 085	7, 230
GS-11.....	6, 870	7, 100	7, 330	7, 560	7, 790	8, 020	
GS-12.....	8, 140	8, 370	8, 600	8, 830	9, 060	9, 290	
GS-13.....	9, 750	10, 000	10, 250	10, 500	10, 750	11, 000	
GS-14.....	11, 250	11, 500	11, 750	12, 000	12, 250	12, 500	
GS-15.....	12, 600	12, 900	13, 200	13, 500	13, 800		
GS-16.....	14, 000	14, 300	14, 600	14, 900	15, 200		
GS-17.....	15, 500	15, 800	16, 100	16, 400	16, 700		
GS-18.....	17, 500”						

3 (b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and
4 employees to whom this section applies shall be adjusted as
5 follows:

6 (1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
7 pensation immediately prior to the effective date of this
8 section at one of the scheduled or longevity rates of a grade
9 in the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as
10 amended, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at
11 the corresponding scheduled or longevity rate in effect on
12 and after such date.

13 (2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compen-
14 sation immediately prior to the effective date of this section
15 at a rate between two scheduled or two longevity rates, or
16 between a scheduled and a longevity rate, of a grade in the
17 General Schedule, he shall receive basic compensation at a
18 rate equal to the rate he received immediately prior to such

1 effective date increased by an amount equal to the amount
2 of the increase made by this section in the next lower
3 scheduled rate of his grade.

4 ~~(3)~~ If the officer or employee ~~(other than an officer or~~
5 ~~employee subject to paragraph (4) of this subsection),~~
6 immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is
7 receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of the maxi-
8 mum longevity rate of his grade, or in excess of the maximum
9 scheduled rate of his grade if there is no longevity rate for
10 his grade, he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal
11 to the rate which he received immediately prior to such
12 effective date, increased by an amount equal to the amount
13 of the increase made by this section in the maximum lon-
14 gevity rate, or the maximum scheduled rate, as the case
15 may be, of his grade until ~~(A)~~ he leaves such position, or
16 ~~(B)~~ he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher
17 rate by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of
18 1949, as amended; but, when his position becomes vacant,
19 the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee
20 thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such Act, as
21 amended.

22 ~~(4)~~ If the officer or employee, immediately prior to
23 the effective date of this section, is receiving, pursuant to
24 paragraph ~~(4)~~ of section 2 ~~(b)~~ of the Federal Employees
25 Salary Increase Act of 1955, an existing aggregate rate of

1 compensation determined under section 208 (b) of the
2 Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1111; Public Law 763;
3 Eighty-third Congress); plus the amount of the increase
4 provided by section 2 of the Federal Employees Salary In-
5 crease Act of 1955, he shall receive an aggregate rate of
6 compensation equal to the sum of (A) his existing aggre-
7 gate rate of compensation determined under such section
8 208 (b) of the Act of September 1, 1954, and (B) the
9 amount of the increase provided by section 2 of the Federal
10 Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, and (C) the
11 amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum
12 longevity rate of his grade, until (i) he leaves his position;
13 or (ii) he is entitled to receive aggregate compensation at
14 a higher rate by reason of the operation of this Act or any
15 other provision of law; but, when such position becomes
16 vacant, the aggregate rate of compensation of any subse-
17 quent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with
18 applicable provisions of law. Subject to clauses (i) and (ii)
19 of the immediately preceding sentence of this paragraph,
20 the amount of the increase provided by this section shall
21 be held and considered for the purposes of section 208 (b)
22 of such Act of September 1, 1954, to constitute a part of
23 the existing aggregate rate of compensation of such employee.

24 (5) If the officer or employee, at any time during the
25 period beginning on the effective date of this section and

1 ending on the date of enactment of this Act, was promoted
2 from one grade under the Classification Act of 1949, as
3 amended, to another such grade at a rate which is above the
4 minimum rate thereof, his rate of basic compensation shall
5 be adjusted retroactively from the effective date of this sec-
6 tion to the date on which he was so promoted, on the basis
7 of the rate which he was receiving during the period from
8 such effective date to the date of such promotion and, from
9 the date of such promotion, on the basis of the rate for that
10 step of the appropriate grade of the General Schedule con-
11 tained in this section which corresponds numerically to the
12 step of the grade of the General Schedule for such officer or
13 employee which was in effect (without regard to this Act)
14 at the time of such promotion.

15 ~~(6)~~ Except as provided in paragraph ~~(7)~~ of this sub-
16 section, if the officer or employee is receiving basic com-
17 pensation immediately prior to the date of enactment of
18 this Act as a result of action taken under section 803 of
19 the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1106;
20 5 U. S. C. 1133), he shall receive the higher of either (A)
21 a rate of basic compensation at the scheduled rate in effect
22 on the effective date of this section to which he would have
23 been entitled under the provisions of section 701 of the
24 Classification Act of 1949 (5 U. S. C. 1121) had such
25 action under section 803 not been taken, or (B) a rate

1 of basic compensation at the scheduled rate in effect on
 2 such effective date which is equal to his existing rate; or
 3 if there is no such scheduled rate equal to his existing rate,
 4 then at the next higher scheduled rate: *Provided*, That upon
 5 approval by the Civil Service Commission, based upon a
 6 determination that such action is equitable, any such em-
 7 ployee may be paid at any scheduled rate not in excess of
 8 the rate which he was receiving on the date of enactment of
 9 this Act, adjusted in accordance with paragraph (1), (2),
 10 or (3) of this subsection.

11 ~~(7)~~ If the officer or employee has had his rate of basic
 12 compensation adjusted, under authority of section 803 of
 13 the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1106;
 14 5 U. S. C. 1133), at any time during the period beginning
 15 on the effective date of this Act and ending on the date of
 16 enactment of this Act—

17 ~~(A)~~ his rate of basic compensation shall be ad-
 18 justed retroactively in accordance with the initial con-
 19 version rules prescribed in paragraphs (1), (2), and
 20 ~~(3)~~ of this subsection for the period beginning on the
 21 effective date of this section and ending on the effective
 22 date of such adjustment under such section 803, on the
 23 basis of the rate or rates which he was receiving during
 24 such period, and

25 ~~(B)~~ on and after the effective date of such adjust-

ment under such section 803, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation adjusted in accordance with paragraph (6) of this subsection.

(8) If the officer or employee, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this Act, became subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at a rate of basic compensation which was fixed on the basis of a higher previously earned rate and which is above the minimum rate of the grade of such officer or employee, his rate of basic compensation shall be adjusted retroactively to the date on which he became subject to such Act, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the General Schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the General Schedule for such officer or employee which was in effect (without regard to this Act) at the time he became subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(9) Each officer or employee—

(A) (i) who with his position has been transferred under authority of the Classification Act of 1949, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this Act, from the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 to a prevailing rate schedule,

1 or (ii) who, at any time during such period, transferred
2 from a position subject to the Classification Act of 1949
3 to a position subject to a prevailing rate schedule;

4 ~~(B)~~ who, at all times subsequent to such transfer,
5 was in the service of the United States (including the
6 Armed Forces of the United States) or of the municipal
7 government of the District of Columbia, without break
8 in such service of more than thirty consecutive calendar
9 days and, in the case of an individual relieved from
10 training and service in the Armed Forces of the United
11 States or discharged from hospitalization following such
12 training and service, without break in service in excess
13 of the period provided by law for the mandatory restora-
14 tion of such individual to a position in or under the
15 Federal Government or the municipal government of
16 the District of Columbia;

17 ~~(C)~~ who, on such date of enactment, is being
18 compensated under a prevailing rate schedule; and

19 ~~(D)~~ whose rate of basic compensation on such date
20 of enactment is less than the rate to which he would
21 have been entitled on such date if such transfer had not
22 occurred (unless he is receiving such lesser rate by
23 reason of an adverse personnel action resulting from his
24 own fault);

25 shall be paid basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate

1 which he would have been receiving on such date of enact-
 2 ment (including compensation for each within-grade and
 3 longevity step-increase which he would have earned) if
 4 such transfer had not occurred until the day immediately
 5 following such date of enactment, for all time in a pay status
 6 on and after the effective date of this section in a position
 7 subject to a prevailing rate schedule under the circumstances
 8 prescribed in this subsection, until—

9 (a) he leaves the position which he holds on such
 10 date of enactment, or

11 (b) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at
 12 a higher rate under a prevailing rate schedule; but when
 13 such position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compen-
 14 sation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed
 15 in accordance with prevailing rate schedules.

16 SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers
 17 and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Govern-
 18 ment whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to
 19 paragraph (2) of subdivision a of section 62 of the Bank-
 20 ruptcy Act (11 U. S. C., sec. 102 (a) (2)), section 3656
 21 of title 18 of the United States Code, the third sentence of
 22 section 603, section 604 (a) (5), or section 672 to 675,
 23 inclusive, of title 28 of the United States Code are hereby
 24 increased by amounts equal to the increases provided by

1 section 2 of this Act in corresponding rates of compensation
2 paid to officers and employees subject to the Classification
3 Act of 1949, as amended.

4 ~~(b)~~ The limitations of \$13,485 and \$18,010 with re-
5 spect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law
6 clerks of circuit and district judges contained in the para-
7 graph under the heading "Salaries of Supporting Personnel"
8 in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1958, or in any subse-
9 quent appropriation Act, shall be increased by the amounts
10 necessary to pay the additional basic compensation provided
11 by this Act.

12 ~~(c)~~ Section 753 ~~(c)~~ of title 28 of the United States
13 Code ~~(relating to the compensation of court reporters for~~
14 ~~district courts)~~ is amended by striking out "\$6,450" and
15 inserting in lieu thereof "\$6,935".

16 SEC. 4. ~~(a)~~ Each officer and employee in or under the
17 legislative branch of the Government whose rate of com-
18 pensation is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees
19 Pay Act of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at
20 the rate of 7.5 per centum of his gross rate of compensation
21 ~~(basic compensation plus additional compensation authorized~~
22 ~~by law).~~

23 ~~(b)~~ The basic compensation of each employee in the
24 office of a Senator is hereby adjusted, effective on the first

1 day of the month following the date of enactment of this
2 Act, to the lowest multiple of \$60 which will provide a
3 gross rate of compensation not less than the gross rate such
4 employee was receiving immediately prior thereto, except
5 that ~~(1)~~ the provisions of this subsection shall not apply in
6 the case of any employee if on or before the fifteenth day
7 following the date of enactment of this Act the Senator by
8 whom such employee is employed notifies the disbursing
9 office of the Senate in writing that he does not wish this
10 subsection to apply to such employee, and ~~(2)~~ no increase
11 in compensation shall result from such adjustment in basic
12 compensation for any period prior to the date thereof.

13 ~~(c)~~ Notwithstanding the provision referred to in sub-
14 section ~~(d)~~, the rates of gross compensation of each of the
15 elected officers of the Senate and House of Representatives
16 ~~(not including the presiding officers of the two Houses)~~, the
17 Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Parliamentarian of the
18 House of Representatives, the Legislative Counsel and senior
19 counsel in the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate,
20 the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives, the
21 Coordinator of Information of the House of Representatives,
22 and the Chief Clerk of the Senate are hereby increased by
23 7.5 per centum.

24 ~~(d)~~ The paragraph imposing limitations on basic and

1 gross compensation of officers and employees of the Senate
2 appearing under the heading "SENATE" in the Legislative
3 Appropriation Act, 1956, is amended to read as follows:

4 "No officer or employee, whose compensation is dis-
5 bursed by the Secretary of the Senate shall be paid basic
6 compensation at a rate in excess of \$8,880 per annum, or
7 gross compensation at a rate in excess of \$16,000 per an-
8 num, unless expressly authorized by law."

9 (e) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to
10 employees whose compensation is paid from the appropriation
11 contained in the paragraph designated "Folding documents"
12 under the heading "CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE
13 SENATE" in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1958, or in
14 any subsequent appropriation Act, but the limitations con-
15 tained in such paragraph are hereby increased by the
16 amounts necessary to provide increases corresponding to
17 those provided by subsection (a).

18 (f) The official reporters of proceedings and debates of
19 the Senate and their employees shall be considered to be
20 officers or employees in or under the legislative branch of the
21 Government within the meaning of subsection (a).

22 (g) The additional compensation provided by subsection
23 (a) shall be considered a part of basic compensation for the
24 purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act.

25 (h) The paragraph relating to rates of compensation of

1 employees of committees of the Senate, contained in the
2 Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956, is amended by striking
3 out so much of the second sentence thereof as follows the
4 words "First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947," and
5 inserting in lieu thereof the following: "the basic compensa-
6 tion of any employee of a standing or select committee of the
7 Senate (including the majority and minority policy com-
8 mittees and the majority conference of the Senate and the
9 minority conference of the Senate); or a joint committee of
10 the two Houses the expenses of which are paid from the
11 contingent fund of the Senate, whose basic compensation may
12 be fixed under such provisions at a rate of \$8,000 per annum,
13 may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,040 per annum,
14 except that the basic compensation of one such employee may
15 be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,880 per annum and the
16 basic compensation of two such employees may be fixed at a
17 rate not in excess of \$8,460 per annum."

18 *(i)* No officer or employee shall be paid increased or
19 additional compensation for any period prior to the first day
20 of the month following the date of enactment of this Act
21 at a rate in excess of 7.5 per centum of his gross rate of
22 compensation computed without regard to the amendment
23 made by subsection *(d)*.

24 *(j)* The position of Chief Nurse in the Senate Office
25 Building, under the Office of the Architect of the Capitol,

1 shall be established and allocated to grade 9 of the General
2 Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, so
3 long as such position is held by the present incumbent.

4 SEC. 5. (a) The last sentence of section 1403 (d) of
5 the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 130; Public
6 Law 85-56), relating to the annual salaries of the directors
7 of service or chiefs of division of the Department of Medicine
8 and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration is amended by
9 striking out "\$13,225 minimum to \$14,300 maximum" and
10 inserting in lieu thereof "\$14,300 minimum to \$15,200
11 maximum".

12 (b) Section 1403 (e) of such Act, relating to the
13 annual salaries to the Director of Nursing Service and the
14 Deputy Director of Nursing Service of the Department of
15 Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is
16 amended—

17 (1) by striking out "\$11,610" and inserting in
18 lieu thereof "\$12,600"; and

19 (2) by striking out "\$10,320" and inserting in
20 lieu thereof "\$11,250".

21 (c) Section 1403 (f) of such Act, relating to the
22 annual salaries of the chief pharmacist, the chief dietician,
23 the chief physical therapist, and the chief occupational

1 therapist of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of
 2 the Veterans' Administration, is amended by striking out
 3 "\$10,320" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$11,250".

4 (d) Section 1407 (a) of such Act, relating to maxi-
 5 mum and minimum annual rates of salary of certain em-
 6 ployees of the Medical Service, Dental Service, and Nursing
 7 Service of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the
 8 Veterans' Administration, is amended to read as follows:
 9 "(a) The grades and per annum full-pay ranges for
 10 positions provided in paragraph (1) of section 1404 shall
 11 be as follows:

12 "MEDICAL SERVICE

13 "Chief grade, \$12,600 minimum to \$13,800 maximum.

14 "Senior grade, \$11,250 minimum to \$12,500 maximum.

15 "Intermediate grade, \$9,750 minimum to \$11,000
 16 maximum.

17 "Full grade, \$8,140 minimum to \$9,290 maximum.

18 "Associate grade, \$6,870 minimum to \$8,020 maximum.

19 "Junior grade, \$6,360 minimum to \$7,230 maximum.

20 "DENTAL SERVICE

21 "Chief grade, \$12,600 minimum to \$13,800 maximum.

22 "Senior grade, \$11,250 minimum to \$12,500 maximum.

1 “Intermediate grade, \$9,750 minimum to \$11,000
2 maximum.

3 “Full grade, \$8,140 minimum to \$9,290 maximum.

4 “Associate grade, \$6,870 minimum to \$8,020 maximum.

5 “Junior grade, \$6,360 minimum to \$7,230 maximum.

6 “NURSING SERVICE

7 “Assistant Director, \$8,140 minimum to \$9,290
8 maximum.

9 “Senior grade, \$6,870 minimum to \$8,020 maximum.

10 “Full grade, \$5,850 minimum to \$6,720 maximum.

11 “Associate grade, \$5,085 minimum to \$6,010 maximum.

12 “Junior grade, \$4,330 minimum to \$5,250 maximum.”

13 (e) Section 1408 (d) of such Act, prescribing the
14 maximum amount of pay and allowances of medical, surgical,
15 and dental specialists of the Department of Medicine and
16 Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended by
17 striking out “\$13,760” and inserting in lieu thereof
18 “\$15,200”.

19 SEC. 6. The Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended,
20 is amended as follows:

21 (a) The schedule contained in section 412 of such Act,
22 as amended, is amended to read as follows:

“Class 1---	\$16,060	\$16,500	\$16,940	\$17,380	\$17,500		
Class 2---	13,860	14,190	14,520	14,850	15,180	\$15,510	\$15,840
Class 3---	11,550	11,880	12,210	12,540	12,870	13,200	13,530
Class 4---	9,765	10,040	10,315	10,590	10,865	11,140	11,415
Class 5---	7,955	8,225	8,495	8,765	9,035	9,305	9,575
Class 6---	6,560	6,775	6,990	7,205	7,420	7,635	7,850
Class 7---	5,485	5,645	5,805	5,965	6,125	6,285	6,445
Class 8---	4,625	4,785	4,945	5,105	5,265	5,425	5,585
							\$5,745”

1 ~~(b)~~ Section 415 of such Act, as amended, is amended
2 to read as follows:

3 “SEC. 415. There shall be 22 classes of Foreign Service
4 staff officers and employees, referred to hereafter as staff
5 officers and employees. The per annum rates of salary of
6 staff officers and employees within each class shall be as
7 follows:

“Class 1-----	\$11,770	\$12,120	\$12,470	\$12,820	\$13,170		
Class 2-----	10,815	11,115	11,415	11,715	12,015		
Class 3-----	9,895	10,175	10,455	10,735	11,015		
Class 4-----	8,890	9,165	9,440	9,715	9,990		
Class 5-----	8,200	8,435	8,670	8,905	9,140	\$9,375	
Class 6-----	7,515	7,725	7,935	8,145	8,355	8,565	
Class 7-----	6,830	7,035	7,240	7,445	7,650	7,855	
Class 8-----	6,145	6,350	6,555	6,760	6,965	7,170	
Class 9-----	5,455	5,660	5,865	6,070	6,275	6,480	
Class 10-----	5,000	5,175	5,350	5,525	5,700	5,875	\$6,050
Class 11-----	4,540	4,680	4,820	4,960	5,100	5,240	5,380
Class 12-----	4,085	4,225	4,365	4,505	4,645	4,785	4,925
Class 13-----	3,645	3,785	3,925	4,065	4,205	4,345	4,485
Class 14-----	3,225	3,365	3,505	3,645	3,785	3,925	4,065
Class 15-----	3,020	3,125	3,230	3,335	3,440	3,545	3,650
Class 16-----	2,810	2,880	2,950	3,020	3,090	3,160	3,230
Class 17-----	2,600	2,670	2,740	2,810	2,880	2,950	3,020
Class 18-----	2,395	2,465	2,535	2,605	2,675	2,745	2,815
Class 19-----	2,190	2,260	2,330	2,400	2,470	2,540	2,610
Class 20-----	1,980	2,050	2,120	2,190	2,260	2,330	2,400
Class 21-----	1,770	1,840	1,910	1,980	2,050	2,120	2,190
Class 22-----	1,565	1,635	1,705	1,775	1,845	1,915	1,985”

8 SEC. 7. Section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949,
9 as amended (5 U. S. C. 1105), is amended by adding at
10 the end thereof the following new subsections:

11 “(f) The Administrator of the United States Courts is
12 authorized to place a total of four positions in grade 17 of
13 the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition
14 to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such
15 grade by subsection ~~(b)~~.

16 “(g) In any case in which, subsequent to February 1,

1 1958, provisions are included in a general appropriation Act
2 authorizing an agency of the Government to place additional
3 positions in grade 16, 17, or 18, the total number of positions
4 authorized by this section to be placed in such grades shall,
5 unless otherwise expressly provided, be deemed to have been
6 reduced by the number of positions authorized by such pro-
7 visions to be placed in such grades."

8 SEC. 8. (a) Section 505 (b) of the Classification Act
9 of 1949, as amended, is amended by striking out "twelve
10 hundred and twenty-six" and inserting "seventeen hundred
11 and ninety", by striking out "three hundred and twenty-
12 nine" and inserting "four hundred and seventy-two", and
13 by striking out "one hundred and thirty" and inserting "one
14 hundred and eighty-eight".

15 (b) Such section is further amended by striking out
16 "thirty-seven" in subsection (c) and inserting in lieu there-
17 of "seventy-five".

18 SEC. 9. (a) The first section of the Act of August 1,
19 1947 (Public Law 313, Eightieth Congress), as amended, is
20 amended by striking out "one hundred and twenty" and
21 "twenty-five" in subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof
22 "four hundred and thirty-five" and "fifty", respectively.

23 (b) Such section is further amended by striking out
24 "thirty" in subsection (b) and inserting in lieu thereof "one
25 hundred and fifty".

1 ~~(e)~~ Such section is further amended by adding at the
2 end thereof the following new subsections:

3 ~~“(d)~~ The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to
4 establish and fix the compensation for not more than ten
5 scientific or professional positions in the Department of the
6 Interior, each such position being established to effectuate
7 those research and development functions of such Depart-
8 ment which require the services of specially qualified
9 personnel.

10 ~~“(e)~~ The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to estab-
11 lish and fix the compensation for not more than five scientific
12 or professional positions in the Department of Agriculture,
13 each such position being established to effectuate those re-
14 search and development functions of such Department which
15 require the services of specially qualified personnel.

16 ~~“(f)~~ The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare
17 is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not
18 more than five scientific or professional positions in the
19 Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, each such
20 position being established to effectuate those research and
21 development functions of such Department which require the
22 services of specially qualified personnel.

23 ~~“(g)~~ The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to
24 establish and fix the compensation for not more than fifty
25 scientific or professional positions in the Department of

1 Commerce, each such position being established to effectuate
2 those research and development functions of such De-
3 partment which require the services of specially qualified
4 personnel.

5 “(h) In any case in which, subsequent to February 1,
6 1958, provisions are included in a general appropriation
7 Act authorizing an agency of the Government referred to in
8 this Act to establish and fix the compensation of scientific
9 or professional positions similar to those authorized by this
10 Act, the number of such positions authorized by this Act
11 shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, be deemed to
12 have been reduced by the number of positions authorized
13 by the provisions of such appropriation Act.”

14 (d) Section 3 of such Act is amended by inserting
15 after “Secretary of Defense” a comma and the following:
16 “the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture,
17 the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Health, Educa-
18 tion, and Welfare,” and by inserting after “Military Estab-
19 lishment” a comma and the following: “the Department of
20 the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Department
21 of Commerce, the Department of Health, Education, and
22 Welfare,”

23 (e) Section 208 (g) of the Public Health Service Act,
24 as amended (42 U. S. C. 210 (g)), is amended by

1 striking out "sixty positions" and inserting in lieu thereof
2 "eighty-five positions, of which not less than seventy-three
3 shall be for the National Institutes of Health".

4 SEC. 10. The Chief and the Assistant Chief of the
5 Training and Standards Branch of the National Institute
6 of Mental Health shall be paid basic compensation at the
7 rate of \$17,500 per annum, except that if the person holding
8 either such office is subject to the provisions of the Career
9 Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, such person shall
10 be paid such compensation as, when added to his pay and
11 allowances under such Act, will cause his total compensation
12 to be at the rate of \$17,500 per annum.

13 SEC. 11. Except as provided in sections 4 (c) and 9,
14 (1) no rate of compensation or salary which is \$17,500 or
15 more per annum shall be increased by reason of this Act,
16 and (2) no rate of compensation or salary shall be increased
17 by reason of this Act to an amount in excess of \$17,500 per
18 annum.

19 SEC. 12. (a) (1) Clause (2) of that paragraph of
20 section 602 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended
21 (5 U. S. C. 1112), which defines the level of difficulty and
22 responsibility of work in grade 5 of the General Schedule
23 (GS-5) is amended to read as follows:

24 "(2) to perform, under immediate supervision, and

1 with little opportunity for the exercise of independent
2 judgment, simple and elementary work requiring pro-
3 fessional, scientific, or technical training; or”.

4 ~~(2)~~ Clause ~~(2)~~ of that paragraph of the same section
5 which defines the level of difficulty and responsibility of work
6 in grade 7 of the General Schedule ~~(GS-7)~~ is amended to
7 read as follows:

8 “~~(2)~~ under immediate or general supervision, to
9 perform somewhat difficult work requiring ~~(A)~~ profes-
10 sional, scientific, or technical training, and ~~(B)~~ to a
11 limited extent, the exercise of independent technical
12 judgment; or”.

13 ~~(b)~~ The Civil Service Commission shall exercise its
14 authority to issue such standards or regulations as may be
15 necessary for the administration of subsection ~~(a)~~ of this
16 section.

17 SEC. 13. ~~(a)~~ Notwithstanding section 3679 of the Re-
18 vised Statutes, as amended ~~(31 U. S. C. 665)~~, the rates
19 of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal
20 Government and of the municipal government of the District
21 of Columbia whose rates of compensation are fixed by ad-
22 ministrative action pursuant to law and are not otherwise
23 increased by this Act are hereby authorized to be increased,
24 effective on or after the first day of the first pay period which
25 began on or after January 1, 1958, by amounts not to exceed

1 the increases provided by this Act for corresponding rates
2 of compensation in the appropriate schedule or scale of pay.

3 (b) Any appropriation required to be apportioned pur-
4 suant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended,
5 may be apportioned on a basis indicating the need for a
6 supplemental or deficiency estimate of appropriation to the
7 extent necessary to permit payment of such increases as
8 may be granted officers and employees of the Federal Gov-
9 ernment and of the municipal government of the District
10 of Columbia whose rates of compensation are fixed by ad-
11 ministrative action pursuant to law, but only to the extent
12 that such increases do not exceed the increases provided by
13 this Act for corresponding rates of compensation in the
14 appropriate schedule or scale of pay.

15 (c) Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed
16 to authorize any increase in the rates of compensation of
17 officers and employees whose rates of compensation are fixed
18 and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with
19 the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates or
20 practices.

21 SEC. 14. (a) Retroactive compensation or salary shall
22 be paid by reason of this Act only in the case of an individual
23 in the service of the United States (including service in the
24 Armed Forces of the United States) or the municipal gov-
25 ernment of the District of Columbia on the date of enactment

1 of this Act, except that such retroactive compensation or
2 salary shall be paid ~~(1)~~ to an officer or employee who re-
3 tired during the period beginning on the first day of the first
4 pay period which began on or after January 1, 1958, and
5 ending on the date of enactment of this Act for services
6 rendered during such period and ~~(2)~~ in accordance with the
7 provisions of the Act of August 3, 1950 (Public Law 636,
8 Eighty-first Congress), as amended, for services rendered
9 during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay
10 period which began on or after January 1, 1958, and ending
11 on the date of enactment of this Act by an officer or em-
12 ployee who dies during such period.

13 ~~(b)~~ For the purposes of this section, service in the
14 Armed Forces of the United States, in the case of an
15 individual relieved from training and service in the Armed
16 Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitaliza-
17 tion following such training and service, shall include the
18 period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of
19 such individual to a position in or under the Federal
20 Government or the municipal government of the District of
21 Columbia.

22 SEC. 15. It is the sense of the Congress that appropria-
23 tions for cooperative agricultural extension work and appro-

1 priations for payments to State agricultural experiment sta-
 2 tions for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1958, should in-
 3 clude additional amounts sufficient to provide increases in the
 4 portion of the compensation of persons employed in such
 5 work or by such stations, which is paid from such appropria-
 6 tions, corresponding to the increases provided for employees
 7 under this Act.

8 SEC. 16. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of
 9 this section, this Act shall take effect as of the first day of
 10 the first pay period which began on or after January 1, 1958.

11 (b) This section, the first section, and sections 4 (b),
 12 4 (e), 4 (h), 4 (j), 10, 13, and 14 shall take effect on
 13 the date of enactment of this Act.

14 (c) For the purpose of determining the amount of
 15 insurance for which an individual is eligible under the
 16 Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, all
 17 changes in rates of compensation or salary which result
 18 from the enactment of this Act shall be held and considered
 19 to be effective as of the date of such enactment.

20 That this Act may be cited as the "*Federal Employees*
 21 *Salary Increase Act of 1958*".

22 SEC. 2. (a) Section 603 (b) of the Classification Act

of 1949, as amended (69 Stat. 172, 70 Stat. 740; 5 U. S. C. 1113 (b)), is amended to read as follows:

“(b) The compensation schedule for the General Schedule shall be as follows:

“Grade	Per annum rates						
GS-1-----	\$2,960	\$3,055	\$3,150	\$3,245	\$3,340	\$3,435	\$3,530
GS-2-----	3,255	3,350	3,445	3,540	3,635	3,730	3,825
GS-3-----	3,495	3,590	3,685	3,780	3,875	3,970	4,065
GS-4-----	3,755	3,850	3,945	4,040	4,135	4,230	4,325
GS-5-----	4,040	4,190	4,340	4,490	4,640	4,790	4,940
GS-6-----	4,490	4,640	4,790	4,940	5,090	5,240	5,390
GS-7-----	4,980	5,130	5,280	5,430	5,580	5,730	5,880
GS-8-----	5,470	5,620	5,770	5,920	6,070	6,220	6,370
GS-9-----	5,985	6,135	6,285	6,435	6,585	6,735	6,885
GS-10-----	6,505	6,655	6,805	6,955	7,105	7,255	7,405
GS-11-----	7,030	7,270	7,510	7,750	7,990	8,230	-----
GS-12-----	8,330	8,570	8,810	9,050	9,290	9,530	-----
GS-13-----	9,890	10,130	10,370	10,610	10,850	11,090	-----
GS-14-----	11,355	11,595	11,835	12,075	12,315	12,555	-----
GS-15-----	12,770	13,070	13,370	13,670	13,970	-----	-----
GS-16-----	14,190	14,430	14,670	14,910	15,150	-----	-----
GS-17-----	15,375	15,615	15,855	16,095	16,335	-----	-----
GS-18-----	17,500	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----”

(b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees to whom this section applies shall be adjusted as follows:

(1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at one of the scheduled or longevity rates of a grade in the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the corresponding scheduled or longevity rate in effect on and after such date.

(2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at a rate between two scheduled or two longevity rates, or between a scheduled and a longevity rate, of a

1 *grade in the General Schedule, he shall receive a rate of*
2 *basic compensation at the higher of the two corresponding*
3 *rates in effect on and after such date.*

4 (3) *If the officer or employee (other than an officer*
5 *or employee subject to paragraph (4) of this subsection),*
6 *immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is*
7 *receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of the max-*
8 *imum longevity rate of his grade, or in excess of the maxi-*
9 *imum scheduled rate of his grade if there is no longevity*
10 *rate for his grade, he shall receive basic compensation at*
11 *a rate equal to the rate which he received immediately prior*
12 *to such effective date, increased by an amount equal to the*
13 *amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum*
14 *longevity rate, or the maximum scheduled rate, as the case*
15 *may be, of his grade until (A) he leaves such position, or*
16 *(B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher*
17 *rate by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of*
18 *1949, as amended; but, when his position becomes vacant,*
19 *the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee*
20 *thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such Act, as*
21 *amended.*

22 (4) *If the officer or employee, immediately prior to*
23 *the effective date of this section, is receiving, pursuant to*
24 *paragraph (4) of section 2 (b) of the Federal Employees*
25 *Salary Increase Act of 1955, an existing aggregate rate of*

1 compensation determined under section 208 (b) of the Act of
2 September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1111; Public Law 763,
3 Eighty-third Congress), plus the amount of the increase
4 provided by section 2 of the Federal Employees Salary In-
5 crease Act of 1955, he shall receive an aggregate rate of
6 compensation equal to the sum of (A) his existing aggre-
7 gate rate of compensation determined under such section
8 208 (b) of the Act of September 1, 1954, and (B) the
9 amount of the increase provided by section 2 of the Federal
10 Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955 and (C) the amount
11 of the increase made by this section in the maximum lon-
12 gevity rate of his grade, until (i) he leaves his position, or
13 (ii) he is entitled to receive aggregate compensation at a
14 higher rate by reason of the operation of this Act or any
15 other provision of law; but, when such position becomes
16 vacant, the aggregate rate of compensation of any subse-
17 quent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with
18 applicable provisions of law. Subject to clauses (i) and (ii)
19 of the immediately preceding sentence of this paragraph,
20 the amount of the increase provided by this section shall
21 be held and considered for the purposes of section 208 (b)
22 of such Act of September 1, 1954, to constitute a part of
23 the existing aggregate rate of compensation of such
24 employee.

1 (5) If the officer or employee, at any time during the
2 period beginning on the effective date of this section and
3 ending on the date of enactment of this Act, was promoted
4 from one grade under the Classification Act of 1949, as
5 amended, to another such grade at a rate which is above the
6 minimum rate thereof, his rate of basic compensation shall
7 be adjusted retroactively from the effective date of this sec-
8 tion to the date on which he was so promoted, on the basis
9 of the rate which he was receiving during the period from
10 such effective date to the date of such promotion and, from
11 the date of such promotion, on the basis of the rate for that
12 step of the appropriate grade of the General Schedule con-
13 tained in this section which corresponds numerically to the
14 step of the grade of the General Schedule for such officer or
15 employee which was in effect (without regard to this Act)
16 at the time of such promotion.

17 (6) If the officer or employee on the rolls has had his
18 rate of basic compensation established, under authority of
19 section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended
20 (68 Stat. 1106; 5 U. S. C. 1133), at any time during the
21 period beginning on September 1, 1954, and ending on the
22 date of enactment of this Act, his rate of basic compensation
23 shall be adjusted retroactively in accordance with one or

1 more of the following provisions of this paragraph (6), as
2 applicable:

3 (A) if his rate of basic compensation was estab-
4 lished under authority of such section 803 after Septem-
5 ber 1, 1954, and prior to the effective date of this sec-
6 tion such rate shall be adjusted retroactively, for the
7 period of time served by him in a pay status under the
8 Classification Act of 1949 in the position concerned on
9 and after such effective date and prior to the date of
10 enactment of this Act, on the basis of the rate for that
11 step of the appropriate grade of the General Schedule
12 contained in this section which corresponds numerically
13 to the step of the grade of the General Schedule which
14 was in effect for such officer or employee, without regard
15 to this Act, as a result of such adjustment under such
16 section 803;

17 (B) if his rate of basic compensation was estab-
18 lished under authority of such section 803 on or after
19 the effective date of this section and prior to the date
20 of enactment of this Act, such rate shall be adjusted
21 retroactively for the period of time served by him in
22 a pay status under the Classification Act of 1949 in the
23 position concerned on and after such effective date and
24 prior to such date of enactment, as follows—

25 (i) for the period of time prior to the effective

date of the establishment of his rate of basic compensation under such section 803, on the basis of the rate of basic compensation which he was receiving during such period, and

(ii) for the period of time on and after the effective date of the establishment of his rate of basic compensation under such section 803, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the General Schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the General Schedule which was in effect for such officer or employee, without regard to this Act, as a result of such adjustment under such section 803,

and such basic compensation adjusted under subparagraphs (A) and (B) (ii) of this paragraph (6) shall be paid in accordance with such subparagraphs until—

(a) he leaves such position, or

(b) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of any provision of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(7) If the officer or employee became subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at any time during the period beginning on September 1, 1954, and ending on

1 the date of enactment of this Act, at a rate of basic com-
2 pensation which was established under authority of section
3 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat.
4 1106; 5 U. S. C. 1133), his rate of basic compensation
5 shall be adjusted retroactively, for the period of time served
6 by him in a pay status under the Classification Act of 1949
7 in the position concerned on and after the effective date of
8 this section and prior to the date of enactment of this Act,
9 on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade
10 of the General Schedule contained in this section which cor-
11 responds numerically to the step of the grade of the Gen-
12 eral Schedule which was in effect for such officer or em-
13 ployee, without regard to this Act, as a result of such ad-
14 justment under such section 803, and such basic compensa-
15 tion shall be paid in accordance with this paragraph (7)
16 until—

17 (A) he leaves his position, or

18 (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation
19 at a higher rate by reason of the operation of any
20 provision of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

21 (8) If the officer or employee, at any time during the
22 period beginning on the effective date of this section and
23 ending on the date of enactment of this Act, became sub-
24 ject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at a
25 rate of basic compensation which was fixed on the basis

1 of a higher previously earned rate and which is above the
2 minimum rate of the grade of such officer or employee, his
3 rate of basic compensation shall be adjusted retroactively
4 to the date on which he became subject to such Act, on
5 the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade
6 of the General Schedule contained in this section which
7 corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the
8 General Schedule for such officer or employee which was
9 in effect (without regard to this Act) at the time he became
10 subject to the Classification Act of 1949 as in effect im-
11 mediately prior to the effective date of this section.

12 (9) Each officer or employee—

13 (A) (i) who with his position has been transferred
14 under authority of the Classification Act of 1949, at
15 any time during the period beginning on the effective
16 date of this section and ending on the date of enactment
17 of this Act, from the General Schedule of the Classifica-
18 tion Act of 1949 to a prevailing rate schedule, or (ii)
19 who, at any time during such period, transferred from a
20 position subject to the Classification Act of 1949 to a
21 position subject to a prevailing rate schedule,

22 (B) who, at all times subsequent to such transfer,
23 was in the service of the United States (including the
24 Armed Forces of the United States) or of the municipal
25 government of the District of Columbia, without break

1 *in such service of more than thirty consecutive calendar*
2 *days and, in the case of an individual relieved from*
3 *training and service in the Armed Forces of the United*
4 *States or discharged from hospitalization following such*
5 *training and service, without break in service in excess*
6 *of the period provided by law for the mandatory restora-*
7 *tion of such individual to a position in or under the*
8 *Federal Government or the municipal government of the*
9 *District of Columbia,*

10 *(C) who, on such date of enactment, is being com-*
11 *pensated under a prevailing rate schedule, and*

12 *(D) whose rate of basic compensation on such date*
13 *of enactment is less than the rate to which he would*
14 *have been entitled on such date if such transfer had not*
15 *occurred (unless he is receiving such lesser rate by*
16 *reason of an adverse personnel action resulting from his*
17 *own fault),*

18 *shall be paid basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate*
19 *which he would have been receiving on such date of enact-*
20 *ment (including compensation for each within-grade and*
21 *longevity step-increase which he would have earned) if*
22 *such transfer had not occurred until the day immediately*
23 *following such date of enactment, for all time in a pay status*
24 *on and after the effective date of this section in a position*

1 subject to a prevailing rate schedule under the circumstances
2 prescribed in this subsection, until—

3 (a) he leaves the position which he holds on such
4 date of enactment, or

5 (b) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at
6 a higher rate under a prevailing rate schedule;

7 but when such position becomes vacant, the rate of basic
8 compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be
9 fixed in accordance with prevailing rate schedules.

10 SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers
11 and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Gov-
12 ernment whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to
13 paragraph (2) of subdivision a of section 62 of the Bank-
14 ruptcy Act (11 U. S. C. 102 (a) (2)), section 3656 of
15 title 18 of the United States Code, the third sentence of sec-
16 tion 603, section 604 (a) (5), or sections 672 to 675,
17 inclusive, of title 28 of the United States Code are
18 hereby increased by amounts equal to the increases pro-
19 vided by section 2 of this Act in corresponding rates of
20 compensation paid to officers and employees subject to the
21 Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

22 (b) The limitations of \$13,485 and \$18,010 with re-
23 spect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and
24 law clerks of circuit and district judges, contained in the

1 paragraph designated "Salaries of supporting personnel"
2 in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 65;
3 Public Law 85-49), or any subsequent appropriation Act,
4 shall be increased by the amounts necessary to pay the
5 additional basic compensation provided by this Act.

6 (c) Section 753 (e) of title 28 of the United States Code
7 (relating to the compensation of court reporters for district
8 courts) is amended by striking out "\$6,450" and inserting
9 in lieu thereof "\$7,095".

10 SEC. 4. (a) Each officer and employee in or under the
11 legislative branch of the Government whose rate of compen-
12 sation is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees Pay
13 Act of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at the
14 rate of 10 per centum of his gross rate of compensation
15 (basic compensation plus additional compensation authorized
16 by law).

17 (b) The basic compensation of each employee in the office
18 of a Senator is hereby adjusted, effective on the first day of
19 the month following the date of enactment of this Act, to
20 the lowest multiple of \$60 which will provide a gross rate
21 of compensation not less than the gross rate such employee
22 was receiving immediately prior thereto, except that (1)
23 the provisions of this subsection shall not apply in the case
24 of any employee if on or before the fifteenth day following
25 the date of enactment of this Act the Senator by whom such em-

1 ployee is employed notifies the disbursing office of the Sen-
2 ate in writing that he does not wish this subsection to
3 apply to such employee, and (2) no employee whose basic
4 compensation is adjusted under this subsection shall receive
5 any additional compensation or increase in compensation
6 under this Act for any period prior to the effective date of
7 such adjustment.

8 (c) Notwithstanding the provision referred to in subsec-
9 tion (d), the rates of gross compensation of each of the
10 elected officers of the Senate (except the presiding officer of
11 the Senate), the Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Legisla-
12 tive Counsel of the Senate, the Senior Counsel in the Office of
13 the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, and the Chief Clerk
14 of the Senate are hereby increased by 10 per centum.

15 (d) The paragraph imposing limitations on basic and
16 gross compensation of officers and employees of the Senate ap-
17 pearing under the heading "SENATE" in the Legislative
18 Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 510; Public Law 242,
19 Eighty-fourth Congress), is amended to read as follows:

20 "No officer or employee, whose compensation is disbursed
21 by the Secretary of the Senate shall be paid basic compensa-
22 tion at a rate in excess of \$8,880 per annum, or gross com-
23 pensation at a rate in excess of \$16,300 per annum, unless
24 expressly authorized by law."

25 (e) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to

1 employees whose compensation is paid from the appropria-
2 tion contained in the paragraph designated "Folding docu-
3 ments" under the heading "CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE
4 SENATE" in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act,
5 1958 (71 Stat. 246; Public Law 85-75), or in any sub-
6 sequent appropriation Act, but the limitation contained in
7 such paragraph is hereby increased by the amount neces-
8 sary to provide increases corresponding to those provided
9 by subsection (a).

10 (f) The official reporters of proceedings and debates of
11 the Senate and their employees shall be considered to be
12 officers or employees in or under the legislative branch of
13 the Government within the meaning of subsection (a).

14 (g) The additional compensation provided by this sec-
15 tion shall be considered a part of basic compensation for the
16 purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act (5 U. S. C.
17 2251-2267).

18 (h) The paragraph relating to rates of compensation
19 of employees of committees of the Senate, contained in the
20 Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 505; Public
21 Law 242, Eighty-fourth Congress), is amended by striking
22 out so much of the second sentence thereof as follows the
23 words "First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947," and
24 inserting in lieu thereof the following: "the basic compensa-
25 tion of any employee of a standing or select committee of the

1 Senate (including the majority and minority policy com-
2 mittees and the majority conference of the Senate and mi-
3 nority conference of the Senate), or a joint committee of
4 the two Houses the expenses of which are paid from the con-
5 tingent fund of the Senate, whose basic compensation may
6 be fixed under such provisions at a rate of \$8,000 per
7 annum, may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,040 per
8 annum, except that the basic compensation of one such em-
9 ployee may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,880 per
10 annum and the basic compensation of two such employees
11 may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,460 per annum."

12 (i) No officer or employee shall be paid increased or ad-
13 ditional compensation for any period prior to the first day of
14 the month following the date of enactment of this Act at a
15 rate in excess of 10 per centum of his gross rate of compensa-
16 tion computed without regard to the amendment made by sub-
17 section (d) and without regard to subsections (m), (n), (o),
18 and (p).

19 (j) The position of Chief Nurse in the Senate Office
20 Building, under the Office of the Architect of the Capitol,
21 shall be established and allocated to grade 9 of the General
22 Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, so
23 long as such position is held by the present incumbent.

24 (k) The rate of gross annual compensation of each of the
25 elected officers of the House of Representatives (except the

1 *presiding officer of the House and the Chaplain of the House)*
2 *is hereby increased by 10 per centum.*

3 *(l) The aggregate rate of the rate of basic annual com-*
4 *pensation and the rate of additional annual compensation au-*
5 *thorized by law of the Chaplain of the House of Representa-*
6 *tives and of the Coordinator of Information of the House of*
7 *Representatives is hereby increased by 10 per centum.*

8 *(m) The rate of gross annual compensation of the Legis-*
9 *lative Counsel of the House of Representatives shall be an*
10 *amount which is equal to the rate of gross annual compensa-*
11 *tion of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate on the day fol-*
12 *lowing the effective date of this subsection.*

13 *(n) The basic compensation of the Administrative As-*
14 *sistants to the Speaker, Majority Leader, Minority Leader,*
15 *Majority Whip, and Minority Whip, shall be at the rate of*
16 *\$8,880 per annum.*

17 *(o) Subsection (e) of section 202 of the Legislative*
18 *Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U. S. C. 72a*
19 *(e)), is amended (1) by striking out "\$8,820" where it*
20 *first appears in such subsection and inserting in lieu thereof*
21 *"\$8,880", and (2) by striking out "\$8,820" at the second*
22 *place where it appears in such subsection and inserting in*
23 *lieu thereof "\$8,880".*

24 *(p) (1) This subsection is enacted as an exercise of the*
25 *rule-making power of the House of Representatives with*

1 *full recognition of the constitutional right of the House of*
 2 *Representatives to change the rule amended by this subsection*
 3 *at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as*
 4 *in the case of any other rule of the House of Representatives.*

5 (2) *Clause 27 (c) of Rule XI of the Rules of the*
 6 *House of Representatives is amended (A) by striking out*
 7 *“\$8,820” where it first appears in such clause and inserting*
 8 *in lieu thereof “\$8,880”, and (B) by striking out “\$8,820”*
 9 *at the second place where it appears in such clause and*
 10 *inserting in lieu thereof “\$8,880”.*

11 (q) *The limitations in the paragraph designated “Fold-*
 12 *ing documents” under the heading “Contingent Expenses of*
 13 *the House” in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act,*
 14 *1958 (71 Stat. 249; Public Law 85-75), or in any subse-*
 15 *quent appropriation Act, are hereby increased by 10 per*
 16 *centum.*

17 (r) *Each employee in the legislative branch of the*
 18 *Government whose compensation—*

19 (1) *is disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Repre-*
 20 *sentatives,*

21 (2) *is not increased by any other provision of this*
 22 *Act, and*

23 (3) *is fixed at a gross aggregate rate per annum,*
 24 *shall receive additional compensation at the rate of 10 per*
 25 *centum of the rate of his existing gross annual compensation.*

1 (s) *The increases in compensation provided by this*
2 *section shall not be applicable with respect to the Office of the*
3 *Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives and to any*
4 *employee in such office.*

5 (t) *Subject to subsection (j) of this section, each posi-*
6 *tion of nurse under the Architect of the Capitol shall be*
7 *allocated by the Architect to that grade of the General*
8 *Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended,*
9 *which is recommended to the Architect by the Attending*
10 *Physician of the Congress. Any such allocation shall not*
11 *be subject to post audit, review, or change by any authority*
12 *in the executive branch.*

13 SEC. 5. (a) *Section 1403 (b) of the Veterans' Benefits*
14 *Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 130; Public Law 85-56), relating to*
15 *the annual salary of the Chief Medical Director of the De-*
16 *partment of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Admin-*
17 *istration, is amended by striking out "\$17,800" and inserting*
18 *in lieu thereof "\$19,580".*

19 (b) *Section 1403 (c) of such Act, relating to the annual*
20 *salary of the Deputy Chief Medical Director of the Depart-*
21 *ment of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administra-*
22 *tion, is amended by striking out "\$16,800" and inserting in*
23 *lieu thereof "\$18,480".*

24 (c) *Section 1403 (d) of such Act, relating to the annual*
25 *salaries of the Assistant Chief Medical Directors and the*

1 *directors of service or chiefs of division of the Department*
2 *of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration,*
3 *is amended—*

4 (1) *by striking out “\$15,800” and inserting in lieu*
5 *thereof “\$17,380”;*

6 (2) *by striking out the word “twenty” and inserting*
7 *in lieu thereof the word “twenty-five”; and*

8 (3) *by striking out “\$13,225 minimum to \$14,300*
9 *maximum” and inserting in lieu thereof “\$14,545 mini-*
10 *imum to \$15,730 maximum”.*

11 (d) *Section 1403 (e) of such Act, relating to the annual*
12 *salaries of the Director of Nursing Service and the Deputy*
13 *Director of Nursing Service of the Department of Medicine*
14 *and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended—*

15 (1) *by striking out “\$11,610” and inserting in*
16 *lieu thereof “\$12,770 minimum to \$13,970 maximum”;*
17 *and*

18 (2) *by striking out “\$10,320” and inserting in lieu*
19 *thereof “\$11,355 minimum to \$12,555 maximum”.*

20 (e) *Section 1403 (f) of such Act, relating to the annual*
21 *salaries of the chief pharmacist, the chief dietitian, the chief*
22 *physical therapist, and the chief occupational therapist of*
23 *the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans'*
24 *Administration, is amended to read as follows:*

25 “(f) *The Administrator may appoint a chief pharmacist,*

a chief dietitian, a chief physical therapist, and a chief occupational therapist. During the period of his service as such, the chief pharmacist and the chief dietitian shall be paid a salary of \$12,770 minimum to \$13,970 maximum a year and the chief physical therapist and the chief occupational therapist shall be paid a salary of \$11,355 minimum to \$12,555 maximum a year."

(f) Section 1407 (a) of such Act, relating to maximum and minimum annual rates of salary of certain employees of the Medical Service, Dental Service, and Nursing Service of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) The grades and per annum full-pay ranges for positions provided in paragraph (1) of section 1404 shall be as follows:

"MEDICAL SERVICE

"Chief grade, \$12,770 minimum to \$13,970 maximum.

"Senior grade, \$11,355 minimum to \$12,555 maximum.

"Intermediate grade, \$9,890 minimum to \$11,090 maximum.

"Full grade, \$8,330 minimum to \$9,530 maximum.

"Associate grade, \$7,030 minimum to \$8,230 maximum.

"Junior grade, \$6,505 minimum to \$7,405 maximum.

1 “DENTAL SERVICE

2 “Chief grade, \$12,770 minimum to \$13,970 maximum.

3 “Senior grade, \$11,355 minimum to \$12,555 maximum.

4 “Intermediate grade, \$9,890 minimum to \$11,090 maxi-
5 mum.

6 “Full grade, \$8,330 minimum to \$9,530 maximum.

7 “Associate grade, \$7,030 minimum to \$8,230 maximum.

8 “Junior grade, \$6,505 minimum to \$7,405 maximum.

9 “NURSING SERVICE

10 “Assistant Director, \$8,330 minimum to \$9,530 maxi-
11 mum.

12 “Senior grade, \$7,030 minimum to \$8,230 maximum.

13 “Full grade, \$5,985 minimum to \$6,885 maximum.

14 “Associate grade, \$5,205 minimum to \$6,165 maximum.

15 “Junior grade, \$4,425 minimum to \$5,385 maximum.”

16 (g) Section 1408 (d) of such Act, prescribing the maxi-
17 mum amount of pay and allowances of medical, surgical, and
18 dental specialists of the Department of Medicine and Surgery
19 of the Veterans' Administration, is amended to read as
20 follows:

21 “(d) Any person, rated as a medical, surgical, or dental
22 specialist under the provisions of this section or prior cor-
23 responding provisions of law, shall receive, in addition to his

1 *basic pay, an allowance equal to 15 percent of such pay,*
2 *but in no event shall the pay plus the allowance authorized*
3 *by this subsection exceed \$16,000 per annum."*

4 *(h) Section 1411 of such Act, relating to appointment*
5 *of additional employees, is amended—*

6 *(1) by inserting "(a)" immediately following "SEC.*
7 *1411."; and*

8 *(2) by adding at the end thereof the following:*

9 *"(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the*
10 *per annum rate of salary of each individual serving as a*
11 *manager of a hospital, domiciliary, or center who is not a*
12 *physician in the medical service shall not be less than the rate*
13 *of salary which he would receive under section 1407 if his*
14 *service as a manager of a hospital, domiciliary, or center had*
15 *been service as a physician in the medical service in the chief*
16 *grade. This subsection shall not affect the allocation of any*
17 *position of manager of a hospital, domiciliary, or center to*
18 *any grade of the General Schedule of the Classification Act*
19 *of 1949, except with respect to changes in rate of salary pur-*
20 *suant to the preceding sentence, and shall not affect the ap-*
21 *plicability of the Performance Rating Act of 1950 to any*
22 *individual."*

23 *(i) Paragraph (2) of section 1404 of such Act, relat-*
24 *ing to additional appointments, is amended to read as follows:*

1 “(2) Managers, pharmacists, physical therapists, occu-
2 pational therapists, dietitians, and other scientific and pro-
3 fessional personnel, such as optometrists, pathologists, bac-
4 teriologists, chemists, biostatisticians, and medical and dental
5 technologists.”

6 (j) Paragraph (5) of section 1405 of such Act, relat-
7 ing to qualifications of appointees, is amended—

8 (1) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C)
9 thereof as subparagraphs (C) and (D) thereof, respec-
10 tively; and

11 (2) by inserting immediately below subparagraph
12 (A) thereof the following:

13 “(B) optometrist—

14 “be licensed to practice optometry in one of the
15 States, Territories, or Commonwealths of the United
16 States, or in the District of Columbia;”.

17 SEC. 6. (a) The Foreign Service Act of 1946 is amended
18 as follows:

19 (1) The third sentence of section 412 of such Act (22
20 U. S. C. 867) is amended by striking out “\$17,500” and
21 inserting in lieu thereof “\$19,250”.

22 (2) The fourth sentence of section 412 of such Act
23 is amended to read as follows: “The per annum salaries

1 of Foreign Service officers within each of the other classes
 2 shall be as follows:

"Class 1--	\$16,060	\$16,500	\$16,940	\$17,380	\$17,820	\$18,260	\$18,700	
Class 2--	13,860	14,190	14,520	14,850	15,180	15,510	15,840	
Class 3--	11,660	11,990	12,320	12,650	12,980	13,310	13,640	
Class 4--	9,900	10,175	10,450	10,725	11,000	11,275	11,550	
Class 5--	8,140	8,415	8,690	8,965	9,240	9,515	9,790	
Class 6--	6,710	6,930	7,150	7,370	7,590	7,810	8,030	
Class 7--	5,610	5,775	5,940	6,105	6,270	6,435	6,600	
Class 8--	4,730	4,895	5,060	5,225	5,390	5,555	5,720	\$5,885."

3 (3) The second sentence of section 415 of such Act (22
 4 U. S. C. 870) is amended to read as follows: "The per
 5 annum rates of staff officers and employees within each class
 6 shall be as follows:

"Class 1-----	\$11,770	\$12,120	\$12,480	\$12,830	\$13,160		
Class 2-----	10,920	11,205	11,485	11,770	12,120		
Class 3-----	10,030	10,320	10,600	10,885	11,165		
Class 4-----	9,095	9,380	9,665	9,945	10,230		
Class 5-----	8,395	8,610	8,815	9,030	9,315	\$9,600	
Class 6-----	7,690	7,905	8,120	8,325	8,540	8,955	
Class 7-----	6,990	7,200	7,415	7,630	7,840	8,050	
Class 8-----	6,285	6,495	6,710	6,925	7,140	7,350	
Class 9-----	5,585	5,795	6,005	6,220	6,435	6,650	
Class 10-----	5,115	5,260	5,400	5,540	5,755	5,970	\$6,175
Class 11-----	4,650	4,790	4,930	5,070	5,215	5,355	5,500
Class 12-----	4,180	4,320	4,460	4,605	4,745	4,890	5,025
Class 13-----	3,730	3,870	4,010	4,155	4,295	4,440	4,580
Class 14-----	3,300	3,445	3,585	3,730	3,870	4,010	4,155
Class 15-----	3,090	3,165	3,230	3,300	3,445	3,585	3,730
Class 16-----	2,875	2,950	3,020	3,090	3,165	3,230	3,300
Class 17-----	2,660	2,735	2,805	2,875	2,950	3,020	3,090
Class 18-----	2,455	2,520	2,590	2,660	2,735	2,805	2,875
Class 19-----	2,240	2,310	2,380	2,455	2,520	2,590	2,660
Class 20-----	2,025	2,095	2,165	2,240	2,310	2,380	2,455
Class 21-----	1,810	1,880	1,955	2,025	2,095	2,165	2,240
Class 22-----	1,600	1,670	1,745	1,810	1,880	1,955	2,025."

7 (b) Foreign Service officers, Reserve officers, and For-
 8 eign Service staff officers and employees who are entitled to
 9 receive basic compensation immediately prior to the effective
 10 date of this section at one of the step rates provided by sec-
 11 tions 412 or 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, shall
 12 receive basic compensation on or after the effective date of
 13 this section at the corresponding step rate as provided by
 14 such sections 412 or 415 as amended by this section.

1 *SEC. 7. (a) Notwithstanding section 3679 of the Re-*
2 *vised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the rates*
3 *of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal*
4 *Government and of the municipal government of the Dis-*
5 *trict of Columbia whose rates of compensation are fixed by*
6 *administrative action pursuant to law and are not otherwise*
7 *increased by this Act are hereby authorized to be increased,*
8 *effective on or after the first day of the first pay period*
9 *which began on or after January 1, 1958, by amounts*
10 *not to exceed the increases provided by this Act for corre-*
11 *sponding rates of compensation in the appropriate schedule*
12 *or scale of pay.*

13 *(b) Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed*
14 *to authorize any increase in the rates of compensation of*
15 *officers and employees whose rates of compensation are*
16 *fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is con-*
17 *sistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing*
18 *rates or practices.*

19 *(c) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the*
20 *authority contained in any law pursuant to which rates of*
21 *compensation may be fixed by administrative action.*

22 *SEC. 8. (a) Retroactive compensation or salary shall*
23 *be paid by reason of this Act only in the case of an indi-*
24 *vidual in the service of the United States (including service*
25 *in the Armed Forces of the United States) or the municipal*
26 *government of the District of Columbia on the date of*

1 enactment of this Act, except that such retroactive com-
2 pensation or salary shall be paid (1) to an officer or em-
3 ployee who retired during the period beginning on the
4 first day of the first pay period which began on or
5 after January 1, 1958, and ending on the date of enact-
6 ment of this Act for services rendered during such period
7 and (2) in accordance with the provisions of the Act of
8 August 3, 1950 (Public Law 636, Eighty-first Congress), as
9 amended (5 U. S. C. 61f-61k), for services rendered dur-
10 ing the period beginning on the first day of the first pay
11 period which began on or after January 1, 1958, and
12 ending on the date of enactment of this Act by an officer
13 or employee who dies during such period.

14 (b) For the purposes of this section, service in the
15 Armed Forces of the United States, in the case of an
16 individual relieved from training and service in the Armed
17 Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitaliza-
18 tion following such training and service, shall include the
19 period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of
20 such individual to a position in or under the Federal
21 Government or the municipal government of the District of
22 Columbia.

23 SEC. 9. (a) The Director of the Bureau of the Budget
24 is authorized and directed to provide by regulation for the
25 absorption from the respective applicable appropriations or

1 funds available for the fiscal year in which this Act is enacted,
2 by the respective departments, agencies, establishments, and
3 corporations in the executive branch, to such extent as the
4 Director deems practicable, of the costs of the increases in
5 basic compensation provided by this Act.

6 (b) Nothing contained in subsection (a) of this section
7 shall be held or considered to require (1) the separation from
8 the service of any individual by reduction in force or other
9 personnel action or (2) the placing of any individual in a
10 leave-without-pay status.

11 (c) Subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall not
12 apply to the field service of the Post Office Department and to
13 such other departments, agencies, establishments, and cor-
14 porations in the executive branch as the Director, with the
15 approval of the President, may designate.

16 SEC. 10. Section 505 (e) of the Classification Act of
17 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1105 (e)), is amended by
18 striking out "thirty-seven" and inserting in lieu thereof
19 "seventy-five".

20 SEC. 11. Section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949,
21 as amended (5 U. S. C. 1105), is amended by adding at
22 the end thereof the following new subsection:

23 "(g) Appointments to positions in grades 16, 17, and
24 18 of the General Schedule, except positions provided for
25 in subsection (e) of this section, shall be made only upon

1 approval by the Civil Service Commission of the qualifica-
2 tions of the proposed appointees.”

3 SEC. 12. The annual rate of basic compensation of the
4 position of Chief Postal Inspector in the Post Office Depart-
5 ment shall be \$19,000.

6 SEC. 13. Section 604 (d) of the Federal Employees
7 Pay Act of 1945, as amended (5 U. S. C. 944), is amended
8 to read as follows:

9 “(d) (1) Hereafter, for all pay computation purposes
10 affecting officers or employees in or under the executive
11 branch, the judicial branch, or the District of Columbia mu-
12 nicipal government, basic per annum rates of compensation
13 established by or pursuant to law shall be regarded as pay-
14 ment for employment during fifty-two basic administrative
15 workweeks of forty hours.

16 “(2) Whenever for any such purpose it is necessary to
17 convert a basic annual rate to a basic biweekly, weekly,
18 daily, or hourly rate, the following rules shall govern:

19 “(A) An hourly rate shall be derived by dividing
20 the annual rate by two thousand and eighty;

21 “(B) A daily rate shall be derived by multiplying
22 the hourly rate by the number of daily hours of service
23 required; and

24 “(C) A weekly or biweekly rate shall be derived by
25 multiplying the hourly rate by forty or eighty as the
26 case may be.

1 “(3) All rates shall be computed in full cents, counting
2 a fraction of a cent as the next higher cent.”

3 SEC. 14. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and
4 (c) of this section, this Act shall take effect as of the first day
5 of the first pay period which began on or after January
6 1, 1958.

7 (b) This section, the first section, and sections 4 (b),
8 4 (c), 4 (h), 4 (j), 4 (q), 4 (t), 5 (i), 5 (j), 7, 8, 9, 10,
9 and 11 shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

10 (c) Sections 5 (h), 12, and 13 shall take effect on the
11 first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the
12 date of enactment of this Act.

13 (d) For the purpose of determining the amount of in-
14 surance for which an individual is eligible under the Fed-
15 eral Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, all
16 changes in rates of compensation or salary which result
17 from the enactment of this Act shall be held and considered
18 to be effective as of the first day of the first pay period which
19 begins on or after the date of such enactment.

Amend the title so as to read: “An Act to adjust the rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.”

Passed the Senate February 28, 1958.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

85TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 734

[Report No. 1660]

AN ACT

To revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

MARCH 3, 1958
Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

APRIL 28, 1958
Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

13. PAY RAISE. In reporting S. 734, to provide pay increases for classified employees (see Digest 66), the report of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee contains the following statements:

"The purpose of this legislation, as amended by the committee, is to increase by 10 percent per annum the rates of compensation of the majority of the officers and employees of the Federal Government. The bill does not apply to postal field service employees. The bill also does not apply to the so-called wage-board employees, that is, employees whose rates of compensation are fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates or practices.

"The increase in compensation is effective, retroactively, as of the first day of the first pay period which began on or after January 1, 1958.

"The bill also increases from \$16,000 to \$17,500 the existing maximum salary rate of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

"This legislation will increase the annual rates of compensation of approximately 1,021,072 officers and employees in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Federal Government. ...

"This legislation, as amended by the committee, also contains provisions to the following effect: authorization of comparable increases in compensation for those employees (other than the so-called wage board employees) whose salaries are fixed by administrative action pursuant to law; granting of comparable increases in compensation for the so-called salary savings cases (for example, those individuals whose salaries are in excess of the maximum salary rate of their respective grades under the Classification Act of 1949); granting of comparable increases in compensation to those employees whose salaries have been fixed or adjusted under section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949; provision for the appropriate payment, in accordance with law, of the salary increase for work performed within the retroactive period, to employees who retired, or to the survivors of employees who died, within such period; ... requirement of approval by the United States Civil Service Commission of the qualifications of proposed appointees to positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 (with certain exceptions); ... and establishment of a new formula for computing hourly, daily, and weekly or biweekly rates of compensation in order to facilitate payroll operations utilizing electronic equipment.

"The salary increases provided by this bill are permanent, are subject to retirement deductions, and will be taken into consideration in the computation of overtime and night differential pay and in the determination of life and accident insurance coverage for future periods under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954.

"The total annual cost of the pay increases provided for by this legislation will be approximately \$542,169,447."

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. TRANSPORTATION; TAXATION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Neuberger urging repeal of excise taxes on travel and transportation and inserting correspondence and an editorial on this subject. p. A3930
15. APPROPRIATIONS. Extension of remarks of Sen. Case, N. J., inserting an analysis, prepared by the Citizen's Committee for the Hoover Report, of H. R. 8002, the annual accrual expenditures bill, and urging the Senate to take action on the bill. pp. A3933-4

16. ARBORETUM; APPROPRIATIONS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Teague inserting an article and editorial criticizing the "deplorable conditions" existing at the National Arboretum and stating that the responsibility for this is "the United States Department of Agriculture at the higher echelons, and the Budget Bureau." pp. A3935-6
17. TAXATION; FARM MACHINERY. Sen. Capehart inserted an article describing the provisions of his bill which would allow faster depreciation on property, including farm machinery and certain storage facilities. pp. A3936-7
18. CONSERVATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Engle inserting a resume of "notable" conservation legislation. pp. A3946-7
19. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Dorn inserted A. H. Blackmore's, C of C, Spartanburg, S. C., speech, and stated that Mr. Blackmore is "making every effort to warn America of the dangers of the present foreign trade policy." pp. A3958-9

BILLS INTRODUCED

20. FLOOD CONTROL. H. R. 12267, by Rep. Broomfield, H. R. 12268, by Rep. Byrne, Ill., and H. R. 12274, by Rep. Scudder, authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and for other purposes; to Public Works Committee. Remarks of Rep. Broomfield. p. 6953
21. TAXATION; FARM MACHINERY. H. R. 12273, by Rep. O'Konski, for the purpose of creating new jobs, giving greater stability to and improving existing jobs, and stimulating business during the next 18 months with resultant expansion of the national economy in the years to come, by amending the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to allow more rapid depreciation for property constructed and acquired during 1958 and 1959, or for the construction or acquisition of which a contract is entered into during 1958 or 1959, by reducing the useful life of such property for income-tax purposes; to Ways and Means Committee.
22. RICE. H. R. 12278, by Rep. Thompson, Tex., to amend the price support and acreage allotment provisions of law with respect to rice; to Agriculture Committee.
23. LABOR. H. R. 12281, by Rep. Engle, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide an administrative site for Yosemite National Park, Calif., on lands adjacent to the park; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
24. WATER; RESEARCH. H. J. Res. 596, by Rep. Roosevelt, providing for the construction by the Department of the Interior of demonstration plants for the production, from saline or brackish waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS:

May 1: Self-help dairy stabilization bills, H. Agriculture (Secretary Benson to testify).

Humane slaughter bills, S. Agriculture.

Amendment of 160-acre limit on reclamation units, S. Interior

Regulation of motor carriers for hire, H. Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Foreign aid appropriations, H. Appropriations (exec).

Freight forwarder bills, H. Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Alaska statehood bill, H. Rules

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 29, 1958
For actions of May 28, 1958
85th-2d, No. 85

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses adopted conference report on agricultural appropriation bill. Both Houses passed bills to permit transfer of cotton allotments due to excessive rainfall. House passed Alaska Statehood bill. House agreed to debate trade agreements bill. Senate committee ordered reported general government matters and independent offices appropriation bills.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1959. Agreed to the amendment by Rep. Whitten to this bill, H. R. 11767, providing that hereafter no conservation reserve contract shall be entered into which provides for (1) payments for conservation practices in excess of the average rate for comparable practices under the agricultural conservation program, or (2) annual rental payments in excess of 20 percent of the value of the land placed under contract, such value to be determined without regard to physical improvements thereon or geographic location thereof; and that, in determining the value of the land for this purpose, the county committee shall take into consideration the estimate of the landowner or operator as to the value of such land as well as his certificate as to the production history and productivity of such land. p. 8734
2. DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1959. The Appropriation Committee reported without amendment this bill, H. R. 12738 (H. Rept. 1830). p. 8759

3. COTTON. Passed as reported H. R. 12602, to permit the transfer of 1958 farm acreage allotments for cotton in the case of natural disasters. pp. 8748-49
The "Daily Digest" states as follows: "Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Cotton met in executive session relative to cotton legislation and approved language which was recommended to the full committee for inclusion in an omnibus farm bill." p. D478
4. STATEHOOD. Passed, 208 to 166, with amendments, H. R. 7999, the Alaska statehood bill. (pp. 8731, 8734-47)
Agreed to the following amendments:
By Rep. Dawson, Utah, 91 to 8, to limit to 25 years, instead of 50 years, the time within which the State of Alaska may select 400,000 acres from lands within the national forests in Alaska, and to limit the grant of public lands to the State of Alaska to 102 million acres instead of 182 million acres. (p. 8735)
By Rep. Westland to provide that the administration and management of the fish and wildlife resources of Alaska shall be retained by the Federal Government under existing laws until the first day of the first calendar year following the expiration of 90 legislative days after the Secretary of the Interior certifies to the Congress that the Alaska State Legislature has made adequate provision for the administration, management, and conservation of these resources in the broad national interest. (pp. 8738-41)
Rejected an amendment by
Rep. Rogers, Tex., 46 to 74, as an amendment to the amendment by Rep. Dawson, Utah, to limit the grant of public lands to the State of Alaska to 21 million acres. (p. 8735)
Rejected a motion by Rep. Rogers, Tex., 174 to 199, to recommit the bill to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. (pp. 8734-35) A similar motion by Rep. Pillion was rejected 172 to 201. (pp. 8745-46)
5. FOREIGN TRADE. Agreed to a Rules Committee resolution for debate on H. R. 12591, to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements. The resolution waives all points of order against the bill, provides for 8 hours of general debate, and provides that no amendments to the bill will be in order except those offered by direction of the Ways and Means Committee and the proposed bill by Rep. Simpson (H. R. 12676) which may be offered as an amendment. pp. 8732-34
6. WILDLIFE. A subcommittee of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee ordered reported with amendment, H. R. 10244, to reaffirm the national policy regarding fish and wildlife resources. p. D479
7. PAY RAISES. The "Daily Digest" states as follows: "Committee on Rules: Held no hearing as scheduled on granting of a rule on S. 734, classified employees pay raise bill, inasmuch as the House will on Monday, June 2, consider the bill under the suspension of rules." p. D379
Rep. Sikes spoke in favor of pay raises for classified employees. p. 8731
8. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Several Representatives discussed current economic conditions, including references to farm income and prices. pp. 8751-57
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced the Consent Calendar will be called Mon., June 2, followed by consideration of the classified pay increase bill, and that the trade agreements bill will be considered later in the week. pp. 8749-50

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 3, 1958
For actions of June 2, 1958
85th-2d, No. 87

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		Virgin Islands.....	5

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated mutual security authorization bill. House passed classified pay bill.

HOUSE

1. SURPLUS FOODS. Passed as reported H. R. 12164, to permit the donation of surplus foods to nonprofit summer camps for children. pp. 8871-72
2. LIVESTOCK. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11330, to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act so as to permit marketing agencies to deduct from proceeds of livestock sales to finance research or sales-promotion programs (H. Rept. 1840). p. 8927
3. PAY RAISE. Passed under suspension of the rules S. 734, to provide a pay increase for classified employees at an average of 10%. House conferees were appointed. Senate conferees have not yet been appointed. pp. 8872-85
4. FORESTRY. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11253, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange certain lands and improvements of the Forest Service with the city of Redding, Calif. (H. Rept. 1846). p. 8928
5. VIRGIN ISLANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12226, to extend the charter of the Virgin Islands Corporation (H. Rept. 1841). pp. 8927-28

6. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed as reported S. 2224, to amend the procedures on advertised and negotiated disposals of surplus property. pp. 8870-71
7. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Rep. Bailey discussed extension of the trade agreements program and explained the "basic objectives of the so-called Simpson-Davis-Dorn-Bailey substitute - H. R. 12676 - which will be offered in place of the administration approved H. R. 12591, when the House considers the renewal of our trade agreements later this week." pp. 8925-27
8. ELECTRIFICATION; RECLAMATION. The "Daily Digest" states as follows: "Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation rejected by a vote of 15-13 a motion to report S. 555, to construct Hells Canyon Dam on Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. A motion was then made to lay motion to reconsider S. 555 on the table, and this was adopted by voice vote." p. D487

SENATE

9. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on H. R. 12181, the mutual security authorization bill. Sen. Proxmire discussed his amendments to reduce military assistance and defense support and transfer these appropriations to the Defense budget (p. 8844). Sens. Wiley, Smith, N. J., Talmadge, and Javits discussed the bill (pp. 8851-2, 8854-66).
Received from the Commission on Christian Social Action, Evangelical United Brethren Church, a resolution favoring an expanded nonmilitary program of mutual aid and programs for reciprocal foreign trade. p. 8843
10. STATEHOOD. Sen. Neuberger inserted a column "Alaska in the Senate -- Tying it to Hawaii Could Kill Statehood for Both." p. 8853

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. SMALL BUSINESS. Sen. Douglas inserted Geo. J. Burger's, vice president, Nat'l Federation of Independent Business, statement before the Joint Committee on the Economic Report. pp. A4979-80
Rep. Multer inserted a proposed 5-point plan to curb the recession and aid small business. p. A5022
12. FARM INCOME. Extension of remarks of Rep. Coad inserting an article, "Guard Against Too Much Optimism," and stating it points up the fact that "there may well be the urgency on the part of some of us to get optimistic for rather obvious reasons at a time when we should be gratefully cautious." pp. A4980-1
Rep. Johnson inserted an editorial, "Farm Price Squeeze Feeds Unemployment." p. A5001
13. COTTON. Sen. Talmadge inserted an editorial, "Cotton Doomed," opposing any reduction in cotton acreage allotments. p. A4981
Rep. Gathings inserted an article discussing the proposals for a cotton program and the chances of success in Congress. p. A4998
14. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Talmadge inserted two editorials favoring his farm program of payment of the difference between the sales price and 100% of parity with no acreage or production controls. p. A4984
15. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Porter inserted a Commerce Department report, with tables, on the softwood plywood industry, to rebut contentions that imports of hardwood plywood were harming U. S. industry. pp. A4985-6

respect to a specifically described category or categories of property as determined by the Administrator;

"(B) the public health, safety, or national security will thereby be promoted;

"(C) public exigency will not admit of the delay incident to advertising;

"(D) the property involved is of a nature and quantity which, if disposed of under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection, would cause such an impact on an industry or industries as adversely to affect the national economy, and the estimated fair market value of the property and other satisfactory terms of disposal can be obtained by negotiation;

"(E) the estimated fair market value of the property involved does not exceed \$1,000;

"(F) bid prices after advertising therefor are not reasonable (either as to all or some part of the property) or have not been independently arrived at in open competition;

"(G) with respect to real property only, the character or condition of the property or unusual circumstances make it impractical to advertise publicly for competitive bids and the fair market value of the property and other satisfactory terms of disposal can be obtained by negotiation;

"(H) the disposal will be to States, Territories, possessions, political subdivisions thereof, or tax-supported agencies therein, and the estimated fair market value of the property, and other satisfactory terms of disposal are obtained by negotiation; or

"(I) otherwise authorized by this act or other law.

"(4) Disposals and contracts for disposal of surplus real and related personal property through contract realty brokers employed by the Administrator shall be made in the manner followed in similar commercial transactions under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Administrator: *Provided*, That such regulations shall require that wide public notice of availability of the property for disposal be given by the brokers.

"(5) Negotiated sales of personal property at fixed prices may be made by the Administrator either directly or through the use of disposal contractors without regard to the limitations set forth in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection: *Provided*, That such sales be publicized to the extent consistent with the value and nature of the property involved, that the prices established shall reflect the estimated fair market value thereof, and that such sales shall be limited to those categories of personal property as to which the Administrator determines that such method of disposal will best serve the interests of the Government.

"(6) Except as otherwise provided by this paragraph, an explanatory statement of the circumstances of each disposal by negotiation of any real or personal property having a fair market value in excess of \$1,000 shall be prepared. Each such statement shall be transmitted to the appropriate committees of the Congress at least 30 days (or such shorter period as may be concurred in by such committees in advance of such disposal, and a copy thereof shall be preserved in the files of the executive agency making such disposal. No such statement need be transmitted to any such committee with respect to any disposal—

"(A) of any perishable food or other property which may become useless by deterioration within 30 days;

"(B) required to be made immediately for the preservation of human life or the alleviation of human suffering;

"(C) required in the public interest to be made within 30 days during a period of national emergency declared by the President or the Congress;

"(D) of real property made through a contract realty broker pursuant to paragraph (4);

"(E) of personal property made under paragraph (5) at a fixed price; or

"(F) authorized by section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or any other provision of law to be made without advertising.

"(7) Section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U. S. C. 5), shall not apply to disposals or contracts for disposal made under this subsection."

With the following committee amendments:

1. On page 3, line 1, immediately before the word "property" insert the word "personal."

2. On page 3, line 8, immediately before the word "property" insert the word "personal."

3. On page 3, line 6, following the word "promoted," strike the semicolon and add the words "by a particular disposal of personal property."

4. On page 3, line 8, following the word "advertising," strike the semicolon and add the words "certain personal property."

5. On page 3, line 9, immediately before the word "property" insert the word "personal."

6. On page 3, line 14, strike the word "the" and insert in lieu thereof the word "such."

7. On page 5, strike out line 3 and all that follows down through line 5 on page 6, and insert the following:

"(6) Except as otherwise provided by this paragraph, an explanatory statement of the circumstances of each disposal by negotiation of any real or personal property having a fair market value in excess of \$1,000 shall be prepared. Each such statement shall be transmitted to the appropriate committees of the Congress in advance of such disposal, and a copy thereof shall be preserved in the files of the executive agency making such disposal. No such statement need be transmitted to any such committee with respect to any disposal of personal property made under paragraph (5) at a fixed price, or to property disposals authorized by any other provision of law to be made without advertising."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word to ask the chairman of the subcommittee a few questions about the bill. I would like to ask him if this is the type of legislation under which telephone facilities have been declared surplus to Government needs and then sold?

Mr. BROOKS of Texas. Actually, not. This is an extension of negotiating authority of the GSA to dispose of surplus property.

The question the gentleman raises deals with property that has previously been declared surplus by another Government agency.

Mr. BARTLETT. Then may I ask the gentleman if it can be stated legally that the facilities are surplus when the Government sells them and then turns around and buys the same services from the telephone company?

Mr. BROOKS of Texas. This is a practice which I think is reprehensible and has been followed by the Department of Defense in several instances.

We are now in the Government Operations Committee looking into several such instances whereby the Department of Defense or one of its agencies has declared a usable facility surplus when it is being used every day. They declare it surplus with the apparent hope that as surplus property it can be disposed

of to one of the telephone companies and then the United States Government would be immediately required to release it and pay considerable moneys for that same service or an amended service of that character.

Mr. BARTLETT. I thank the gentleman from Texas. I may say I am interested in this bill because it is planned to declare the Alaska Communication System surplus under this or a special act; then the Government or the public will obtain service from a private company.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARTLETT. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. FORD. I am sure the gentleman is familiar with the fact that every year for the last 5 years anyway the Federal Government has had to put in an appropriation through the Department of the Army of \$5½ million annually for the operation of this facility. It is a pure subsidy of the service. Up until about 2 or 3 years ago the rates which were charged were totally inadequate and were not sufficient on a comparable basis to pay for the operation of the facility. If it is a good business investment for Uncle Sam to get out of business and a report will determine that, I personally think they should want to dispose of the service.

Mr. BARTLETT. I may say to the gentleman from Michigan that I am not unalterably opposed to that. I do not know how much it cost the Government to provide the military service. I merely wanted to find out what can be done regarding the ACS in this particular act. It may be that proof will be offered that it should be sold to a private company. I well appreciate the expressions of the Appropriations Committee in that regard.

Mr. FORD. It costs about \$5½ million to \$6 million a year plus the cost of military personnel which is not included to operate this facility. There are many people who feel that it is a pure subsidization and an unnecessary business operation of the Federal Government. There is a report being prepared to determine which is the better procedure. I think we ought to await that determination.

Mr. BARTLETT. I agree with the gentleman absolutely that we should await the submission of a report.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS FOODS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 12164) to amend the Agriculture Act, as amended, to permit use of Federal surplus foods in nonprofit summer camps for children.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That clause (3), section 416, of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by adding after the words "nonprofit school lunch programs" the words "in nonprofit summer camps for children."

SEC. 2. Public Law 165, 75th Congress, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the words "and for use in nonprofit summer camps for children."

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words in support of H. R. 12164 which I introduced in the interests of thousands of children attending summer camps.

The bill amends the Agriculture Act, as amended, to permit use of Federal surplus foods in nonprofit summer camps for children. It has been reported upon favorably and without amendment by the House Agriculture Committee and has the approval of the Department of Agriculture. Agriculture Department support for a bill I introduced is a pretty fair indication that there is no controversy over the matter.

The purpose of this bill is to clarify the law relating to the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make available without cost, surplus food commodities to nonprofit children's summer camps. As you know, nonprofit school-lunch programs receive surplus food commodities. The Department of Agriculture has considered summer camping an extension of school activities in the past and has donated surplus food to nonprofit camps. I am informed that nationally, more than 850,000 children attended camps last year which received some surplus food.

Since specific regulations concerning food donations are being written by the Department with the possibility that this particular activity might be discontinued under a strict interpretation of the new rules, I decided to introduce this bill to continue what I believe to be the intent of Congress in the matter.

The purpose of this bill is to clarify this provision of law so there will be no doubt that nonprofit summer camps for children have the same kind of eligibility to draw surplus foods as do nonprofit school-lunch programs.

This program is a natural companion to a special summer-camp milk-donation bill the Congress passed and the President signed after I introduced it in 1956. It will benefit youngsters at thousands of camps conducted by charitable, welfare, civic, and religious organizations—such groups as the 4-H, YMCA, YWCA, Boy and Girl Scouts and others.

Children will receive wholesome foods such as butter, cheese, dried milk, rice, flour, and cornmeal.

But what is even more important, the budgets of the nonprofit groups involved will be stretched a bit by this grant of surplus food so that I am certain many more youngsters than otherwise might have gone, will have a chance to vacation in the great outdoors. I hope there will be a prompt acceptance of this bill as this summer's camping activities might be affected.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended to read as follows: "A bill to permit the use of Federal surplus foods in nonprofit summer camps for children."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PLANS FOR THE PEACEFUL EXPLORATION OF OUTER SPACE

The Clerk called House Concurrent Resolution 332.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as this bill is calendered to be brought up under suspension of the rules, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That concludes the call of the Consent Calendar.

"Grade"	
GS-1	\$2,960
GS-2	3,255
GS-3	3,495
GS-4	3,755
GS-5	4,040
GS-6	4,490
GS-7	4,980
GS-8	5,470
GS-9	5,955
GS-10	6,505
GS-11	7,030
GS-12	8,330
GS-13	9,890
GS-14	11,355
GS-15	12,770
GS-16	14,190
GS-17	15,375
GS-18	17,500

(b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees to whom this section applies shall be adjusted as follows:

(1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at one of the scheduled or longevity rates of a grade in the general schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the corresponding scheduled or longevity rate in effect on and after such date.

(2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at a rate between two scheduled or two longevity rates, or between a scheduled and a longevity rate, of a grade in the general schedule, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the higher of the two corresponding rate in effect on and after such date.

(3) If the officer or employee (other than an officer or employee subject to paragraph (4) of this subsection), immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of the maximum longevity rate of his grade, or in excess of the maximum scheduled rate of his grade if there is no longevity rate for his grade, he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he received immediately prior to such effective date, increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum longevity rate, or the maximum scheduled rate, as the case may be, of his grade until (A) he leaves such position, or (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; but, when his position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such act, as amended.

(4) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is receiving, pursuant to paragraph (4) of section 2 (b) of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, an existing aggregate rate of compensation determined under section 208 (b) of the act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1111; Public Law 763,

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' SALARY ADJUSTMENTS, 1958

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958."

SEC. 2. (a) Section 603 (b) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (69 Stat. 172, 70 Stat. 740; 5 U. S. C. 1113 (b)), is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The compensation schedule for the general schedule shall be as follows:

	Per annum rates					
	\$3,055	\$3,150	\$3,245	\$3,340	\$3,435	\$3,530
	3,350	3,445	3,540	3,635	3,730	3,825
	3,590	3,685	3,780	3,875	3,970	4,065
	3,850	3,945	4,040	4,135	4,230	4,325
	4,190	4,340	4,490	4,640	4,790	4,940
	4,640	4,790	4,940	5,090	5,240	5,390
	5,130	5,280	5,430	5,580	5,730	5,880
	5,620	5,770	5,920	6,070	6,220	6,370
	6,135	6,285	6,435	6,585	6,735	6,885
	6,655	6,805	6,955	7,105	7,255	7,405
	7,270	7,510	7,750	7,990	8,230	-----
	8,570	8,810	9,050	9,290	9,530	-----
	10,130	10,370	10,610	10,850	11,090	-----
	11,595	11,835	12,075	12,315	12,555	-----
	13,070	13,370	13,670	13,970	-----	-----
	14,430	14,670	14,910	15,150	-----	-----
	15,615	15,855	16,095	16,335	-----	-----

83d Congress), plus the amount of the increase provided by section 2 of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, he shall receive an aggregate rate of compensation equal to the sum of (A) his existing aggregate rate of compensation determined under such section 208 (b) of the act of September 1, 1954, and (B) the amount of the increase provided by section 2 of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955 and (C) the amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum longevity rate of his grade, until (i) he leaves his position, or (ii) he is entitled to receive aggregate compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of this act or any other provision of law; but, when such position becomes vacant, the aggregate rate of compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with applicable provisions of law. Subject to clauses (i) and (ii) of the immediately preceding sentence of this paragraph, the amount of the increase provided by this section shall be held and considered for the purposes of section 208 (b) of such act of September 1, 1954, to constitute a part of the existing aggregate rate of compensation of such employee.

(5) If the officer or employee, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this act, was promoted from one grade under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to another such grade at a rate which is above the minimum rate thereof, his rate of basic compensation shall be adjusted retroactively from the effective date of this section to the date on which he was so promoted, on the basis of the rate which he was receiving during the period from such effective date to the date of such promotion and, from the date of such promotion, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the general schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the general schedule for such officer or employee which was in effect (without regard to this act) at the time of such promotion.

(6) If the officer or employee on the rolls has had his rate of basic compensation es-

established, under authority of section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1106; 5 U. S. C. 1133), at any time during the period beginning on September 1, 1954, and ending on the date of enactment of this act, his rate of basic compensation shall be adjusted retroactively in accordance with one or more of the following provisions of this paragraph (6), as applicable:

(A) if his rate of basic compensation was established under authority of such section 803 after September 1, 1954, and prior to the effective date of this section such rate shall be adjusted retroactively, for the period of time served by him in a pay status under the Classification Act of 1949 in the position concerned on and after such effective date and prior to the date of enactment of this act, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the general schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the general schedule which was in effect for such officer or employee, without regard to this act, as a result of such adjustment under such section 803;

(B) if his rate of basic compensation was established under authority of such section 803 on or after the effective date of this section and prior to the date of enactment of this act, such rate shall be adjusted retroactively for the period of time served by him in a pay status under the Classification Act of 1949 in the position concerned on and after such effective date and prior to such date of enactment, as follows—

(i) for the period of time prior to the effective date of the establishment of his rate of basic compensation under such section 803, on the basis of the rate of basic compensation which he was receiving during such period, and

(ii) for the period of time on and after the effective date of the establishment of his rate of basic compensation under such section 803, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the general schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the general schedule which was in effect for such officer or employee, without regard to this act, as a result of such adjustment under such section 803,

and such basic compensation adjusted under subparagraphs (A) and (B) (ii) of this paragraph (6) shall be paid in accordance with such subparagraphs until—

(a) he leaves such position, or

(b) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of any provision of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(7) If the officer or employee became subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at any time during the period beginning on September 1, 1954, and ending on the date of enactment of this act, at a rate of basic compensation which was established under authority of section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1106; 5 U. S. C. 1133), his rate of basic compensation shall be adjusted retroactively, for the period of time served by him in a pay status under the Classification Act of 1949 in the position concerned on and after the effective date of this section and prior to the date of enactment of this act, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the general schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the general schedule which was in effect for such officer or employee, without regard to this act, as a result of such adjustment under such section 803, and such basic compensation shall be paid in accordance with this paragraph (7) until—

(A) he leaves his position, or

(B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the

operation of any provision of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(8) If the officer or employee, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this act, became subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at a rate of basic compensation which was fixed on the basis of a higher previously earned rate and which is above the minimum rate of the grade of such officer or employee, his rate of basic compensation shall be adjusted retroactively to the date on which he became subject to such act, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the general schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the general schedule for such officer or employee which was in effect (without regard to this act) at the time he became subject to the Classification Act of 1949 as in effect immediately prior to the effective date of this section.

(9) Each officer or employee—

(A) (i) who with his position has been transferred under authority of the Classification Act of 1949, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this act, from the general schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 to a prevailing rate schedule, or (ii) who, at any time during such period, transferred from a position subject to the Classification Act of 1949 to a position subject to a prevailing rate schedule.

(B) who, at all times subsequent to such transfer, was in the service of the United States (including the Armed Forces of the United States) or of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, without break in such service of more than 30 consecutive calendar days and, in the case of an individual relieved from training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitalization following such training and service, without break in service in excess of the period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of such individual to a position in or under the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia,

(C) who, on such date of enactment, is being compensated under a prevailing rate schedule, and

(D) whose rate of basic compensation on such date of enactment is less than the rate to which he would have been entitled on such date if such transfer had not occurred (unless he is receiving such lesser rate by reason of an adverse personnel action resulting from his own fault),

shall be paid basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he would have been receiving on such date of enactment (including compensation for each within-grade and longevity step-increase which he would have earned) if such transfer had not occurred until the day immediately following such date of enactment, for all time in a pay status on and after the effective date of this section in a position subject to a prevailing rate schedule under the circumstances prescribed in this subsection, until—

(a) he leaves the position which he holds on such date of enactment, or

(b) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate under a prevailing rate schedule;

but when such position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with prevailing rate schedules.

SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Government whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision a of section 62 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C. 102 (a) (2)), section 3656 of title 18 of the United States Code, the third sentence of section

603, section 604 (a) (5), or sections 672 to 675, inclusive, of title 28 of the United States Code are hereby increased by amounts equal to the increases provided by section 2 of this act in corresponding rates of compensation paid to officers and employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(b) The limitations of \$13,485 and \$18,010 with respect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges, contained in the paragraph designated "Salaries of supporting personnel" in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 65; Public Law 85-49), or any subsequent appropriation act, shall be increased by the amounts necessary to pay the additional basic compensation provided by this act.

(c) Section 753 (e) of title 28 of the United States Code (relating to the compensation of court reporters for district courts) is amended by striking out "\$6,450" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$7,095."

SEC. 4. (a) Each officer and employee in or under the legislative branch of the Government whose rate of compensation is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at the rate of 10 percent of his gross rate of compensation (basic compensation plus additional compensation authorized by law).

(b) The basic compensation of each employee in the office of a Senator is hereby adjusted, effective on the first day of the month following the date of enactment of this act, to the lowest multiple of \$60 which will provide a gross rate of compensation not less than the gross rate such employee was receiving immediately prior thereto, except that (1) the provisions of this subsection shall not apply in the case of any employee if on or before the 15th day following the date of enactment of this act the Senator by whom such employee is employed notifies the disbursing office of the Senate in writing that he does not wish this subsection to apply to such employee, and (2) no employee whose basic compensation is adjusted under this subsection shall receive any additional compensation or increase in compensation under this act for any period prior to the effective date of such adjustment.

(c) Notwithstanding the provision referred to in subsection (d), the rates of gross compensation of each of the elected officers of the Senate (except the presiding officer of the Senate), the Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, the Senior Counsel in the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, and the Chief Clerk of the Senate are hereby increased by 10 percent.

(d) The paragraph imposing limitations on basic and gross compensation of officers and employees of the Senate appearing under the heading "Senate" in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 510; Public Law 242, 84th Cong.), is amended to read as follows:

"No officer or employee, whose compensation is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate shall be paid basic compensation at a rate in excess of \$8,880 per annum, or gross compensation at a rate in excess of \$16,300 per annum, unless expressly authorized by law."

(e) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to employees whose compensation is paid from the appropriation contained in the paragraph designated "Folding documents" under the heading "Contingent Expenses of the Senate" in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 246; Public Law 85-75), or in any subsequent appropriation act, but the limitation contained in such paragraph is hereby increased by the amount necessary to provide increases corresponding to those provided by subsection (a).

(f) The official reporters of proceedings and debates of the Senate and their employees shall be considered to be officers or employees in or under the legislative branch of the Government within the meaning of subsection (a).

(g) The additional compensation provided by this section shall be considered a part of basic compensation for the purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act (5 U. S. C. 2251-2267).

(h) The paragraph relating to rates of compensation of employees of committees of the Senate, contained in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 505; Public Law 242, 84th Cong.), is amended by striking out so much of the second sentence thereof as follows the words "First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "the basic compensation of any employee of a standing or select committee of the Senate (including the majority and minority policy committees and the majority conference of the Senate and minority conference of the Senate), or a joint committee of the two Houses the expenses of which are paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, whose basic compensation may be fixed under such provisions at a rate of \$8,000 per annum, may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,040 per annum, except that the basic compensation of one such employee may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,880 per annum and the basic compensation of two such employees may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,460 per annum."

(i) No officer or employee shall be paid increased or additional compensation for any period prior to the first day of the month following the date of enactment of this act at a rate in excess of 10 percent of his gross rate of compensation computed without regard to the amendment made by subsection (d) and without regard to subsections (m), (n), (o), and (p).

(j) The position of chief nurse in the Senate Office Building, under the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, shall be established and allocated to grade 9 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1940, as amended, so long as such position is held by the present incumbent.

(k) The rate of gross annual compensation of each of the elected officers of the House of Representatives (except the Presiding Officer of the House and the Chaplain of the House) is hereby increased by 10 percent.

(l) The aggregate rate of the rate of basic annual compensation and the rate of additional annual compensation authorized by law of the Chaplain of the House of Representatives and of the coordinator of information of the House of Representatives is hereby increased by 10 percent.

(m) The rate of gross annual compensation of the legislative counsel of the House of Representatives shall be an amount which is equal to the rate of gross annual compensation of the legislative counsel of the Senate on the day following the effective date of this subsection.

(n) The basic compensation of the administrative assistants to the Speaker, majority leader, minority leader, majority whip, and minority whip shall be at the rate of \$8,880 per annum.

(o) Subsection (e) of section 202 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U. S. C. 72a (e)), is amended (1) by striking out "\$8,820" where it first appears in such subsection and inserting in lieu thereof "\$8,880," and (2) by striking out "\$8,820" at the second place where it appears in such subsection and inserting in lieu thereof "\$8,880."

(p) (1) This subsection is enacted as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives with full recognition of the constitutional right of the House of Representatives to change the rule

amended by this subsection at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of the House of Representatives.

(2) Clause 27 (c) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended (A) by striking out "\$8,820" where it first appears in such clause and inserting in lieu thereof "\$8,880," and (B) by striking out "\$8,820" at the second place where it appears in such clause and inserting in lieu thereof "\$8,880."

(q) The limitations in the paragraph designated "Folding documents" under the heading "Contingent Expenses of the House" in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 249; Public Law 85-75), or in any subsequent appropriation act, are hereby increased by 10 percent.

(r) Each employee in the legislative branch of the Government whose compensation—

(1) is disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives,

(2) is not increased by any other provision of this act, and

(3) is fixed at a gross aggregate rate per annum, shall receive additional compensation at the rate of 10 percent of the rate of his existing gross annual compensation.

(s) The increases in compensation provided by this section shall not be applicable with respect to the Office of the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives and to any employee in such office.

(t) Subject to subsection (j) of this section, each position of nurse under the Architect of the Capitol shall be allocated by the Architect to that grade of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, which is recommended to the Architect by the Attending Physician of the Congress. Any such allocation shall not be subject to post audit, review, or change by any authority in the executive branch.

SEC. 5. (a) Section 1403 (b) of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 130; Public Law 85-56), relating to the annual salary of the Chief Medical Director of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended by striking out "\$17,800" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$19,580."

(b) Section 1403 (c) of such act, relating to the annual salary of the Deputy Chief Medical Director of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended by striking out "\$16,800" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$18,480."

(c) Section 1403 (d) of such act, relating to the annual salaries of the Assistant Chief Medical Directors and the directors of service or chiefs of division of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended—

(1) by striking out "\$15,800" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$17,280";

(2) by striking out the word "twenty" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "twenty-five"; and

(3) by striking out "\$13,225 minimum to \$14,300 maximum" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$14,545 minimum to \$16,500 maximum."

(d) Section 1403 (e) of such act, relating to the annual salaries of the Director of Nursing Service and the Deputy Director of Nursing Service of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended—

(1) by striking out "\$11,610" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$12,770 minimum to \$13,970 maximum"; and

(2) by striking out "\$10,320" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$11,355 minimum to \$12,555 maximum."

(e) Section 1403 (f) of such act, relating to the annual salaries of the chief pharmacist, the chief dietitian, the chief physical therapist, and the chief occupational therapist of the Department of Medicine and

Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended to read as follows:

"(f) The Administrator may appoint a chief pharmacist, a chief dietitian, a chief physical therapist, and a chief occupational therapist. During the period of his service as such, the chief pharmacist and the chief dietitian shall be paid a salary of \$12,770 minimum to \$13,970 maximum a year and the chief physical therapist and the chief occupational therapist shall be paid a salary of \$11,355 minimum to \$12,555 maximum a year."

(f) Section 1407 (a) of such act, relating to maximum and minimum annual rates of salary of certain employees of the Medical Service, Dental Service, and Nursing Service of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) The grades and per annum full-pay ranges for positions provided in paragraph (1) of section 1404 shall be as follows:

"MEDICAL SERVICE

"Chief grade, \$12,770 minimum to \$13,970 maximum.

"Senior grade, \$11,355 minimum to \$12,555 maximum.

"Intermediate grade, \$9,890 minimum to \$11,090 maximum.

"Full grade, \$8,330 minimum to \$9,530 maximum.

"Associate grade, \$7,030 minimum to \$8,230 maximum.

"Junior grade, \$6,505 minimum to \$7,405 maximum.

"DENTAL SERVICE

"Chief grade, \$12,770 minimum to \$13,970 maximum.

"Senior grade, \$11,355 minimum to \$12,555 maximum.

"Intermediate grade, \$9,890 minimum to \$11,090 maximum.

"Full grade, \$8,330 minimum to \$9,530 maximum.

"Associate grade, \$7,030 minimum to \$8,230 maximum.

"Junior grade, \$6,505 minimum to \$7,405 maximum.

"NURSING SERVICE

"Assistant Director, \$8,330 minimum to \$9,530 maximum.

"Senior grade, \$7,030 minimum to \$8,230 maximum.

"Full grade, \$5,985 minimum to \$6,885 maximum.

"Associate grade, \$5,205 minimum to \$6,165 maximum.

"Junior grade, \$4,425 minimum to \$5,385 maximum."

(g) Section 1408 (d) of such act, prescribing the maximum amount of pay and allowances of medical, surgical, and dental specialists of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended to read as follows:

"(d) Any person, rated as a medical surgical, or dental specialist under the provisions of this section or prior corresponding provisions of law, shall receive, in addition to his basic pay, an allowance equal to 15 percent of such pay, but in no event shall the pay plus the allowance authorized by this subsection exceed \$16,000 per annum."

(h) Section 1411 of such act, relating to appointment of additional employees, is amended—

(1) by inserting "(a)" immediately following "Sec. 1411."; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the per annum rate of salary of each individual serving as a manager of a hospital, domiciliary, or center who is not a physician in the medical service shall not be less than the rate of salary which he would receive under section 1407 if his service as a manager of a hospital, domiciliary, or center had been service as a physician in the

medical service in the chief grade. This subsection shall not affect the allocation of any position of manager of a hospital, domiciliary, or center to any grade of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, except with respect to changes in rate of salary pursuant to the preceding sentence, and shall not affect the applicability of the Performance Rating Act of 1950 to any individual."

(i) Paragraph (2) of section 1404 of such act, relating to additional appointments, is amended to read as follows:

"(2) Managers, pharmacists, physical therapists, occupational therapists, dietitians, and other scientific and professional personnel, such as optometrists, pathologists, bacteriologists, chemists, biostatisticians, and medical and dental technologists."

(j) Paragraph (5) of section 1405 of such act, relating to qualifications of appointees, is amended—

"Class 1.....	\$16,060	\$16,500	\$16,940	\$17,380	\$17,820	\$18,260	\$18,700
Class 2.....	13,860	14,190	14,520	14,850	15,180	15,510	15,840
Class 3.....	11,660	11,990	12,320	12,650	12,980	13,310	13,640
Class 4.....	9,900	10,175	10,450	10,725	11,000	11,275	11,550
Class 5.....	8,140	8,415	8,690	8,965	9,240	9,515	9,790
Class 6.....	6,710	6,930	7,150	7,370	7,590	7,810	8,030
Class 7.....	5,610	5,775	5,940	6,105	6,270	6,435	6,600
Class 8.....	4,730	4,895	5,060	5,225	5,390	5,555	5,720
							\$5,885."

(3) The second sentence of section 415 of such act (22 U. S. C. 870) is amended to read as follows: "The per annum rates of

"Class 1.....	\$11,770	\$12,120	\$12,480	\$12,830	\$13,160	
Class 2.....	10,920	11,205	11,485	11,770	12,120	
Class 3.....	10,030	10,320	10,600	10,885	11,165	
Class 4.....	9,095	9,380	9,665	9,945	10,230	
Class 5.....	8,395	8,610	8,815	9,030	9,315	\$9,600
Class 6.....	7,690	7,905	8,120	8,325	8,540	8,955
Class 7.....	6,990	7,200	7,415	7,630	7,840	8,050
Class 8.....	6,285	6,495	6,710	6,925	7,140	7,350
Class 9.....	5,585	5,795	6,005	6,220	6,435	6,650
Class 10.....	5,115	5,260	5,400	5,540	5,755	5,970
Class 11.....	4,650	4,790	4,930	5,070	5,215	5,355
Class 12.....	4,180	4,320	4,460	4,605	4,745	4,890
Class 13.....	3,730	3,870	4,010	4,155	4,295	4,440
Class 14.....	3,300	3,445	3,585	3,730	3,870	4,010
Class 15.....	3,090	3,165	3,230	3,300	3,445	3,585
Class 16.....	2,875	2,950	3,020	3,090	3,165	3,230
Class 17.....	2,660	2,735	2,805	2,875	2,950	3,020
Class 18.....	2,455	2,520	2,590	2,660	2,735	2,805
Class 19.....	2,240	2,310	2,380	2,455	2,520	2,590
Class 20.....	2,025	2,095	2,165	2,240	2,310	2,380
Class 21.....	1,810	1,880	1,955	2,025	2,095	2,165
Class 22.....	1,600	1,670	1,745	1,810	1,880	1,955

(b) Foreign Service officers, Reserve officers, and Foreign Service staff officers and employees who are entitled to receive basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at one of the step rates provided by sections 412 or 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, shall receive basic compensation on or after the effective date of this section at the corresponding step rate as provided by such sections 412 or 415 as amended by this section.

SEC. 7. (a) Notwithstanding section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government and of the municipal government of the District of Columbia whose rates of compensation are fixed by administrative action pursuant to law and are not otherwise increased by this act are hereby authorized to be increased, effective on or after the first day of the first pay period which began on or after January 1, 1958, by amounts not to exceed the increases provided by this act for corresponding rates of compensation in the appropriate schedule or scale of pay.

(b) Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to authorize any increase in the rates of compensation of officers and employees whose rates of compensation are fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates or practices.

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) thereof as subparagraphs (C) and (D) thereof, respectively; and

(2) by inserting immediately below subparagraph (A) thereof the following:

"(B) optometrist—

"be licensed to practice optometry in one of the States, Territories, or Commonwealths of the United States, or in the District of Columbia."

SEC. 6. (a) The Foreign Service Act of 1946 as amended as follows:

(1) The third sentence of section 412 of such act (22 U. S. C. 867) is amended by striking out "\$17,500" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$19,250."

(2) The fourth sentence of section 412 of such act is amended to read as follows: "The per annum salaries of Foreign Service officers within each of the other classes shall be as follows:

staff officers and employees within each class shall be as follows:

"Class 1.....	\$11,770	\$12,120	\$12,480	\$12,830	\$13,160	
Class 2.....	10,920	11,205	11,485	11,770	12,120	
Class 3.....	10,030	10,320	10,600	10,885	11,165	
Class 4.....	9,095	9,380	9,665	9,945	10,230	
Class 5.....	8,395	8,610	8,815	9,030	9,315	\$9,600
Class 6.....	7,690	7,905	8,120	8,325	8,540	8,955
Class 7.....	6,990	7,200	7,415	7,630	7,840	8,050
Class 8.....	6,285	6,495	6,710	6,925	7,140	7,350
Class 9.....	5,585	5,795	6,005	6,220	6,435	6,650
Class 10.....	5,115	5,260	5,400	5,540	5,755	5,970
Class 11.....	4,650	4,790	4,930	5,070	5,215	5,355
Class 12.....	4,180	4,320	4,460	4,605	4,745	4,890
Class 13.....	3,730	3,870	4,010	4,155	4,295	4,440
Class 14.....	3,300	3,445	3,585	3,730	3,870	4,010
Class 15.....	3,090	3,165	3,230	3,300	3,445	3,585
Class 16.....	2,875	2,950	3,020	3,090	3,165	3,230
Class 17.....	2,660	2,735	2,805	2,875	2,950	3,020
Class 18.....	2,455	2,520	2,590	2,660	2,735	2,805
Class 19.....	2,240	2,310	2,380	2,455	2,520	2,590
Class 20.....	2,025	2,095	2,165	2,240	2,310	2,380
Class 21.....	1,810	1,880	1,955	2,025	2,095	2,165
Class 22.....	1,600	1,670	1,745	1,810	1,880	1,955

(c) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the authority contained in any law pursuant to which rates of compensation may be fixed by administrative action.

SEC. 8. (a) Retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid by reason of this act only in the case of an individual in the service of the United States (including service in the Armed Forces of the United States) or the municipal government of the District of Columbia on the date of enactment of this act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid (1) to an officer or employee who retired during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay period which began on or after January 1, 1958, and ending on the date of enactment of this act for services rendered during such period and (2) in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 3, 1950 (Public Law 636, 81st Cong.), as amended (5 U. S. C. 61f-61k), for services rendered during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay period which began on or after January 1, 1958, and ending on the date of enactment of this act by an officer or employee who dies during such period.

(b) For the purposes of this section, service in the Armed Forces of the United States, in the case of an individual relieved from training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitalization following such training and service, shall include the period provided by law

for the mandatory restoration of such individual to a position in or under the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 9. (a) The Director of the Bureau of the Budget is authorized and directed to provide by regulation for the absorption from the respective applicable appropriations or funds available for the fiscal year in which this act is enacted and for the immediately succeeding fiscal years, by the respective departments, agencies, establishments, and corporations in the executive branch, to such extent as the Director deems practicable, of the costs of the increases in basic compensation provided by this act.

(b) Nothing contained in subsection (a) of this section shall be held or considered to require (1) the separation from the service of any individual by reduction in force or other personnel action or (2) the placing of any individual in a leave-without-pay status.

(c) Subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall not apply to the field service of the Post Office Department and to such other departments, agencies, establishments, and corporations in the executive branch as the Director, with the approval of the President, may designate.

SEC. 10. Section 505 (e) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1105 (e)), is amended by striking out "thirty-seven" and inserting in lieu thereof "seventy-five."

SEC. 11. Section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1105), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) Appointments to positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule, except positions provided for in subsection (e) of this section, shall be made only upon approval by the Civil Service Commission of the qualifications of the proposed appointees."

SEC. 12. The annual rate of basic compensation of the position of Chief Postal Inspector in the Post Office Department shall be \$19,000.

SEC. 13. Section 604 (d) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended (5 U. S. C. 944), is amended to read as follows:

"(d) (1) Hereafter, for all pay computation purposes affecting officers or employees in or under the executive branch, the judicial branch, or the District of Columbia municipal government, basic per annum rates of compensation established by or pursuant to law shall be regarded as payment for employment during 52 basic administrative workweeks of 40 hours.

"(2) Whenever for any such purpose it is necessary to convert a basic annual rate to a basic biweekly, weekly, daily, or hourly rate, the following rules shall govern:

"(A) An hourly rate shall be derived by dividing the annual rate by 2,080;

"(B) A daily rate shall be derived by multiplying the hourly rate by the number of daily hours of service required; and

"(C) A weekly or biweekly rate shall be derived by multiplying the hourly rate by 40 or 80 as the case may be.

"(3) All rates shall be computed in full cents, counting a fraction of a cent as the next higher cent."

SEC. 14. (a) The Postal Field Service Schedule contained in section 301 (a) of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, as amended by section 401 (a) of the act of May 27, 1958 (72 Stat. 145; Public Law 85-426), is amended by striking out levels

7 to 20, inclusive, and the respective per annum rates and steps for such levels and inserting in lieu of such levels and per annum rates and steps the following:

7	Temporary rate	\$4,870	\$5,035	\$5,200	\$5,365	\$5,530	\$5,695	\$5,860
8	Temporary rate	4,990	5,160	5,330	5,500	5,670	5,840	6,010
9	Temporary rate	5,255	5,440	5,625	5,810	5,995	6,180	6,365
10	Temporary rate	5,385	5,575	5,765	5,955	6,145	6,335	6,525
11	Temporary rate	5,675	5,875	6,075	6,275	6,475	6,675	6,875
12	Temporary rate	5,815	6,020	6,225	6,430	6,635	6,840	7,045
13	Temporary rate	6,235	6,450	6,665	6,880	7,095	7,310	7,525
14	Temporary rate	6,390	6,610	6,830	7,050	7,270	7,490	7,710
15	Temporary rate	6,860	7,095	7,330	7,565	7,800	8,035	8,270
16	Temporary rate	7,030	7,270	7,510	7,750	7,990	8,230	8,470
17	Temporary rate	7,545	7,805	8,065	8,325	8,585	8,845	9,105
18	Temporary rate	7,735	8,000	8,265	8,530	8,795	9,060	9,325
19	Temporary rate	8,310	8,590	8,870	9,150	9,430	9,710	9,990
20	Temporary rate	8,520	8,805	9,090	9,375	9,660	9,945	10,230
21	Temporary rate	9,140	9,440	9,740	10,040	10,340	10,640	10,940
22	Temporary rate	9,370	9,680	9,990	10,300	10,610	10,920	11,230
23	Temporary rate	10,050	10,375	10,700	11,025	11,350	11,675	12,000
24	Temporary rate	10,300	10,635	10,970	11,305	11,640	11,975	12,310
25	Temporary rate	11,075	11,400	11,725	12,050	12,375	12,700	13,025
26	Temporary rate	11,350	11,685	12,020	12,355	12,690	13,025	13,360
27	Temporary rate	12,255	12,580	12,905	13,230	13,555	13,880	14,205
28	Temporary rate	12,560	12,895	13,230	13,565	13,900	14,235	14,570
29	Temporary rate	13,760	14,085	14,410	14,735	15,060	15,385	15,760
30	Temporary rate	14,105	14,440	14,775	15,110	15,445	15,780	
31	Temporary rate	15,050	15,375	15,700	16,025			
32	Temporary rate	15,425	15,760	16,090				
33	Temporary rate	16,000						

(b) (1) The provisions of sections 402, 403, 404, and 405 of the act of May 27, 1958 (72 Stat. 146; Public Law 85-426), shall be applicable and effective, as of the effective date of this section, with respect to the application and operation of the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1) of this subsection,—

(A) the terms "This title" and "this title", as used in such sections 402 (a), 403, and 404, mean the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section; and

(B) the term "This act", as used in such section 405, means the provisions of this section 14.

SEC. 15 (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c) of this section, this act shall take effect as of the first day of the first pay period which began on or after January 1, 1958.

(b) This section, the first section, and sections 4 (b), 4 (c), 4 (d), 4 (e), 4 (f), 4 (g), 4 (h), 4 (i), 4 (j), 4 (k), 4 (l), 4 (m), 4 (n), 4 (o), 4 (p), 4 (q), 4 (r), 4 (s), 4 (t), 4 (u), 4 (v), 4 (w), 4 (x), 4 (y), 4 (z), 5 (1), 5 (2), 5 (3), 5 (4), 5 (5), 5 (6), 5 (7), 5 (8), 5 (9), 5 (10), and 11 shall take effect on the date of enactment of this act.

(c) Sections 5 (h), 12, and 13 shall take effect on the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the date of enactment of this act.

(d) For the purpose of determining the amount of insurance for which an individual is eligible under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, all changes in rates of compensation or salary which result from the enactment of this act shall be held and considered to be effective as of the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the date of such enactment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation as provided by the committee amendment would increase the annual rates of compensation of approximately 1,064,072 officers and employees in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Federal Government. The main difference between this bill as passed by the Senate and as recommended by your Committee on Post Office and Civil Service is the amount of salary increase given the employees covered by this legislation.

The bill as it passed the Senate provided 7½ percent salary increase. The

salary increase our committee recommended is 10 percent. Both the Senate and our committee recommended that that increase be retroactive to the first day of the first pay period which began on or after January 1, 1958.

I will say that I thought the 10 percent increase provided by this amendment was too high and should have been somewhere around 7½ or 8 percent. I was also strongly opposed to the retroactive feature making this pay increase effective on the first pay period after January 1, 1958. This retroactive feature will cost the Government over \$200 million, but since the postal pay and rate bill has already been passed and signed by the President, and since that bill gives the postal employees retroactive pay back to January 1, I feel that the classified and other employees of the Federal Government are entitled to the same treatment and the same consideration as the postal employees.

I do not think it is fitting for me to be complaining at this time since the postal employees have already received retroactive pay to January 1, and like treatment should certainly be accorded other employees of our Government.

The bill also increases from \$16,000 to \$17,500 the existing maximum salary rate of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

The salary increases apply to these categories of officers and employees:

First. Employees whose positions are subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

Second. Officers and employees in the judicial branch of our Government, including court reporters for district courts of the United States, secretaries and law clerks of Federal, circuit, and district judges, and certain others.

Third. Officers and employees in the legislative branch of the Federal Government, with certain exceptions.

Fourth. Officers and employees of the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration.

Fifth. Officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States under the Department of State.

This legislation also provides in the amendment that an additional 2½-percent cost-of-living increase be paid, effective for 3 years, for postal employees in levels 7 to 19.

As the Members know, when the postal pay bill was enacted, a 7½ percent permanent increase was given to all postal employees. Those employees who were in levels 1 to 6 were given an additional 2½ percent temporary increase for 3 years and the employees in level 7 were given 1½ percent for a temporary period of 3 years and the supervisory officials in level 8 and above were not given any temporary increase. When the President approved this legislation, he complained strongly about this discriminatory feature. He said that all employees, whether supervisors or higher officials or not, were entitled to the same consideration as those in the first seven levels.

I heartily agree with this statement of our President and for that reason this amendment provides that those supervisory officials, including postmasters in the larger cities, would have the 2½ percent temporary increase for a period of 3 years as those in the first 6 levels. For level 7, where a 1½ percent increase was given, this amendment adds an extra 1 percent, giving them the same 2½ percent temporary increase as those in the first 6 levels.

The President said that when Congress stopped the temporary increase at level seven, it was a distortion of the postal field service pay schedule and that such action was inconsistent with the basic principles of equal pay for equal work, and recognition that postal salaries offer substantial differences according to the difficulty and the degree of responsibility of the work performed by employees.

I have just received the following letter from Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield in strong support of this amendment:

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., June 2, 1958.
Hon. TOM MURRAY,
Chairman, Post Office and Civil Service
Committee, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: You will recall our recent conversation concerning the salary inequities created by the enactment of Public Law 85-426 affecting thousands of postal supervisors and postmasters.

Knowing your keen interest in fair salary treatment for all postal employees, the Post Office Department strongly recommends prompt action to eliminate this discrimination.

This can be accomplished by extending the same percentage pay increase provided in Public Law 85-426 for the first 6 levels of the postal field service salary schedule to all the remaining levels. The cost of such an extension is estimated at \$5½ million a year, which is nominal in comparison with the \$265 million in pay increases for postal employees provided by the legislation recently enacted.

Postal supervisors are chosen from the ranks. Equitable salary treatment for them will restore the incentive to all employees to seek advancement to the more difficult and responsible positions.

Postmasters who are responsible for handling an ever increasing volume of mail, controlling substantial sums of money and directing large numbers of employees, should also be accorded fair treatment and have their salaries increased proportionately.

It is my understanding that you will offer an amendment to S. 734 to accomplish this

purpose. Such an amendment has my wholehearted endorsement.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR E. SUMMERFIELD,
Postmaster General.

I realize the tremendous cost of this legislation. No one is stronger for holding down the cost of the operation of our Government than I, but at the same time I fully realize that the classified and other employees included in this legislation are entitled to a reasonable increase. They have received only one increase since 1951. That only increase was in 1955 when they were given a 7½ percent increase. I feel that in view of the postal pay legislation which has already been approved by the President, this legislation should also be approved for the classified and other employees, including the judicial, those in the Foreign Service and in the Veterans' Administration, and the differences in pay is set forth in S. 734 and the House committee amendment should be adjusted in conference.

As I said before, the cost of this legislation will be \$547,669,447. That is a tremendous amount of money—I am very hopeful that the Director of the Budget will carry out section 9 of our amendment which provides as follows:

Sec. 9. (a) The Director of the Bureau of the Budget is authorized and directed to provide by regulation for the absorption from the respective applicable appropriations or funds available for the fiscal year in which this act is enacted, by the respective departments, agencies, establishments, and corporations in the executive branch, to such extent as the Director deems practicable, of the costs of the increases in basic compensation provided by this act.

This amendment provides that it is applicable to not only this fiscal year but succeeding fiscal years. I am quite confident that the Director of the Budget can hold down the cost of this legislation due to changes in service, and due to retirements, resignations, and deaths of employees. Having great confidence in the present Director of the Budget, I feel sure he will carry out the provisions of section 9 of the amendment.

Certainly we must do everything we can to reduce the cost of our Government, and I have long been disturbed at the tremendous cost of our Government. As long as we keep increasing expenditures, I do not see how we can ever decrease taxes. It is a serious proposition, but at the same time we must treat our employees fairly, and I think this legislation is proper and should be approved by this body and then the difference between the 7½-percent approval of the Senate and the 10-percent approval of the House can be adjusted in conference.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Assume that a Congressman had a clerk who worked in April and May. This bill becomes effective January 1. Does that affect getting the 10-percent increase for those employees?

Mr. MURRAY. That is correct. It is retroactive in pay to January 1.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Even though that employee does not work any more?

Mr. MURRAY. That is correct. If the employee retires or if he should die then the amount due will go to his survivor.

Mr. HOFFMAN. How much bookkeeping will that take?

Mr. MURRAY. Quite a little.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Even if he was fired for incompetency he would still get the 10 percent?

Mr. MURRAY. No; that is not correct.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. As I understand it, this takes in the medical profession, the nurses and doctors in the various Government services? Is that correct?

Mr. MURRAY. That is entirely correct. The amendment includes an amendment offered by the gentleman's committee, by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE], the chairman of the committee, who worked this out.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes; it is my understanding they would be included. But this does not include the unclassified workers?

Mr. MURRAY. Those who are on per diem are not included with those who get salaries.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Categories and number of employees affected and estimated increased annual cost of S. 734, as reported by the House committee

Section of bill	Coverage	Number of employees	Annual cost
Sec. 2.....	Classification Act of 1949, as amended.....	978,632	\$513,205,700
Sec. 5.....	Doctors, dentists, and nurses, Department of Medicine and Surgery in Veterans' Administration.....	19,485	12,850,647
Sec. 6.....	Foreign Service.....	12,636	9,792,400
Sec. 4.....	Officers and employees in or under the legislative branch.....	6,200	4,000,000
Sec. 3.....	Officers and employees in or under the judicial branch.....	4,119	2,230,700
Sec. 14 (amendment).....	2½ percent only increase for post office supervisory employees.....	43,000	5,500,000
	Total.....	1,064,072	547,669,447

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL].

(Mr. BROYHILL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Speaker, as one who represents more Federal employees in the Congress than any other Member, I rise in vigorous, enthusiastic, and sincere support of this legislation. I believe my colleagues will agree that my position is consistent with the best principles of representative government.

I recognize however, that my appeal here has to be based upon more than just a personal desire to serve my people; it has to be based on what is in the best interests of the Nation as a whole and what is fair and proper for both sides.

Mr. Speaker, you have heard the story many times before, and whenever you have heard this story and heard the recommendations made by our committee, you have gone along with it rather overwhelmingly. Last year the com-

Mr. MURRAY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CORBETT. The gentleman in reply to the query of the gentleman from Michigan I believe inadvertently gave a wrong answer. The only persons who would be entitled to receive this retroactive pay would be those who have retired or are deceased. If they were involuntarily separated or separated by resignation they would not be covered by the terms of this bill.

Mr. HOFFMAN. If the gentleman will yield further, is the gentleman sure about that? This bill covers 10 percent to all of them who have been in since January.

Mr. CORBETT. But it deals with present employees of the Government.

Mr. HOFFMAN. It applies just to those who are on the payroll when the bill becomes law?

Mr. CORBETT. Certainly.

Mr. MURRAY. I thought it applied to all who were on the payroll since January 1.

Mr. CORBETT. And who were retained on the payroll and are presently covered.

Mr. MURRAY. I thank the gentleman. I am herewith attaching a summary of the categories and number of employees and the estimated increased annual cost of S. 734 as amended by the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

mittee recommended a bill providing an increase of 11 percent. It was passed overwhelmingly by this body, but was subsequently vetoed. Since that time there has been a steady increase in the cost of living and other wage adjustments for employees in other fields. In spite of this continued increase in the cost of living and in spite of the fact that we went along with the 11 percent last year, and in spite of the fact that many of us introduced legislation providing for a larger increase, the committee came out with a compromise of 10 percent, which is less than we approved overwhelmingly last year in spite of the increase in the cost of living.

I strongly feel, Mr. Speaker, this is a minimum compromise that the Congress should accept at this time. Why is it a minimum compromise? In the first place, better than 50 percent of the Federal employees earn less than \$60 a week take-home pay. It does not take an economist to realize that it is almost impossible to provide for one's family the basic necessities of life with such an in-

come. Furthermore, we have not over the period of years granted increases to the Federal employees consistent with the increased cost of living. I will take 1 grade for an example, and that is grade 7 which is the medium grade between 1 and 15 exclusive of the so-called supergrades. Grade 7 today is receiving \$4,525 per year. In 1939, that grade was receiving \$2,600 per year. All of us agree that in 1939 the cost of living had been somewhat stable for several years. The cost-of-living index, the Consumer Price Index shows that as of December 31, 1957, the cost of living had gone up to 104.7 percent. Yet, the total salary increase of that medium grade has amounted to 74 percent. In order for the grade 7, the medium grade, to receive the same gross income they received in 1939, we would have today to grant an increase of 17.6 percent. For that same employee to have the same purchasing power and the same net take-home pay after taxes and retirement payments are taken into consideration and to buy the same number of loaves of bread, and the same number of pairs of shoes, we would have to grant today an increase of 25 percent. Yet, this bill only provides for an increase of 10 percent. That is the reason I say it is a minimum compromise that we should accept. I think all of my colleagues will agree that we get what we pay for in every walk of life, and most certainly if we do not properly adjust these wages and these salaries, over a period of time the quality of our personnel is going to be lowered. The efficiency is going to be lowered and the cost to the Government as a consequence will naturally be higher. I think all of my colleagues will also agree that we should be fair with all of our employees and provide the same increase for the classified employees as was provided for the postal employees within the last few weeks, which is a little over 10 percent. In fact, the amendment offered by the chairman here today is equalizing that, so as to provide a minimum 10 percent for all postal employees. I hope this body today passes this bill by such an overwhelming vote that it will encourage the conferees to hold to the 10 percent figure in the conference. Recognizing that the other body did approve 7.5 percent before, and there would naturally be an inclination on the part of our conferees in the conference to compromise somewhere between that amount. I believe the overwhelming vote today should indicate the feeling of this body that we believe all of our employees should receive the same and equal treatment. The only way we can be fair to all the employees is to insist on this minimum bill of 10 percent at this time.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROYHILL. I yield.

Mr. BOW. Does the gentleman believe that if this increase were granted, taking into consideration the great amount of income in the gentleman's district, that perhaps we could cut down on the amount that we contribute to the schools of his district?

Mr. BROYHILL. No, I do not agree with that. The Federal Government contributes to the schools on the basis of the fact that the Federal Government owns property in that area on which it does not pay taxes. I do not think you can penalize the employees of the Federal Government because of the cost of the Government operation on tax-free property in our districts. I do not believe there is any connection between the two.

The average Government employee makes less today than the average coal miner, steel worker, automobile worker, oil worker, or construction worker. It was not always this way. A Government position used to be sought after, not only because of the opportunity of service that it offered, but also because of the good pay and fine working conditions that Government employees used to enjoy compared with other groups in the population.

This is no longer so. We have allowed the status of Government employees to deteriorate. Let me illustrate the experience of one occupation in the Government with which we are all familiar—that of the letter carrier. The average letter carrier today makes \$4,383. In most American cities this is less than is required, for what I called before, an adequate but modest cost of living. It is no wonder, therefore, that most postal employees have to look for a secondary job to supplement the income that they receive for long hours of work in the post office. During the past 10 years, the average salary of a letter carrier has increased by 52 percent, but most of this increase was absorbed by the rise in cost of living so that during the whole decade since 1946, the real rise in the wages of letter carriers has been only 10 percent. Compare this with an increase of three times as high for workers in manufacturing, coal, and building construction. Even retail employees have gained relatively twice as great a wage boost in real wages during the past decade than those of the letter carrier.

The lot of the classified civil service employee is not much better. Their money wage over the decade between 1946 and 1956 has increased by 61 percent, but the average real wage has risen by only 16 percent, or half as much as that in manufacturing, coal, and building construction.

Over the past 2 years alone, since Federal Government employees have received their last and inadequate salary raise, wage rates of the major groups in American economy have risen between 10 and 20 percent.

Is it, therefore, any wonder that the position of Federal employees has corroded over the years and that the status of Federal employment has been seriously injured.

In private industry we take it for granted that the increases in cost of living and improvements in productivity are compensated so that the remuneration of employees improves with increases in productivity. Most Government jobs do not lend themselves to measurements of productivity, but such measurements do not appear necessary.

It is quite obvious that Government employees who perform essential services and who help create a climate which makes possible the overall growth of productivity should be entitled to share in the economic growth of this economy.

But in some areas where productivity of Government employees can be measured, like in the post office, we find that the rise in productivity has compared favorably with that in private industry. According to the Postmaster General and the Bureau of the Budget productivity of postal employees has increased at an annual rate of some 3 percent, and the best available data indicate that these increases are going to continue in the future.

Plain justice and fair play would therefore require that we grant a substantial wage increase to Federal employees in order to make it possible for them to catch up with the increases granted to employees in private industry doing comparable work. This in itself would be sufficient and good reason for granting the increase, but there are other compelling reasons which would require Congress to raise the wage and salary scales of Federal employees.

Evidence presented before the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee shows that in many cases the Federal Government has difficulty in hiring suitable personnel to replace those who retire or who leave Government employment for more remunerative occupation outside of Government.

In addition, independent studies conducted by the Department of Defense, the Civil Service Commission, and a commission especially appointed by the President to study the problems of Federal pay practices have all concluded that in many areas, Federal wages and salaries are too low to attract the necessary caliber of men to perform the high level of responsibility that Government work requires.

Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of reducing the budget and in favor of reducing the heavy burden that taxation brings upon our population. But we cannot accomplish this at the expense of the already underpaid Federal employees. Failure to enact a fair wage increase to Federal employees will not constitute a saving but a loss. Failure to act now would impair essential Government services and would, therefore, constitute a damage to our total economy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

(Mr. FULTON asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, I strongly favor passage of this bill for a 10-percent pay raise for classified employees and other classes of employees of the Federal Government, and recommend this action heartily to my colleagues. The Congress should recognize the good and efficient work these employees have rendered to the American people, and should realize the urgent need for this increase in pay.

These classified employees have been given only one pay raise since the year 1951. This previous raise was 7½ per-

cent in the year 1955. Compared to employees in business and industry, this pay raise is long overdue. The cost of living has increased every year and this pay raise, which is a minimum, should be promptly passed.

As this legislation has been the subject of much controversy, which has delayed the passage of the bill, the pay raise should be made fully retroactive to January 1, 1958, in order to do full justice to our worthy Government employees.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, before I learned that this bill was coming to the floor of the House under suspension of rules which permits committee amendments only, I had intended to offer an amendment to the bill. My amendment would provide that only 50 percent of the vacancies among classified employees could be filled until a 5-percent reduction had been effected in personnel for the fiscal year 1959. I will read my proposed amendment:

SEC. 15. Effective July 1, 1958, or 30 days after the enactment of this act, whichever is later, positions, the grades and rates of compensation for which are specified in sections 2, 5, 6, and 7 of this act, becoming vacant shall not be filled: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to—

(1) not to exceed 50 percent of all vacancies;

(2) departments or independent agencies the total positions within which does not exceed 100:

Provided further, That when total employment, the compensation for which is prescribed in sections 2, 5, 6, and 7 of this act, shall have been reduced to a figure not exceeding 95 percent of the total number provided in the various appropriation acts for the fiscal year 1959, this section shall become operative: *Provided further*, That this section shall cease to be effective on June 30, 1959.

Since I learned only yesterday that this bill was to be considered under suspension of rules, I have just talked with the chairman of the committee, my good friend and able colleague from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY] and also my good friend and able colleague from Kansas [Mr. REES], the ranking Republican member of the committee, and asked them if they would offer my amendment as a committee amendment. They feel that it would not be proper since the Post Office and Civil Service Committee has not had an opportunity to act on the amendment.

As most of my colleagues know, in 1952 and 1953, a similar amendment introduced by myself was adopted on five appropriation bills, and the effect of those amendments on those appropriation bills kept many thousands of people off the payroll, without a single Federal employee losing his or her job. My amendment, as you know, reduces Federal employees by the attrition method by not filling vacancies that occur through death, retirement, and resignation. Since the committee will not offer my amendment as a committee amendment, I can only wait until the supplemental appropriation bill is considered by the House, which of course will be necessary to support this legislation

with dollars, as in the case with most every legislative bill that comes before the Congress. Had this amendment been adopted to this bill and made law it would have saved in the fiscal year 1959 \$240 million, which is \$40 million more than is estimated that the retroactive section would cost.

Some of our liberal spenders of taxpayers' dollars will say \$240 million is hardly worth saving, but who knows what effect that last straw will have on the future of America. I say, Mr. Speaker, \$240 million is not hay in anybody's language, and we had best start saving wherever we can. At a later date when the appropriation bill comes here, I propose to find out whether or not this House is interested in making such a saving, and at that time I propose to demand a yea and nay rollcall in order that the people in each congressional district will know the attitude of their Representative in Congress on the all-important issue of Federal spending.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. MURRAY. The gentleman spoke to me about this amendment only this morning, and then it was too late to secure consideration by the committee and it could not be considered as a committee amendment.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes; I explained that.

Mr. MURRAY. The gentleman has put such a rider on bills in the past and I have always supported him.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I agree with the gentleman to this extent that a great amount of money could be saved if the agencies of the Government would, every time a person is separated from the payroll, not fill the position until it is shown that to do so is absolutely necessary to the proper functioning of the agency.

Mr. JENSEN. I am glad to see that the committee did include a provision in this bill directing the Bureau of the Budget to see to it that the agencies affected make every attempt to save money by this very method of not filling vacancies. But as the gentleman knows, it is always best to say to the fellow who is working for you alone or for all the people: "This is what you must do," and say it in such language that your orders are sure to be carried out, and in this instance to the letter of the law.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD].

(Mr. BYRD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BYRD. Mr. Speaker, the challenge of Soviet scientific achievements has reawakened America to the necessity of having the ablest and the best trained personnel in our Federal service, working for our national preservation. In recent years we have witnessed a marked deterioration in the prestige of

our civil service. Government personnel directors can testify to the serious difficulties they have faced in recruiting trained personnel for Government jobs. The Federal agencies have been unable to compete with the alluring offers from private industry.

In addition, the civil service has been losing valuable, skilled employees through the enticements of higher paid positions elsewhere. Turnover rates as high as 25 percent among highly trained employees have been cited. In the interests of our national welfare and the retention of a high caliber civil service, we must authorize immediate and substantial pay increases for our Federal classified employees so that they can regain lost ground in our expanding economy.

The continued and accelerated upward spiral in the cost of living have left Federal employees bearing the brunt of the inflation. The cost of living has far outdistanced the meager increases in the Federal pay rates. The pressure of the never-ending treadmill of trying to purchase the necessary goods and services for their families and themselves with dollars of declining relative value has led many Federal employees to take secondary jobs or to have their wives go back to work.

Recent surveys indicate that for a family of four to maintain a modest but adequate standard of living their annual income must be at least between \$4,700 and \$5,000. Yet the median wage for Federal classified employees is \$4,075. In other words, more than half of our Federal civil servants are receiving substandard wages. This is a disturbing situation which calls for immediate action.

Over the past decade, while workers in private industry, with the assistance of their unions, have considerably improved their conditions both in wages and in added fringe benefits, Government employees, precluded from the advantages of collective bargaining, have steadily lost ground. Federal workers have been given only one general wage increase of 7½ percent for classified employees in the last 6 years, while many workers in the business world have been getting annual wage boosts commensurate with their increased productivity and the rise in the cost of living.

In the 3 years since the Federal employees received their last pay raise, wages in manufacturing have gone up 14 percent; in wholesaling 13 percent; and in mining they are up 21 percent. One has only to compare the changes in real income of Government employees with various other occupational groups over a 17-year period from 1939 through 1956 to realize how poorly the civil service has fared in our growing economy. Bituminous-coal miners have enjoyed the largest increase in real income of 107 percent. But other groups have also prospered: Lumber workers, up 73 percent; textile workers, up 64 percent; chemical workers, up 58 percent; meatpackers, up 47 percent; even schoolteachers are up 36 percent; and retail clerks, up 24 percent, to mention only a few. And where do we find the Federal Government workers? At the bottom

of the list, with a modest 14-percent increase in their real income. To raise Government salaries to the pre-World War II status would require a pay raise of at least 25 percent, a much greater figure than anyone is proposing.

The disparity in wage increases and real take-home pay is not confined to a comparison of Federal employees with other occupational groups. Even within the Government service this disparity extends to the relationship of classified employees' salaries and the earnings of nearly 700,000 Federal employees whose rates of compensation are not set by the Congress, but rather are based upon the prevailing wage rates in the communities where they are employed. These Federal wage-board workers have received repeated upward adjustments which have kept their wages in line with the cost of living, but which have also placed them far ahead of their fellow classified employees in terms of increased income. The Department of the Navy reports that it wage-board employees have received pay raises totaling 25.8 percent since 1951, while the Federal classified employees have had to settle for 7½ percent. Numerous situations have been created where classified supervisors are paid lower salaries than the wage-board workers they supervise. If this condition is allowed to continue, we will witness a further decline in the morale of our Federal service, which we cannot afford in these perilous times.

Today the median salary in the 927,-822-man classified service is \$4,075 compared with that of the wage-board employees of \$4,597. This is quite the reverse of the picture in 1950 when the classified service salary median was \$3,225 as against the wage board's \$3,099. These figures clearly illustrate the unjustified inequities in our Federal pay system. We in Congress are now faced with the responsibility of removing these detrimental inequities before they endanger the whole quality of our civil service.

Our economy-minded friends in both Houses argued last year that we could not afford to grant Federal pay increases because the cost would add to the already huge Federal expenditures and precipitate an increase in the Federal debt limit. I favor Government economy wherever possible, but I say to these colleagues we cannot afford not to authorize some upward adjustments in our Federal pay scales. It would be faulty business logic and false economy to allow a slow deterioration of our Government service in the name of economy. The replacement costs of training new, skilled employees would far outweigh the savings gained from not giving a pay raise. The Hoover Commission reports that it costs \$3,000 to recruit and train a new Federal employee.

Another argument propounded by opponents to a Federal pay increase was that these raises would start an inflationary chain reaction. This appears to be a case of confusing cause and effect. Actually, the Federal employees have become the special victims of the inflation. Why should this one small segment of our economy be singled out to hold the line in the fight against infla-

tion, by foregoing justified salary increases, in the face of the complete failure of the administration's efforts to restrain price increases in other segments of the economy?

We are confronted here with the almost unbelievable spectacle of the richest country in the world today keeping a majority of its Federal employees on what is subsistence pay or less. To authorize a pay increase would only be remedying an inequality.

National self-interest requires us to improve the wages of our Federal employees and to return them to an equitable position in our economy. I know I need not belabor the importance of our civil service to the workings of our whole society. In recent years, the Federal Government has grown to have such a vital role in the economy and in the preservation of our way of life. It is essential that our Government be manned by the most capable and best trained of our citizens. We cannot hope to entice qualified personnel into Government Service with our present inadequate pay scales. It would be sheer folly to let this pressing problem go unsolved any longer.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I wish to say that I favor suspension of the rules and passage of this legislation.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. MORRISON].

(Mr. MORRISON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, like several members of our committee, I introduced legislation similar to this bill which is before the House today. Our committee went over this legislation very carefully in the hearings, and went into every possible detail. I believe it is the best compromise our committee could bring to the floor, the bill that is presently before you.

I therefore strongly favor same and urge you to support this bill.

Representatives of the administration and of every major Federal employee organization have agreed that salary increases are justified. During the hearings held in the first session of this Congress on pay increase legislation, which passed the Congress but was vetoed by the President, witnesses representing the Federal employees were unanimous in their testimony with respect to the need for immediate and substantial classified pay increases. The pay increases they urged were not only in fairness to employees, so that they could regain lost ground arising from increased costs of living, but, also, in the interest of the Government itself. Inadequate compensation was given as the primary reason for the high turnover of Federal employees—particularly in the scientific, engineering, and technical fields of Government activity which are essential to the maintenance of a strong national defense. Turnover rates of 25 percent a year and higher were cited, with instance after instance of trained and highly capable employees leaving Federal employment to accept higher paid positions in private industry.

The cost of recruiting and training new employees and bringing them up, through the necessary period of service, to the standard of production of those they replace is a tremendous item of expense which well could outweigh a large part of the direct payroll cost of the salary increase provided by this legislation.

I strongly supported the 11 percent pay increase which was passed by the House last year. Frankly, I felt that a larger increase than 11 percent was more than justified. I still feel that a larger increase should be considered; however, in the spirit of compromise, I am supporting this legislation which provides for an increase of 10 percent per annum.

I hope the House will pass the bill so that differences between the House and the Senate can be worked out and the employees will receive the benefits of this legislation, which is long overdue, in the form of larger pay checks at the earliest possible time.

I also urge your support for the committee amendment. This amendment is fair and equitable and gives a full 10 percent pay increase for all postal supervisors and postmasters. Since the postal employees have a bill now, a law providing for their 10 percent pay increase, it is only fair that this bill, as amended, be enacted into law to provide a 10 percent pay increase for all other Federal employees.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG].

Mr. CEDERBERG. Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to take the 4 minutes that have been allotted to me. I rise in support of the pending legislation. A pattern has already been set in the previous conference report which was adopted regarding postal rates and postal pay for our other workers. I certainly hope that this legislation will be adopted overwhelmingly and that no demand for a rollcall will be made because then it will be necessary to delay calling of the roll until Thursday. If this can be prevented, the bill may go to conference right away; the sooner the better.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from Tennessee for putting this amendment in here which will erase an inequity as far as postal supervisors are concerned. It was not in the previous legislation.

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. BROYHILL. In view of the fact that we do grant a minimum of 10 percent in this bill and around 10.3 for postal employees, if the Senate does not concur in this legislation does not the gentleman feel that our conferees should insist upon the House position; that is, grant a minimum of 10 percent for the classified employees?

Mr. CEDERBERG. I have no question but what that will happen in the other body, knowing that body as I do. I have every confidence it will come back with 10 percent and I hope the other body will do that.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. BALDWIN].

(Mr. BALDWIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 734. This bill, as amended by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, would provide for a 10 percent increase for Federal classified civil service employees. This increase is justly deserved and urgently needed. In fact, I believe we should have passed this bill months ago.

Our Federal classified civilian employees play an essential part in making it possible for our Government to function. We should certainly be fair with them and be prompt in enacting legislation which will give them a fair and just pay increase. In the San Francisco Bay area of California, the Federal wage board employees have received three pay increases in the last 3 years, as their wages are adjusted periodically to be competitive with those in private industry and business. On the contrary, the Federal classified civilian employees in the same area have received no pay increase for 3 years. This has been unjust to the Federal classified employees and has created serious inequities. In some cases Federal classified employees are receiving less pay than Federal wage board employees under their supervision. This is most detrimental on morale and should be corrected.

I hope that the House of Representatives will pass this bill today unanimously. I also hope that the conferees who will then be appointed to resolve the differences between the House bill and the bill passed by the other body will resolve these differences promptly so that we may then act to approve the conference report and send this legislation to the President for signature as soon as possible.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California [Mr. McDONOUGH].

(Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the pending legislation to increase the salary of Federal employees. I believe it is timely. I favor the House resolution for a 10-percent increase over the Senate resolution for 7.5 percent and I further favor that this increase be retroactive to January 1, 1958.

This raise in pay for Federal employees is long overdue and has not kept in pace with the rise in the cost of living.

The following statement from the committee report confirms this:

Since 1951 Federal classified employees have received only a 7.5-percent salary increase, granted in 1955. During the same period employees in private manufacturing industries have received an average of 31.4 percent in pay raises, and nearly three-quarters of a million Federal wage-board employees have received comparable increases.

The Consumer Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics rose only 3.07 percent between the 1951 and 1955 salary adjustments for these Federal employees. Since the 1955

increase, the index has risen 7.9 percent—that is, 2½ times as much in the last 39 months as it rose in the preceding 42 months. Latest Bureau of Labor Statistics figures show it still on the rise.

Earlier allegations of an inflationary effect due to Federal salary increases, presented by opponents of such increases, now are purely academic in the present trend of our economy. The salary adjustments provided by this legislation should tend to have a valuable influence in the efforts to arrest the decline in the national economy.

I compliment the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee for the fine job they have done and on reporting this bill to the House for action.

I will support and vote for the bill and I urge all Members of the House to vote favorably for its passage.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York [Mr. DORN].

(Mr. DORN of New York asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DORN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the pending legislation to increase the pay of our Federal employees. It is a measure long overdue. As you know Government employees have now gone since 1955 without receiving any cost-of-living or other salary adjustments, during which time the cost of living throughout the Nation has continually risen. This has had the effect of shrinking the salary of classified Government workers who are in a fixed salary bracket.

It is vital to the efficiency of Government operations to retain in Federal service its highly skilled and professional personnel who are now being attracted from Federal service by more attractive pay and fringe benefits offered by private enterprise.

The Federal Government has always lagged behind the pay in private industry, and it is now further behind than usual. Employees in private industry have their bargaining units which take care to see that pay is commensurate with the cost of living. The Congress is the only place to which the Federal employees may look for equitable treatment. It is high time we recognized our responsibility and pass this legislation.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ROBESON].

(Mr. ROBESON of Virginia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROBESON of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the effect and the coverage on this legislation has been most ably explained by our distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. MURRAY], and I will not burden the RECORD with additional details regarding its many benefits.

I do believe it appropriate, however, to emphasize and reaffirm the great importance of early approval of this legislation to the interest of the classified and other employees who will benefit. These one million or more employees have placed their reliance in the Congress for fair and equitable salary adjustments. I might say that these employees, also, consistently have followed

this policy and by and large feel that their faith is fully justified. Approval of this legislation will be keeping faith with them.

I am fortunate in having thousands of these Federal employees engaged in the conduct of vital defense activities in my district. Therefore, I have the benefit of first-hand experience, through hundreds of personal discussions with friends and neighbors who certainly have brought home to me their urgent need for adjustments in their Federal salaries.

There is one feature of Federal salary consideration which, in my judgment, has not been brought out clearly enough up to this point. This is the factor which causes perhaps greatest concern to many of our outstanding and very capable Federal employees. There is no question but that Federal salaries are lagging far behind those in private enterprise. One immediate and undesirable result is that our Federal employees gradually have been moved farther and farther downward in the economic and social scale in relation to their friends and associates in private industry who have not had to wait so long for improvements in their incomes. Not only is this tied to a lack of ability to obtain material things—the necessities and a few comforts and luxuries of life—but, also, there is a natural tendency for widely varied income groups to move apart in their interests and pursuits. This works a real hardship on those who are not able to move with their old friends and neighbors.

Still another factor is the pride which every Federal employee should and does take in his work and the prestige which public service should bring to him. I think most of us will agree it is only human to suffer a loss of pride and prestige where one's employer fails or delays in giving deserved recognition—particularly when it comes to compensation for services rendered. I know from personal observation and long experience that these Federal employees are doing an outstanding and productive job for their Government and are the most vital link in maintaining a national defense capable of meeting the threat of any potential enemy.

I strongly support the motion to suspend the rules and pass S. 734 with the proposed amendments, and urge its approval so that the employees may obtain the recognition they have earned in the form of substantial increases in their take-home pay.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I strongly favor this legislation and only regret that the long deadlock over the postal pay and rate raise bill has prevented its being enacted into law long ago. The feature making the increase retroactive to January 1, 1958 helps some.

One possible partial consolation for the delay is that if the bill had been passed last year, it probably would have provided a somewhat smaller increase than the 10 percent in the present bill. In the end the employees effected may re-

ceive a total larger amount under this bill, especially if the other body will accept our bill and the 10 percent figure, as I hope and believe is likely to be the case.

There are some real advantages and satisfaction in Federal employment. Surely the greatest disadvantage and the cause of greatest wear and tear to the employee, is the difficulty in getting ponderous Government machinery to move without unconscionable delay in making adjustments in salaries and making conditions necessary to keep pace with the times and with rising costs of living. I am glad that at long last this overdue bill is on the way to final passage.

(Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, the provisions of this legislation have been explained in some detail by our chairman. Briefly, the bill grants salary increases to 1,021,072 employees, including 978,632 under the Classification Act; also, 19,485 doctors, dentists, and nurses in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, 12,636 in the Foreign Service, 6,200 in the legislative branch, and 4,119 in the judicial branch.

Our committee held complete hearings on salary legislation during the first session of this Congress. Representatives of every major Federal employee organization presented their views. Testimony was also submitted by representatives of the executive branch.

On the basis of information and evidence developed at the hearings, our committee approved House bill 2462, which provided for an increase of 11 percent for classified and other employees above-mentioned. Following that, Senate bill 734, which provides for a 7½ percent increase for these employees, was amended by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting the language of the House bill with a further amendment providing a 10 percent salary increase for classified employees, employees in the judicial and legislative branches, Foreign Service personnel, and doctors, dentists, and nurses in the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration.

The annual cost of this legislation is estimated at \$542 million—representing an average increase per employee of \$530 a year. Approval of this legislation will represent one of the most generous salary increases that has been enacted in many years. I hope that the House will approve the reported bill with the amendments offered by the chairman, so that the differences between the House and the Senate can be worked out in conference in order that the employees will receive the benefits of this legislation at an early date.

It is my opinion that if all the agencies of Government cooperate, as I hope they will, the cost of this legislation can be materially reduced through the process of attrition.

It is estimated that there is an annual turnover in Government employment of

approximately 20 or 25 percent. If each agency would follow a recommendation made by our committee sometime ago, by determining first whether it is necessary to fill a position made vacant rather than filling such position on a routine basis, then a considerable share of the extra cost of this measure can be saved.

In other words, let the head of each agency make sure it is necessary to hire a new employee to fill vacancies before such action is taken. There are many places in Government where vacancies need not be filled and where such procedure followed would not cause anyone to lose his job. More consideration of such policy will make considerable difference in the cost of Government.

(Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. HOFFMAN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of the time to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS].

(Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service for allotting me this time. I was the author of the bill H. R. 9999 which was reported by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service during this session of the Congress. The committee-reported bill which is under consideration here today is also my substitute for the Senate bill S. 734, the bill which is before the House this afternoon.

Testimony received at the hearings on these bills and statistical information furnished by the Department of Labor gives every justification for an increase in the Federal employees' salary much larger than the 10 percent provided in this bill. I personally feel that an increase in the neighborhood of 15 percent would be more realistic. However, in a spirit of compromise and a desire to pass a bill which would be signed into law, I am supporting the 10 percent contained in this bill.

The bare figures in the Consumers' Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that there has been an 8-percent increase since the last Federal salary increase in 1955. However, the actual cost-of-living increase has been approximately 18 percent. This is the amount of the increases in the wage rates being paid the employees of the General Motors Corp. under their cost-of-living escalator clause in their wage contract. Since 1955 wages at General Motors have risen 18.3 percent. Since 1951, they have risen 31.4 percent. During the same period the Federal employee's pay has risen only 7.5 percent. Thus, the Federal employee is now 23.9

percent behind the employees in private industry insofar as pay increases are concerned.

I again wish to state that it is my personal belief that the House should be acting on a bill with a 15-percent increase rather than a 10-percent increase if the Federal employee is to receive anywhere near the equal treatment that has been received by employees in private industry. However, I firmly believe that the 10 percent provided by this bill will become law and result in money in the pocket to the Federal employees. I, therefore, am supporting it.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I would like very much to associate myself with the gentleman in the very splendid statement that he is making.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. I thank the gentleman from Kentucky.

During the first session of this Congress, the President vetoed a bill which would have increased the salaries of Federal employees on the basis that it would have been inflationary. There has been some question raised at this time that due to the recession it is not the proper time to give raises to the Federal employee. I ask, if the Federal employees cannot get raises during an inflationary period and cannot get raises during a recessionary period, when can they get a raise? I firmly believe that the Federal Government has owed its employees an increase in salary for a number of years, and that now is the time to give it to them regardless of the so-called inflationary-recessionary trends. I especially believe that it should be given at this time inasmuch as it will put additional money into circulation in the retail outlets throughout the country. Money in the retail outlets is what is needed to offset the present recessionary trends.

I urge unanimous support of this bill with the committee amendments so that the Federal employee can have money in his pocket at the earliest possible time.

The minimum amount granted under this legislation will be \$270, which is the increase in the first step in grade 1. The maximum increase will be \$1,500, which is the fifth step in grade 17. This bill also provides for 38 supergrades in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

It provides for a number of increases in the 313 category. The total cost of it, according to the figures furnished us in the committee will be \$547,669,447. It includes increases for the legislative employees. It includes increases for doctors, dentists, and nurses in the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration, and for 12,636 employees in the Foreign Service; for 4,119 officers and employees in or under the judicial branch and, as the chairman of the committee has pointed out, in one of the amendments which he has offered, it carries a 2½ percent temporary increase for the Post Office supervisory employees to bring that category up to the employees in level 6 and below, in

the postal salary increase bill which was passed and signed by the President during the past week.

This is good legislation. It carries, as the chairman has said, a provision for absorption, as much as can be done during this fiscal year and succeeding fiscal years by departments, without interfering with and without injury to governmental services. I look for considerable absorption under that provision.

Now, I would like to address to my remarks to the comments just made by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN]. I, too, in the past have been a supporter of proposals somewhat of the type indicated by Mr. JENSEN, namely, a controlled employment program and an overall lower total Federal employment.

In September 1955 the Manpower Utilization Subcommittee of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service inaugurated its present program calling for more effective manpower utilization in the departments and agencies, and, with that, a reduced Federal employment. For the past 3 years this subcommittee has worked closely with the departments and agencies to eliminate duplication and overlapping of effort as well as unnecessary positions.

When our subcommittee began this program in September 1955 we had slightly more than 2,400,000 employees on the Federal payroll. Today this number has been reduced by over 76,000. This is a significant decrease but it is not enough. I am convinced the Federal Government can get done efficiently all of its essential tasks with considerably fewer employees.

Our subcommittee in the past 3 years has continued to emphasize to the Federal departments and agencies that a close, objective review of job vacancies will result in the elimination of unnecessary jobs. Planned attrition will produce economies without the harmful effects either of cutting top priority programs or firing people. In fact, this policy was adopted by the President in December 1956 when he requested the departments and agencies of the executive branch of the Government to thoroughly examine all job vacancies before making new hires.

From experience, agencies and departments in the Government have shown that they can reduce their employment by attrition. During the last 6 months of calendar year 1957, the Defense Department made a net civilian personnel decrease of 74,500. A large part of this reduction was through attrition. Each military activity critically reviewed its job vacancies as to essentiality and only 40 percent of the vacant jobs were filled.

In contrast to the suggestions proposed by my colleague, Mr. JENSEN, my feeling is that it is best to give the Federal departments and agencies some personnel administrative flexibility in making their employment reductions. Top management should know best the areas where the personnel reductions can and should be made. It is also recognized that an across-the-board reduction hurts the efficient operator. The meat-ax approach not only eliminates

management flexibility but it allows the inefficient to continue.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the most effective and lasting basis for reducing overall Federal employment is to continue to urge and to work with top management in agencies for planned personnel reductions through careful and objective analysis of all job vacancies.

(Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. BOLAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly support this legislation providing for 10 percent pay increase for classified civil service Government employees. These Federal employees have been given only one increase in the last 7 years, while the cost of living has increased many percentage points during that time. Their pay checks have not kept pace with this rise in the cost of living, and their economic plight has worsened in the last several months. Thousands of these hard-working and loyal Federal employees are trying to support families on take-home salaries of just over \$60 a week. The seriousness of this problem is emphasized by the fact that many of these employees work in vital Government operations pertaining to defense, while others work in the varied services that Government performs for the American people. If these agencies are to retain their highly qualified employees in the many categories essential to the security and welfare of this Nation, the employees must be given the opportunity to earn a living wage.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote overwhelmingly in favor of this 10 percent pay increase. By so doing we will strengthen the position of the House conferees to convince the Senate conferees to adopt the 10 percent instead of the 7½ percent recommended by the other body.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I, too, want to say a word concerning section 5 of S. 734.

In the 84th and 85th Congresses the Subcommittee on Hospitals of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, under its late chairman, the Honorable George S. Long, visited many hospitals throughout the United States to gather information on a first-hand basis concerning the operation and administration of those installations. The Hospitals Subcommittee came to a number of very definite conclusions, among them that if the high standard of medical care in Veterans' Administration hospitals was to be maintained, a sizeable increase in the salaries of professional personnel would have to be granted.

As a result of this decision, the late chairman of this subcommittee introduced early in the 85th Congress H. R. 6719, which has for its purpose the increasing of the rates of pay for employees of the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration. Three days of hearings were held on this bill in the first session of the 85th Congress

and it was later reported favorably by the full committee.

A most unusual thing occurred following the reporting of this bill. The action of the full committee and the study of the subcommittee apparently had so impressed the Veterans' Administration, and the Bureau of the Budget in particular, that these agencies took a second look at the legislation, recommended greater increases, and then also recommended favorable action. As all Members of the House know, this is indeed an unusual step.

Many Members have received much correspondence concerning the section in the bill which relates to recognition of the services of optometrists. I am glad to be able to say to the House that the language before you today is supported by the American Optometrical Association and does not have any objection from the American Medical Association or from the Veterans' Administration.

I want to stress, too, the importance of the language which begins on page 46, line 9, which places laymen on a par with doctors insofar as management of a hospital is concerned. The net result of this language will be that laymen who manage hospitals or Veterans' Administration medical centers will receive the same pay as doctors in the chief grade. This, too, was one of the provisions of the bill in which the late chairman of the subcommittee was most interested. He early came to realize the importance of utilizing to the fullest extent possible laymen in our Veterans' Administration medical system. In doing so, of course, we free doctors for doing the duties for which they were primarily trained.

The passage of this bill today would bring much pleasure and satisfaction to the gentleman from Louisiana, the late Dr. George S. Long, if he were alive. He had worked long and diligently for it, and whatever credit accrues as a result of the passage of this section is largely due to his efforts.

The chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service in moving to suspend the rule and pass this bill has been good enough to include in his motion an amendment which is badly needed. Section 5 of the bill, among other things, would amend Public Law 85-56 to provide increases in the pay of professional personnel of the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration comparable to the increases which would be provided for classified employees in positions of similar responsibility. It also raises the maximum ceiling on base pay plus specialty allowances for doctors rated as medical, surgical, or dental specialists to \$16,000 per annum. Application of the bill's across-the-board 10-percent increase to the pay of Directors of Service in the Department of Medicine and Surgery results in a maximum salary of \$15,730 per annum for those officials. Accordingly, under the bill those top staff members of the Department would receive less pay than subordinate physicians who are in the top step of the chief grade and who are entitled to specialists'

pay. The amendment would correct this situation for the 28 employees concerned.

Mr. Chairman, I want, also, to express publicly my appreciation to the chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and to that committee as a whole for the cooperation which has been extended to me and to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs in connection with section 5 of S. 734. This section is largely H. R. 6719 as finally agreed upon and recommended by the Subcommittee on Hospitals. After the last action of the subcommittee it became evident that it would be desirable from all standpoints that the provisions of H. R. 6719 be included as a section in this bill. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY] was most cooperative and patient in taking the necessary steps to accomplish this. The entire Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I am sure, joins me in expressing our appreciation to the gentleman for his consideration and help in this matter.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I want to comment primarily on section 5 of the pending bill.

The Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and its distinguished chairman were good enough to include, as section 5 of S. 734, most of the features of H. R. 6719, as reported by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs last July.

This bill, which was introduced and sponsored by the late Dr. George S. Long, who, at the time of his death, was chairman of the Subcommittee on Hospitals, was reported unanimously on July 11, 1957, by the committee after the subcommittee had held 3 days of hearings. The bill was designed primarily to make more likely the retention by Veterans' Administration of its medical and professional personnel. Since the bill was reported, certain changes have been proposed and embodied in section 5, which make it, in our opinion, a better bill than was the original reported version.

I will not discuss the increases provided for the various grades suffice to say that each of these provisions had careful consideration by our committee. We believe it is a merited increase and is a positive step forward.

Some Members have received considerable correspondence concerning the inclusion of optometrists in H. R. 6719, and the language which appears in section 5, I am glad to say, is supported by the American Optometry Association. So far as I know, the American Medical Association and the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration have no objection to this addition.

I also invite the House's attention to the subsection (b), beginning on line 9, page 46, of the reported version of S. 734, which seeks to provide that laymen who are managers of Veterans' Administration hospitals shall receive remuneration on the same basis as a doctor in the chief grade in the medical service. In this day of great shortages of medical personnel it seems to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs every encouragement should be given to the use of trained laymen in the management of hospitals. Most of the management functions of

Veterans' Administration hospitals are administrative in character and do not involve medical questions. It is hoped that this section will lead to an increase in the number of laymen who are managers in the Veterans' Administration medical system. At the present time there are over 40 such managers out of 173 hospitals and 16 domiciliaries.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I desire to express the appreciation of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and to its chairman for their courtesy and consideration in including section 5 in this general pay bill, so that any pay increase which is finally granted will be effective at the same time and available on the same basis.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee I have supported legislation to increase the standard of living of Government employees and I support the pay bill before us today.

I also support the committee amendment which proposes to correct the postal employees pay schedule so that postal supervisors receive the same benefits as have been given other postal employees. If we are to retain a high morale among our postal employees it is necessary that we treat each group fairly. The committee amendment recognizes this need and I urge that the amendment be adopted.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, it is most gratifying that Congress has had the wisdom to follow the postal workers pay increase with this legislation to increase the wages of classified Federal employees. In my own district in Los Angeles there is a larger than average number of Federal employees, and I am most aware of the vital need for this legislation—both from the standpoint of the problems which are clearly presented by the difficulties in maintaining living standards as living costs rise and from the increasing difficulties in retaining trained personnel who can earn more in private employment than under Civil Service.

It is eminently fair that the increase be retroactive to January 1st, in conformity with the postal pay bill.

I am happy that, even at this late stage, action has been secured. However, I cannot help but wish and hope that a better system could be devised to review the pay of Government workers. The retroactive provision of the bill will help only slightly to close the wide gap between the fixed wages of the classified schedules and the cost of living. In fairness to our civil servants and to the country as a whole, it is important that we bend our efforts toward determining ways in which it might be possible to keep the wages of postal and classified workers in line both with the cost of living and with the wages of non-governmental workers, and, in so doing, to prevent this gap from periodically recurring.

Mr. MACK of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with my colleagues in support of this legislation which is designed to make vitally needed adjustments in

the pay of our classified employees. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee is to be commended for bringing this matter before the House of Representatives.

During my 10 years in the House of Representatives, I have consistently supported legislation to adequately reimburse our Federal employees. I have always felt that if we are to compete with private industry we must at least approach the prevailing wage scales being paid by these industries. I believe that if we are to have a strong Government we must have well qualified individuals serving in that Government. Obviously it is impossible to have these well-qualified individuals working for the Government unless they are adequately reimbursed for their services.

The 10-percent increase provided in this bill is a very modest increase indeed. It will, however, assist our workers in meeting some of the higher costs which have been caused by the increased cost of living in recent years. The increased will also aid and assist in combating the downward trend in our economy and supply an additional source of funds which is always spent in the consuming market by our Federal employees.

Mr. Speaker, I am particularly happy that an amendment has been offered that will result in postal supervisory employees getting the same 10-percent postal employees in the lower grades and which we are approving today for the classified workers.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this bill and hope that this legislation will receive favorable consideration.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join in commending the committee in bringing in a bill that gives recognition to the effect of inflationary conditions on our Federal workers and their need for relief. The sorry fact is that the men and women in Federal employment, in the classified and other positions as well as in the post office, if we take into account the wage boosts in private employment during these years of inflation, have actually been penalized for their willingness to work for the Government. This has had no justification on moral grounds and the continuance of a condition of underpayment of Federal workers, so much below comparable scales in private employment, is not in the public interest. The 10-percent increase is not as large as the facts and the figures justify, but at least it is an advance in the right direction, and some amends are made in the retroactive provision. Since I have been in the Congress, I have fought and voted on every occasion for fair wage and salary treatment for Federal workers and my especial interest has been in letting in a little more economic sunshine into the lives of those countless thousands who labor in humble places faithfully and loyally even though underpaid. I am happy to support the pending bill and to join with my colleagues in urging upon our conferees to stand firm against any wage readjustments below the figures in this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is, Shall the rules be suspended

and the bill S. 734 as amended be passed?

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill as amended was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its amendment to the bill just passed, S. 734, and request a conference with the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. MURRAY, MORRISON, DAVIS of Georgia, REES of Kansas, and CORBETT.

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 217 OF THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 171) to amend section 217 of the National Housing Act.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That section 217 of the National Housing Act is amended by striking out "\$3 billion" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$7 billion."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, Senate Joint Resolution 171 would authorize an increase of \$4 billion in the amount of mortgages the Federal Housing Administration is authorized to insure under section 217 of the National Housing Act. Section 217 contains the mortgage insurance authorization for all FHA programs, except the home repair and improvement program—title I—and the armed services housing program—title VIII. These excepted programs have separate authorizations and at this time need no further increase in their respective authorizations.

Since the enactment of the Emergency Housing Act of 1958 early this spring, and because of a general improvement in the availability of mortgage funds, FHA mortgage-insurance activity has risen markedly over the past several months. In January the net use of authorization totaled \$157.8 million and in February

\$234.4 million. In March the use of insurance authorization rose to \$367 million, and in April to \$464 million. The activity in April was the highest in FHA history since 1950.

This increased use of FHA insurance is most gratifying to us all for everyone recognizes that the FHA programs are of vital importance to the improvement of the national economy. The leadership of the Congress was largely responsible for bringing this condition about for the Emergency Housing Act of 1958 was a Democratic measure. However, because of this desired increase use of FHA mortgage insurance we now have reached a point where FHA was required recently to stop issuing commitments except as approved, on a day-to-day basis by the central office of FHA.

This certainly must not be allowed to continue for the FHA programs, with their low downpayment and long-term loan features, are vital to a healthy home building and home financing industry which is of basic importance to our economy. For these reasons we must take this emergency type of action today. I personally regret that we could not have followed a more orderly legislative process in meeting this situation and I trust the agency will be more alert in the future to their needs and requirements in order for the committee to hold public hearings and thus be in a better position to pass upon the question of the precise amount of increase which should be authorized.

In this regard, Mr. Speaker, I believe the House is entitled to an explanation of the need for its legislating in this manner. Your committee had very little advance or definite notice of the emergency and the depletion of the fund. In fact, the first indication of this condition was contained in a letter dated May 10, 1958, from the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The Administrator requested an increase of \$4 billion in FHA insurance authorization; he indicated in his letter that the remaining authorization would last through June 10. However, on May 20, the staff was advised informally that the FHA insurance authorization would be exhausted by the end of May.

Because of this sudden change in the Agency's estimate the committee met on May 22 and agreed to report out an emergency resolution for an increase of \$1 billion in FHA's insurance authorization. This was done with the understanding that this authorization would permit the FHA insurance programs to continue uninterrupted until the committee could consider this question more fully, after public hearings. A rule was granted on the committee's resolution on May 28.

Mr. Speaker, the committee is proud of the accomplishments of the FHA and would support any reasonable request that it should make. We certainly want nothing to interfere with its work. It should be mentioned that since the committee took its action on May 22 the Senate passed Senate Joint Resolution 171, which is now before us. This action was taken after the Senate Bank-

ing and Currency Committee had concluded its hearings on general housing legislation for this year. It appears that the Senate committee found the request of the agency for \$4 billion additional insurance authorizations to be necessary and reasonable. Because of this finding and our general knowledge of the existing conditions I believe the House is justified in passing the resolution and do so urge it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(Mr. TALLE asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to underwrite the comments made by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE]. I think it would be well at this point to give a brief history of the development of this legislation, especially from the point of view of clarifying the need for quick action.

On May 10 the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency addressed a letter to the Speaker of the House, and likewise to the presiding officer in the other body, pointing out that authorization for insurance by FHA was running out and that in all likelihood it would run out completely by the 10th of June. The authorization under current law is \$3 billion plus the amount of outstanding mortgages and commitments. Mr. Cole, the Administrator, asked for an increase of \$4 billion, with the expectation that that increase would carry the agency through the fiscal year 1959. In response to that letter the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency and I introduced identical resolutions for the purpose of making effective the request made by the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. However, on May 21 the chairman of the committee introduced a second resolution calling for only \$1 billion, and in executive session the following day that was approved. My amendment to provide a \$4 billion increase was defeated by a vote of 12 to 11. Thereupon I asked for an open rule before the Rules Committee, in order that I might offer my amendment to restore the \$3 billion cut.

Accordingly, on May 28, such a rule was granted and it was expected that this legislation would come before the House in the form of an open rule and 2 hours of general debate. It is significant that in the other body similar resolutions were introduced on a bipartisan basis just as was done in this Chamber on the 14th of May, and that the Banking and Currency Committee in the other body approved \$4 billion on the 20th of May. The other body passed the legislation on the 28th of May. It therefore appeared that employing the suspension procedure would be the better way to bring the legislation before this Chamber, inasmuch as the other body had approved it, and the dire need for quick action was apparent. The evening before the action was taken in the other body the FHA Agency sent word to all district offices throughout our land stating that from then on those of-

fices would be on a day-to-day basis and that in all likelihood 2 out of every 3 applications would have to be turned down. The directive to the FHA district offices stated further that in any event the applications they received would have to be screened in Washington, in the Washington office, and what could actually be effectuated would depend on the status of the revolving fund—on money coming in, on cancellations, and so on.

This great activity in the housing industry is something in which we may take great pride. I believe that the Congress should take some pride in having enacted the Emergency Housing Act which became law on April 1, 1958, because that has had something to do with the progress that has been made.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TALLE. I yield gladly.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I would like to express my deep appreciation to the gentleman from Iowa and the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE] and the other members of the committee for bringing this up instead of the other bill.

Mr. TALLE. I thank the gentle lady very much.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TALLE. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. WIER. I would like to say that in the last 2 weeks I have received not less than 15 letters and telegrams urging speed because contractors are running out of funds. So in the interest of continued employment and the welfare of the veterans this bill should be passed without delay.

Mr. TALLE. I thank the gentleman. As an illustration of the tremendous increase in this activity may I point out that during the months of January, February, March, and April of this year as compared with the same months of last year there was an increase of 80 percent.

What does this mean? It means that the increase is running on the basis of approximately 20 percent a month.

On May 21 the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Mitchell, testified before the House Committee on Banking and Currency and pointed out that 85 percent of the slowdown in economic activity is in manufactures. He pointed out that 70 percent of the slowdown is in hard goods. This is our glorious opportunity, because when a house is built it must be supplied with plumbing, a heating plant, washing machine, refrigerator, stove, and other hard goods. So this would tend to promote further activity in the very field in which the slowdown is most apparent.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TALLE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SPRINGER. I think the gentleman is exactly right on this whole question not only of construction but also as to the need for the hard goods that will be used on the inside of houses; and that is where the effect will be felt. I

want to associate myself with what the gentleman has said with reference to this entire bill and ask unanimous consent that I may insert my own remarks at the end of the gentleman's.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. TALLE. The contribution of the gentleman is appreciated.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TALLE. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VANIK. I appreciate the necessity and urgency for this legislation, but I wish the gentleman would comment on the possibilities of an omnibus housing bill under which we can do something about urban renewal and other projects about which there is a great deal of concern. Can the gentleman tell me whether there will be any chance that that kind of legislation can be considered before this session is over if this legislation passes today?

Mr. TALLE. My personal opinion is all I can give to the gentleman, but my personal opinion is that the possibility is very good.

Mr. VANIK. I hope the gentleman will help make that a reality, that we can consider an omnibus bill so that we can reach into a great many other fields that will help stimulate employment and which will also result in the development of a sound housing program.

Mr. TALLE. As a humble worker in the vineyard of the minority, I assure the gentleman from Ohio that I will do my best.

Mr. VANIK. If the gentleman will yield further, I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, to extend my remarks at the conclusion of the gentleman's remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. Speaker, this is the very heart of our economy; it is the brightest star in our economic firmament, if I may use such a metaphor. Let us not forget that the building season is right upon us now, and any day that is lost is a great loss indeed. In large parts of our country building is practically suspended during the cold season, so this is the time when assistance in this field can do the greatest good.

This is not the authorizing of the appropriation of money; it has nothing to do with appropriation or taxation; it merely increases the right of a Government agency to insure money that is lent by local lenders. The borrowers pay the insurance premiums, and those premiums have been adequate to cover the losses that have been incurred, and the agency has accumulated a reserve of half a billion dollars.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TALLE. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I understood the gentleman to say it did not require the Government to become obligated. Does

not this bill fix upon the Federal Government a contingent liability?

Mr. TALLE. I may say to the gentleman that in the event we should encounter complete disaster so that the economy would collapse, then there would be a contingent liability.

Mr. HOFFMAN. There would be an actual liability under the situation the gentleman states.

Mr. TALLE. A contingent liability that would become an actual one.

Mr. HOFFMAN. So in the end the Government stands to lose.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, Senate Joint Resolution 171 would authorize an emergency increase of \$1 billion in the amount of mortgages the Federal Housing Administration is authorized to insure under section 217 of the National Housing Act. National home building has been one of the greatest cushions we have had in the economy during all of the time I have been a Member of Congress. Each time we have had a falloff in the economy, house building has picked up the load and gone ahead. Home building has not only an employment effect, but also makes possible a substantial increase in the sale of building materials. One of the most important results of home building is to decrease the sale of refrigerators, stoves, home appliances, furniture, and general home furnishings. The impact from the latter in many respects is almost as great as the actual building of homes.

In April the Federal Housing Administration received applications for loan insurance on 1- to 4-person family homes covering approximately 80,000 units. Of this, 31,600 represented new construction and 47,900 represented existing construction. This is more than double the same month a year ago.

Because of this the rate of applications for mortgage insurance jumped from \$158 million in January to \$464 million in April. This represented the highest rate of utilization in FHA history since the boom year of 1950.

The rate of application and commitment has been so great that FHA will be forced to stop issuing commitments unless the insurance authority is passed today.

If this resolution is passed, FHA activity will continue uninterrupted for several months.

The FHA merely guarantees the loan. It means that the money will be repaid to agencies which provide money to the borrower. The United States Government has not lost a penny on FHA during all of the years it has operated. In fact it has returned a small dividend. This is the greatest antirecession legislation we could pass where no cash outlay is required by the Federal Government.

This is good legislation in the best interests of the entire country and it should be passed without further delay.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, I fully appreciate the urgency for action on this legislation to increase the amount of mortgages the Federal Housing Admin-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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For actions of June 4, 1958
85th-2d, No. 89

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate concurred in House pay raise bill with amendment. Senate debated mutual security authorization bill. Sen. Humphrey said USDA recommendations on Public Law 480 were inadequate. Sen. Symington discussed farm-price situation. House committee ordered reported bills to provide for townsites on FS lands, provide reimbursement for appeal inspections under Grain Standards Act, and prohibit creation of farm history through planting peanuts without allotment.

SENATE

1. PAY RAISE. Concurred, with amendment, in the House version of S. 734, the pay raise bill. The amendment was offered by Sen. Johnston for himself and Sen. Carlson. It would permit recruitment of certain scientific and professional college graduates at GS-7 rather than GS-5; restore previously approved Senate language relating to additional supergrades and Public Law 313 positions, and restores previously approved Senate language prescribing a method for adjusting pay of employees upgraded under Sec. 803 of the Classification Act. pp. 9083-97
2. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on H. R. 12181, the mutual security authorization bill. pp. 9039-40, 9061-83, 9098-123
Sen. Humphrey inserted and discussed an amendment which he intends to propose, to request a study of a possible International Food and Raw Material Reserve. pp. 9069-70.
3. FOREIGN TRADE; SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Sen. Humphrey stated that the administration's recommendations for continuation of Public Law 480 have been inadequate, and expressed the hope that the House will soon act on this matter without waiting for an omnibus farm bill. pp. 9058-9
Both Houses received from this Department proposed additional amendments to Public Law 480, to provide for use of foreign currencies for Federal buildings,

trade fair participation, etc., and to permit Sec. 416 donations to summer camps without respect to the number of needy children therein; to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee and House Agriculture Committee. pp. 9033, 9172

Both Houses received from this Department a report on agreements in April 1958 under Public Law 480; to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee and House Agriculture Committee. pp. 9033, 9172

4. FARM PRICES. Sen. Symington discussed the farm-price situation, particularly the 1952 level as compared with the present. p. 9047
5. COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL. The subcommittee^{ordered} reported this bill, H. R. 12540, to the full Appropriations Committee. p. D497
6. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Symington inserted a newspaper reader's letter on ways to benefit family farms. pp. 9047-8
RIVER DEVELOPMENT.
7. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Neuberger discussed the question as to whether the Republicans of Oregon favor S. 3114, the Columbia River Development Corporation bill. p. 9053
8. FOREST SERVICE. Received from the Comptroller General an audit report on certain activities in Regions 3 and 4. p. 9034
9. SMALL BUSINESS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment S. 3651, to make equity capital and long-term credit more readily available for small-business concerns (S. Rept. 1652). p. 9035
10. PROPERTY. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 427, to convey the Federal reversionary right to a tract in Kerr County, Tex., which has been made available for 4-H club purposes (S. Rept. 1651). p. 9035
11. BUILDING. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment S. 3560, to authorize construction of a \$20,000,000 Federal building in Memphis, Tenn. (S. Rept. 1653). p. 9035
12. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson listed several bills which are to be considered following the mutual security bill, including S. 921, on withholding of information; H. R. 7953, to facilitate Forest Service work; and H. R. 5497, to amend the Watershed Act regarding fish and wildlife. He expressed the hope that Congress will adjourn "sometime during the month of August." p. 9033

HOUSE

13. AGRICULTURE Committee ordered reported the following bills:
 - H. R. 10321, to authorize exchange of lands within the Estes Park Administrative Site, Roosevelt National Forest, for lands of equal value outside the Forest;
 - H. R. 12161, to permit establishment of town sites of up to 640 acres on national forest or Bankhead-Jones lands;
 - H. R. 12224 (with amendment), to prohibit the creation of an acreage history on peanuts after 1957 by those growing peanuts without an acreage allotment;
 - S. 2007, to amend the Grain Standards Act to permit the collection of charges to reimburse the Department for overtime, travel, and certain other costs in connection with handling appeal inspections. p. D498The Committee also approved two watershed projects: Canoe Creek, Ky., and Wild Rice Creek, N. Dak. and S. Dak. p. D498

EXHIBIT 3

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1958.

HON. RICHARD L. NEUBERGER,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

Small but important U. N. technical assistance program deserves all support United States can give. Foreign Relations Committee decision not to accept two constructive House provisions is most disappointing. We urge Senate on floor or in conference to peg United States contributions at 40 percent. Creation of new special fund makes 40 percent essential. United States ability to pay estimated at 40 percent of world's income. Also urge revision of base to include local cost assessments received and audited by U. N., thus giving greater recognition to contribution of other governments. These amendments already accepted by House would greatly strengthen technical assistance through U. N. They have our wholehearted support.

Robert R. Nathan, Americans for Democratic Action; Andrew E. Rice, American Veterans Committee; Wallace J. Campbell, Cooperative League of the U. S. A.; E. Raymond Wilson, Friends Committee on National Legislation; Bernard Weitzer, Jewish War Veterans; Reuben Johnson, National Farmers Union; Rev. James L. Vizzard, S. J., National Catholic Rural Life Conference; Mrs. Samuel Brown, National Council of Jewish Women; John W. Edelman, Textile Workers Union of America; Victor G. Reuther, United Automobile Workers; Donald Harrington, United World Federalists; Annalee Stewart, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, we shall shortly begin to vote on what is universally acknowledged to be one of the 3 or 4 most important pieces of legislation in this second session of the 85th Congress.

I should like to say, as I said on Monday of this week, that I am not only for the mutual security bill, H. R. 12181, as reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations, but I am for it more strongly than ever. The headlines on the front pages of this very afternoon's newspapers confirm the wisdom of the bill.

Furthermore, I should like to say that I am more strongly than ever in favor of keeping in the bill the Kennedy amendment. It rightly amends the overly restrictive Battle Act, and thereby permits, within the discretion of the President of the United States, possible aid to Iron Curtain countries, excluding, however Soviet Russia, Red China, and North Korea.

I shall vote, therefore, in opposition to the effort made by my distinguished friend, the able senior Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], who would attempt to eliminate the Kennedy amendment, and thereby keep the restrictive Battle Act, as it is at present.

CRITICS OF FOREIGN POLICY IGNORE GOOD NEWS ABROAD

I should like to state, Mr. President, that with respect to this overall bill, the basic choice before us in whether we will:

(a) Strike another effective blow for human freedom, for liberty, for security; or

(b) Whether we will wring our hands in dismay, in defeatism, and in self-imposed limitation.

The fact of the matter is that in recent weeks the critics of our present foreign policy have tended to follow two standard lines of procedure which have been their pattern for years and years:

(a) They have ignored all the good news on the international scene.

(b) They have played up all the not-so-good news, and have magnified it as if it were "utter calamity."

Thus, in recent weeks, we have not heard from these critics any reference to the gratifying news which came from Italy and from Japan. In the recent balloting in both of those countries, pro-western leadership, while it did not win an overwhelming victory, nevertheless it not only maintained itself, but, in some instances, grew even stronger.

Meanwhile, the economic position of the Western World, while it is not all that we would like it to be, certainly has not deteriorated as some prophets of gloom foresaw once our own recession had set in.

NEWS FROM FRANCE DISPELS GLOOM-MONGERING

Now, what about the news from France?

I would be less than frank if I did not say that, for a good many days, all of us were indeed concerned about the future of our great ally.

I had personally expressed the hope that the then Premier Pflimlin might be successful in his efforts.

The fact, however, that the Pflimlin Government has now given way to the De Gaulle Government, and that the latter has been clothed with extraordinary legal powers, is certainly, in itself, no cause for gloom in the Western World.

On the contrary, there is a great deal of enheartening evidence to indicate that Gen. Charles De Gaulle may indeed prove to be exactly the man who is needed at this fateful hour in history to extricate France not only from the morass in Algeria, but to deliver it from its dire economic, social, and yes, psychological straits.

Charles De Gaulle is obviously a patriot to the depths of his being. He is a man of honor. I have faith that he will honor the treaty obligations to which France has subscribed, as was indicated yesterday by Assistant Secretary of State Elbrick.

Meanwhile, General De Gaulle's choice of Cabinet members and other associates has indicated that he is wisely determined to mobilize many of the best talents of a nation which is rich with talent.

General De Gaulle's prompt messages to Tunisia and Morocco, and his visit at this very moment in Algiers, are evidence that here is a man of speed and decision who will not dillydally in meeting head on the challenges which confront his nation.

I am no prophet; I cannot attempt to foresee the future, in particular the future constitutional reforms which he proposes. But certainly De Gaulle's

efforts to repair France's parliamentary weaknesses, its chronic immobilism, its factionalism, and political splinterism, its weak office of chief executive—his efforts along these lines will strike a responsive chord in our hearts.

I do not mean to imply that the road ahead will be easy for De Gaulle, or that the western alliance, particularly NATO, may not be in for many serious problems. But I ask, what alternative do the domestic critics of our foreign policy constructively offer, with regard to France, or NATO, or anything else?

The answer is that the critics have no constructive alternative. They criticize; they lament; they wring their hands; they complain. But never once do they outline a specific and helpful program which would provide an alternative.

CONCLUSION

For that reason, I say, let the mutual security bill pass. Let it pass intact. And let H. R. 12181 be approved in Senate-House Conference Committee in its Senate form, so that we can make our fullest contribution to mankind in this decisive hour of history.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. NEUBERGER in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas is recognized.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield for 10 minutes to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REVISION OF BASIC COMPENSATION SCHEDULES OF CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1949

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to Senate bill 734, which has just been received from the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That this act may be cited as the "Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958."

SEC. 2. (a) Section 603 (b) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (69 Stat. 172, 70 Stat. 740; 5 U. S. C. 1113 (b)), is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The compensation schedule for the General Schedule shall be as follows:

"Grade

Per annum rates

"Grade	Per annum rates						
GS-1.....	\$2,960	\$3,055	\$3,150	\$3,245	\$3,340	\$3,435	\$3,530
GS-2.....	3,255	3,350	3,445	3,540	3,635	3,730	3,825
GS-3.....	3,495	3,590	3,685	3,780	3,875	3,970	4,065
GS-4.....	3,755	3,850	3,945	4,040	4,135	4,230	4,325
GS-5.....	4,040	4,190	4,340	4,490	4,640	4,790	4,940
GS-6.....	4,490	4,640	4,790	4,940	5,090	5,240	5,390
GS-7.....	4,980	5,130	5,280	5,430	5,580	5,730	5,880
GS-8.....	5,470	5,620	5,770	5,920	6,070	6,220	6,370
GS-9.....	5,985	6,135	6,285	6,435	6,585	6,735	6,885
GS-10.....	6,505	6,655	6,805	6,955	7,105	7,255	7,405
GS-11.....	7,030	7,270	7,510	7,750	7,990	8,230	8,470
GS-12.....	8,330	8,570	8,810	9,050	9,290	9,530	9,770
GS-13.....	9,890	10,130	10,370	10,610	10,850	11,090	11,330
GS-14.....	11,355	11,595	11,835	12,075	12,315	12,555	12,795
GS-15.....	12,770	13,070	13,370	13,670	13,970	14,270	14,570
GS-16.....	14,190	14,430	14,670	14,910	15,150	15,390	15,630
GS-17.....	15,375	15,615	15,855	16,095	16,335	16,575	16,815
GS-18.....	17,500						

(b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees to whom this section applies shall be adjusted as follows:

(1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at one of the scheduled or longevity rates of a grade in the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the corresponding scheduled or longevity rate in effect on and after such date.

(2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at a rate between 2 scheduled or 2 longevity rates, or between a scheduled and a longevity rate, of a grade in the General Schedule, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the higher of the 2 corresponding rates in effect on and after such date.

(3) If the officer or employee (other than an officer or employee subject to paragraph (4) of this subsection), immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of the maximum longevity rate of his grade, or in excess of the maximum scheduled rate of his grade if there is no longevity rate for his grade, he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he received immediately prior to such effective date, increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum longevity rate, or the maximum scheduled rate, as the case may be, of his grade until (A) he leaves such position, or (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; but, when his position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such act, as amended.

(4) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is receiving, pursuant to paragraph (4) of section 2 (b) of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, an existing aggregate rate of compensation determined under section 208 (b) of the act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1111; Public Law 763, 83d Cong.), plus the amount of the increase provided by section 2 of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, he shall receive an aggregate rate of compensation equal to the sum of (A) his existing aggregate rate of compensation determined under such section 208 (b) of the act of September 1, 1954, and (B) the amount of the increase provided by section 2 of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955 and (C) the amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum longevity rate of his grade, until (i) he leaves his position, or (ii) he is entitled to receive aggregate compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of this act or any other provision of law; but, when such position becomes vacant, the aggregate rate of compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with applicable provisions of

law. Subject to clauses (i) and (ii) of the immediately preceding sentence of this paragraph, the amount of the increase provided by this section shall be held and considered for the purposes of section 208 (b) of such act of September 1, 1954, to constitute a part of the existing aggregate rate of compensation of such employee.

(5) If the officer or employee, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this act, was promoted from one grade under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to another such grade at a rate which is above the minimum rate thereof, his rate of basic compensation shall be adjusted retroactively from the effective date of this section to the date on which he was so promoted, on the basis of the rate which he was receiving during the period from such effective date to the date of such promotion and, from the date of such promotion, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the general schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the general schedule for such officer or employee which was in effect (without regard to this act) at the time of such promotion.

(6) If the officer or employee on the rolls has had his rate of basic compensation established, under authority of section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1106; 5 U. S. C. 1133), at any time during the period beginning on September 1, 1954, and ending on the date of enactment of this act, his rate of basic compensation shall be adjusted retroactively in accordance with one or more of the following provisions of this paragraph (6), as applicable:

(A) if his rate of basic compensation was established under authority of such section 803 after September 1, 1954, and prior to the effective date of this section such rate shall be adjusted retroactively, for the period of time served by him in a pay status under the Classification Act of 1949 in the position concerned on and after such effective date and prior to the date of enactment of this act, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the General Schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the General Schedule which was in effect for such officer or employee, without regard to this act, as a result of such adjustment under such section 803;

(B) if his rate of basic compensation was established under authority of such section 803 on or after the effective date of this section and prior to the date of enactment of this act, such rate shall be adjusted retroactively for the period of time served by him in a pay status under the Classification Act of 1949 in the position concerned on and after such effective date and prior to such date of enactment, as follows:

(i) for the period of time prior to the effective date of the establishment of his rate of basic compensation under such section 803, on the basis of the rate of basic compensation which he was receiving during such period, and

(ii) for the period of time on and after the effective date of the establishment of his rate of basic compensation under such section 803, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the General Schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the General Schedule which was in effect for such officer or employee, without regard to this act, as a result of such adjustment under such section 803, and such basic compensation adjusted under subparagraphs (A) and (B) (ii) of this paragraph (6) shall be paid in accordance with such subparagraphs until—

(a) he leaves such position, or

(b) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of any provision of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(7) If the officer or employee became subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at any time during the period beginning on September 1, 1954, and ending on the date of enactment of this act, at a rate of basic compensation which was established under authority of section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1106; 5 U. S. C. 1133), his rate of basic compensation shall be adjusted retroactively, for the period of time served by him in a pay status under the Classification Act of 1949 in the position concerned on and after the effective date of this section and prior to the date of enactment of this act, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the general schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the general schedule which was in effect for such officer or employee, without regard to this act, as a result of such adjustment under such section 803, and such basic compensation shall be paid in accordance with this paragraph (7) until—

(A) he leaves his position, or

(B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of any provision of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(8) If the officer or employee, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this act, became subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at a rate of basic compensation which was fixed on the basis of a higher previously earned rate and which is above the minimum rate of the grade of such officer or employee, his rate of basic compensation shall be adjusted retroactively to the date on which he became subject to such act, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the general schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the general schedule for such officer or employee which was in effect (without regard to this act) at the time he became subject to the Classification Act of 1949 as in effect immediately prior to the effective date of this section.

(9) Each officer or employee—

(A) (i) who with his position has been transferred under authority of the Classification Act of 1949, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this act, from the general schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 to a prevailing rate schedule, or (ii) who, at any time during such period, transferred from a position subject to the Classification Act of 1949 to a position subject to a prevailing rate schedule,

(B) who, at all times subsequent to such transfer, was in the service of the United States (including the Armed Forces of the United States) or of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, without break in such service of more than 30

consecutive calendar days and, in the case of an individual relieved from training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitalization following such training and service, without break in service in excess of the period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of such individual to a position in or under the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia,

(C) who, on such date of enactment, is being compensated under a prevailing rate schedule, and

(D) whose rate of basic compensation on such date of enactment is less than the rate to which he would have been entitled on such date if such transfer had not occurred (unless he is receiving such lesser rate by reason of an adverse personnel action resulting from his own fault),

shall be paid basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he would have been receiving on such date of enactment (including compensation for each within-grade and longevity step-increase which he would have earned) if such transfer had not occurred until the day immediately following such date of enactment, for all time in a pay status on and after the effective date of this section in a position subject to a prevailing rate schedule under the circumstances prescribed in this subsection, until—

(a) he leaves the position which he holds on such date of enactment, or

(b) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate under a prevailing rate schedule;

but when such position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with prevailing rate schedules.

SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Government whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision a of section 62 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C. 102 (a) (2)), section 3656 of title 18 of the United States Code, the third sentence of section 603, section 604 (a) (5), or sections 672 to 675, inclusive, of title 28 of the United States Code are hereby increased by amounts equal to the increases provided by section 2 of this act in corresponding rates of compensation paid to officers and employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(b) The limitations of \$13,485 and \$18,010 with respect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges, contained in the paragraph designated "Salaries of supporting personnel" in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 65; Public Law 85-49), or any subsequent appropriation act, shall be increased by the amounts necessary to pay the additional basic compensation provided by this act.

(c) Section 753 (e) of title 28 of the United States Code (relating to the compensation of court reporters for district courts) is amended by striking out "\$6,450" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$7,095".

SEC. 4. (a) Each officer and employee in or under the legislative branch of the Government whose rate of compensation is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at the rate of 10 percent of his gross rate of compensation (basic compensation plus additional compensation authorized by law).

(b) The basic compensation of each employee in the office of a Senator is hereby adjusted, effective on the first day of the month following the date of enactment of this act, to the lowest multiple of \$60 which will provide a gross rate of compensation not less than the gross rate such employee was

receiving immediately prior thereto, except that (1) the provisions of this subsection shall not apply in the case of any employee if on or before the 15th day following the date of enactment of this act the Senator by whom such employee is employed notifies the disbursing office of the Senate in writing that he does not wish this subsection to apply to such employee, and (2) no employee whose basic compensation is adjusted under this subsection shall receive any additional compensation or increase in compensation under this act for any period prior to the effective date of such adjustment.

(c) Notwithstanding the provision referred to in subsection (d), the rates of gross compensation of each of the elected officers of the Senate (except the presiding officer of the Senate), the Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, the Senior Counsel in the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, and the Chief Clerk of the Senate are hereby increased by 10 percent.

(d) The paragraph imposing limitations on basic and gross compensation of officers and employees of the Senate appearing under the heading "Senate" in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 510; Public Law 242, 84th Cong.), is amended to read as follows:

"No officer or employee, whose compensation is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate shall be paid basic compensation at a rate in excess of \$8,880 per annum, or gross compensation at a rate in excess of \$16,300 per annum, unless expressly authorized by law."

(e) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to employees whose compensation is paid from the appropriation contained in the paragraph designated "Folding documents" under the heading "Contingent Expenses of the Senate" in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 246; Public Law 85-75), or in any subsequent appropriation act, but the limitation contained in such paragraph is hereby increased by the amount necessary to provide increases corresponding to those provided by subsection (a).

(f) The official reporters of proceedings and debates of the Senate and their employees shall be considered to be officers or employees in or under the legislative branch of the Government within the meaning of subsection (a).

(g) The additional compensation provided by this section shall be considered a part of basic compensation for the purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act (5 U. S. C. 2251-2267).

(h) The paragraph relating to rates of compensation of employees of committees of the Senate, contained in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 505; Public Law 242, 84th Cong.), is amended by striking out so much of the second sentence thereof as follows the words "First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "the basic compensation of any employee of a standing or select committee of the Senate (including the majority and minority policy committees and the majority conference of the Senate and minority conference of the Senate), or a joint committee of the two Houses the expenses of which are paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, whose basic compensation may be fixed under such provisions at a rate of \$8,000 per annum, may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,040 per annum, except that the basic compensation of one such employee may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,880 per annum and the basic compensation of two such employees may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,460 per annum."

(i) No officer or employee shall be paid increased or additional compensation for any

period prior to the first day of the month following the date of enactment of this act at a rate in excess of 10 percent of his gross rate of compensation computed without regard to the amendment made by subsection (d) and without regard to subsections (m), (n), (o), and (p).

(j) The position of Chief Nurse in the Senate Office Building, under the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, shall be established and allocated to grade 9 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, so long as such position is held by the present incumbent.

(k) The rate of gross annual compensation of each of the elected officers of the House of Representatives (except the presiding officer of the House and the Chaplain of the House) is hereby increased by 10 percent.

(l) The aggregate rate of the rate of basic annual compensation and the rate of additional annual compensation authorized by law of the Chaplain of the House of Representatives and of the Coordinator of Information of the House of Representatives is hereby increased by 10 percent.

(m) The rate of gross annual compensation of the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives shall be an amount which is equal to the rate of gross annual compensation of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate on the day following the effective date of this subsection.

(n) The basic compensation of the Administrative Assistants to the Speaker, majority leader, minority leader, majority whip, and minority whip, shall be at the rate of \$8,880 per annum.

(o) Subsection (e) of section 202 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U. S. C. 72a (e)), is amended (1) by striking out "\$8,820" where it first appears in such subsection and inserting in lieu thereof "\$8,880", and (2) by striking out "\$8,820" at the second place where it appears in such subsection and inserting in lieu thereof "\$8,880".

(p) (1) This subsection is enacted as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives with full recognition of the constitutional right of the House of Representatives to change the rule amended by this subsection at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of the House of Representatives.

(2) Clause 27 (c) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended (A) by striking out "\$8,820" where it first appears in such clause and inserting in lieu thereof "\$8,880", and (B) by striking out "\$8,820" at the second place where it appears in such clause and inserting in lieu thereof "\$8,880".

(q) The limitations in the paragraph designated "Folding documents" under the heading "Contingent Expenses of the House" in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 249; Public Law 85-75), or in any subsequent appropriation Act, are hereby increased by 10 percent.

(r) Each employee in the legislative branch of the Government whose compensation—

(1) is disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives,

(2) is not increased by any other provision of this act, and

(3) is fixed at a gross aggregate rate per annum, shall receive additional compensation at the rate of 10 percent of the rate of his existing gross annual compensation.

(s) The increases in compensation provided by this section shall not be applicable with respect to the Office of the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives and to any employee in such office.

(t) Subject to subsection (j) of this section, each position of nurse under the Architect of the Capitol shall be allocated by the Architect to that grade of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as

amended, which is recommended to the Architect by the Attending Physician of the Congress. Any such allocation shall not be subject to post audit, review, or change by any authority in the executive branch.

"Sec. 5. (a) Section 1403 (b) of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 130; Public Law 85-56), relating to the annual salary of the Chief Medical Director of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended by striking out "\$17,800" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$19,580."

(b) Section 1403 (c) of such act, relating to the annual salary of the Deputy Chief Medical Director of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended by striking out "\$16,800" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$18,480."

(c) Section 1403 (d) of such act, relating to the annual salaries of the Assistant Chief Medical Directors and the directors of service or chiefs of division of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended—

(1) by striking out "\$15,800" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$17,380";

(2) by striking out the word "twenty" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "twenty-five"; and

(3) by striking out "\$13,225 minimum to \$14,300 maximum" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$14,545 minimum to \$16,500 maximum."

(d) Section 1403 (e) of such act, relating to the annual salaries of the Director of Nursing Service and the Deputy Director of Nursing Service of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended—

(1) by striking out "\$11,610" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$12,770 minimum to \$13,970 maximum"; and

(2) by striking out "\$10,320" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$11,355 minimum to \$12,555 maximum."

(e) Section 1403 (f) of such act, relating to the annual salaries of the chief pharmacist, the chief dietitian, the chief physical therapist, and the chief occupational therapist of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended to read as follows:

"(f) The Administrator may appoint a chief pharmacist, a chief dietitian, a chief physical therapist, and a chief occupational therapist. During the period of his service as such, the chief pharmacist and the chief dietitian shall be paid a salary of \$12,770 minimum to \$13,970 maximum a year and the chief physical therapist and the chief occupational therapist shall be paid a salary of \$11,355 minimum to \$12,555 maximum a year."

(f) Section 1407 (a) of such act, relating to maximum and minimum annual rates of salary of certain employees of the Medical Service, Dental Service, and Nursing Service of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) The grades and per annum full-pay ranges for positions provided in paragraph (1) of section 1404 shall be as follows:

"MEDICAL SERVICE

"Chief grade, \$12,770 minimum to \$13,970 maximum.

"Senior grade, \$11,355 minimum to \$12,555 maximum.

"Intermediate grade, \$9,890 minimum to \$11,090 maximum.

"Full grade, \$8,330 minimum to \$9,530 maximum.

"Associate grade, \$7,030 minimum to \$8,230 maximum.

"Junior grade, \$6,505 minimum to \$7,405 maximum.

"DENTAL SERVICE

"Chief grade, \$12,770 minimum to \$13,970 maximum.

"Senior grade, \$11,355 minimum to \$12,555 maximum.

"Intermediate grade, \$9,890 minimum to \$11,090 maximum.

"Full grade, \$8,330 minimum to \$9,530 maximum.

"Associate grade, \$7,030 minimum to \$8,230 maximum.

"Junior grade, \$6,505 minimum to \$7,405 maximum.

"NURSING SERVICE

"Assistant Director, \$8,330 minimum to \$9,530 maximum.

"Senior grade, \$7,030 minimum to \$8,230 maximum.

"Full grade, \$5,985 minimum to \$6,885 maximum.

"Associate grade, \$5,205 minimum to \$6,165 maximum.

"Junior grade, \$4,425 minimum to \$5,385 maximum."

(g) Section 1408 (d) of such act, prescribing the maximum amount of pay and allowances of medical, surgical, and dental specialists of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended to read as follows:

"(d) Any person, rated as a medical, surgical, or dental specialist under the provisions of this section or prior corresponding provisions of law, shall receive, in addition to his basic pay, an allowance equal to 15 percent of such pay, but in no event shall the pay plus the allowance authorized by this subsection exceed \$16,000 per annum."

(h) Section 1411 of such act, relating to appointment of additional employees, is amended—

(1) by inserting "(a)" immediately following "SEC. 1411."; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the per annum rate of salary of each individual serving as a manager of a hospital, domiciliary, or center who is not a physician in the medical service shall not be less than

"Class 1.....	\$16,060	\$16,500	\$16,940	\$17,380	\$17,820	\$18,260	\$18,700
Class 2.....	13,820	14,190	14,520	14,850	15,180	15,510	15,840
Class 3.....	11,660	11,990	12,320	12,650	12,980	13,310	13,640
Class 4.....	9,900	10,175	10,450	10,725	11,000	11,275	11,550
Class 5.....	8,140	8,415	8,690	8,965	9,240	9,515	9,790
Class 6.....	6,710	6,930	7,150	7,370	7,590	7,810	8,030
Class 7.....	5,610	5,775	5,940	6,105	6,270	6,435	6,600
Class 8.....	4,730	4,895	5,060	5,225	5,390	5,555	5,720

(3) The second sentence of section 415 of such act (22 U. S. C. 870) is amended to read as follows: "The per annum rates of staff

"Class 1.....	\$11,770	\$12,120	\$12,480	\$12,830	\$13,160	
Class 2.....	10,920	11,205	11,485	11,770	12,120	
Class 3.....	10,030	10,320	10,600	10,885	11,165	
Class 4.....	9,095	9,380	9,665	9,945	10,230	
Class 5.....	8,395	8,610	8,815	9,030	9,315	\$9,600
Class 6.....	7,690	7,905	8,120	8,325	8,540	8,955
Class 7.....	6,990	7,200	7,415	7,630	7,840	8,050
Class 8.....	6,285	6,495	6,710	6,925	7,140	7,350
Class 9.....	5,585	5,795	6,005	6,220	6,435	6,650
Class 10.....	5,115	5,260	5,400	5,540	5,755	5,970
Class 11.....	4,650	4,790	4,930	5,070	5,215	5,355
Class 12.....	4,180	4,320	4,460	4,605	4,745	4,890
Class 13.....	3,730	3,870	4,010	4,155	4,295	4,440
Class 14.....	3,300	3,445	3,585	3,730	3,870	4,010
Class 15.....	3,090	3,165	3,230	3,300	3,445	3,585
Class 16.....	2,875	2,950	3,020	3,090	3,165	3,230
Class 17.....	2,660	2,735	2,805	2,875	2,950	3,020
Class 18.....	2,455	2,520	2,590	2,660	2,735	2,805
Class 19.....	2,240	2,310	2,380	2,455	2,520	2,590
Class 20.....	2,025	2,095	2,165	2,240	2,310	2,380
Class 21.....	1,810	1,880	1,955	2,025	2,095	2,165
Class 22.....	1,600	1,670	1,745	1,810	1,880	1,955

(b) Foreign Service officers, Reserve officers, and Foreign Service staff officers and employees who are entitled to receive basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at one of the step rates provided by sections 412 or 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, shall receive basic compensation on or after the effective date of this section at the corresponding step rate as provided by such sections 412 or 415 as amended by this section.

SEC. 7. (a) Notwithstanding section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the rates of compensation of officers

the rate of salary which he would receive under section 1407 if his service as a manager of a hospital, domiciliary, or center had been service as a physician in the medical service in the chief grade. This subsection shall not affect the allocation of any position of manager of a hospital, domiciliary, or center to any grade of the general schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, except with respect to changes in rate of salary pursuant to the preceding sentence, and shall not affect the applicability of the Performance Rating Act of 1950 to any individual."

(i) Paragraph (2) of section 1404 of such act, relating to additional appointments, is amended to read as follows:

"(2) Managers, pharmacists, physical therapists, occupational therapists, dietitians, and other scientific and professional personnel, such as optometrists, pathologists, bacteriologists, chemists, biostatisticians, and medical and dental technologists."

(j) Paragraph (5) of section 1405 of such act, relating to qualifications of appointees, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraph (B) and (C) thereof as subparagraphs (C) and (D) thereof, respectively; and

(2) by inserting immediately below subparagraph (A) thereof the following:

"(B) optometrist—

"be licensed to practice optometry in one of the States, Territories, or Commonwealths of the United States, or in the District of Columbia;"

SEC. 6. (a) The Foreign Service Act of 1946 is amended as follows:

(1) The third sentence of section 412 of such act (22 U. S. C. 867) is amended by striking out "\$17,500" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$19,250."

(2) The fourth sentence of section 412 of such act is amended to read as follows: "The per annum salaries of Foreign Service officers within each of the other classes shall be as follows:

officers and employees within each class shall be as follows:

and employees of the Federal Government and of the municipal government of the District of Columbia whose rates of compensation are fixed by administrative action pursuant to law and are not otherwise increased by this act are hereby authorized to be increased, effective on or after the first day of the first pay period which began on or after January 1, 1958, by amounts not to exceed the increases provided by this act for corresponding rates of compensation in the appropriate schedule or scale of pay.

(b) Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to authorize any increase

In the rates of compensation of officers and employees whose rates of compensation are fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates or practices.

(e) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the authority contained in any law pursuant to which rates of compensation may be fixed by administrative action.

SEC. 8. (a) Retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid by reason of this act only in the case of an individual in the service of the United States (including service in the Armed Forces of the United States) or the municipal government of the District of Columbia on the date of enactment of this act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid (1) to an officer or employee who retired during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay period which began on or after January 1, 1958, and ending on the date of enactment of this act for services rendered during such period and (2) in accordance with the provisions of the act of August 3, 1950 (Public Law 363, 81st Cong.), as amended (5 U. S. C. 61f-61k), for services rendered during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay period which began on or after January 1, 1958, and ending on the date of enactment of this act by an officer or employee who dies during such period.

(b) For the purposes of this section, service in the Armed Forces of the United States, in the case of an individual relieved from training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitalization following such training and service, shall include the period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of such individual to a position in or under the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 9. (a) The Director of the Bureau of the Budget is authorized and directed to provide by regulation for the absorption from the respective applicable appropriations or funds available for the fiscal year in which this act is enacted and for the immediately succeeding fiscal years, by the respective departments, agencies, establishments, and corporations in the executive branch, to such extent as the Director deems practicable, of the costs of the increases in basic compensation provided by this act.

(b) Nothing contained in subsection (a) of this section shall be held or considered to require (1) the separation from the service of any individual by reduction in force or other personnel action or (2) the placing of any individual in a leave-without-pay status.

(c) Subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall not apply to the field service of the Post Office Department and to such other departments, agencies, establishments, and corporations in the executive branch as the Director, with the approval of the President, may designate.

SEC. 10. Section 505 (e) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1105 (e)), is amended by striking out "37" and inserting in lieu thereof "75."

SEC. 11. Section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1105), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) Appointments to positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the general schedule, except positions provided for in subsection (e) of this section, shall be made only upon approval by the Civil Service Commission of the qualifications of the proposed appointees."

SEC. 12. The annual rate of basic compensation of the position of Chief Postal Inspector in the Post Office Department shall be \$19,000.

SEC. 13. Section 604 (d) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended (5 U. S. C. 944), is amended to read as follows:

"(d) (1) Hereafter, for all pay computation purposes affecting officers or employees in or under the executive branch, the judicial branch, or the District of Columbia municipal government, basic per annum rates of compensation established by or pursuant to law shall be regarded as payment for employment during 52 basic administrative workweeks of 40 hours.

"(2) Whenever for any such purpose it is necessary to convert a basic annual rate to a basic biweekly, weekly, daily, or hourly rate, the following rules shall govern:

"(A) An hourly rate shall be derived by dividing the annual rate by 2,080;

7	Temporary rate	\$4,870	\$5,035	\$5,200	\$5,365	\$5,530	\$5,695	\$5,860
8	Temporary rate	4,990	5,160	5,330	5,500	5,670	5,840	6,010
9	Temporary rate	5,255	5,440	5,625	5,810	5,995	6,180	6,365
10	Temporary rate	5,385	5,575	5,765	5,955	6,145	6,335	6,525
11	Temporary rate	5,675	5,875	6,075	6,275	6,475	6,675	6,875
12	Temporary rate	5,815	6,020	6,225	6,430	6,635	6,840	7,045
13	Temporary rate	6,235	6,450	6,665	6,880	7,095	7,310	7,525
14	Temporary rate	6,390	6,610	6,830	7,050	7,270	7,490	7,710
15	Temporary rate	6,860	7,095	7,330	7,565	7,800	8,035	8,270
16	Temporary rate	7,030	7,270	7,510	7,750	7,990	8,230	8,470
17	Temporary rate	7,545	7,805	8,065	8,325	8,585	8,845	9,105
18	Temporary rate	7,735	8,000	8,265	8,530	8,795	9,060	9,325
19	Temporary rate	8,310	8,590	8,870	9,150	9,430	9,710	9,990
20	Temporary rate	8,520	8,805	9,090	9,375	9,660	9,945	10,230
21	Temporary rate	9,140	9,440	9,740	10,040	10,340	10,640	10,940
22	Temporary rate	9,370	9,680	9,990	10,300	10,610	10,920	11,230
23	Temporary rate	10,050	10,375	10,700	11,025	11,350	11,675	12,000
24	Temporary rate	10,300	10,635	10,970	11,305	11,640	11,975	12,310
25	Temporary rate	11,075	11,400	11,725	12,050	12,375	12,700	13,025
26	Temporary rate	11,350	11,685	12,020	12,355	12,690	13,025	13,360
27	Temporary rate	12,255	12,580	12,905	13,230	13,555	13,880	14,205
28	Temporary rate	12,560	12,895	13,230	13,565	13,900	14,235	14,570
29	Temporary rate	13,760	14,085	14,410	14,735	15,060	15,385	15,760
30	Temporary rate	14,105	14,410	14,775	15,110	15,455	15,780	
31	Temporary rate	15,050	15,375	15,700	15,990			
32	Temporary rate	15,425	15,760	15,990				
33	Temporary rate	16,000						

(b) (1) The provisions of sections 402, 403, 404, and 405 of the act of May 27, 1958 (72 Stat. 146; Public Law 85-426), shall be applicable and effective, as of the effective date of this section, with respect to the application and operation of the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1) of this subsection—

(A) the terms "This title" and "this title," as used in such sections 402 (a), 403, and 404, mean the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section; and

(B) the term "This act," as used in such section 405, means the provisions of this section 14.

SEC. 15. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c) of this section, this act shall take effect as of the first day of the first pay period which began on or after January 1, 1958.

(b) This section, the first section, and sections 4 (b), 4 (e), 4 (h), 4 (j), 4 (q), 4 (t), 5 (i), 5 (j), 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 shall take effect on the date of enactment of this act.

(c) Sections 5 (h), 12, and 13 shall take effect on the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the date of enactment of this act.

(d) For the purpose of determining the amount of insurance for which an individual is eligible under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, all changes in rates of compensation or salary which result from the enactment of this act shall be held and considered to be effective as of the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the date of such enactment.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, the House amendment to Senate bill 734 is proper and very desirable.

First. It extends the cost-of-living adjustment to employees of the postal service who were not included in the postal

"(B) A daily rate shall be derived by multiplying the hourly rate by the number of daily hours of service required; and

"(C) A weekly or biweekly rate shall be derived by multiplying the hourly rate by 40 or 80 as the case may be.

"(3) All rates shall be computed in full cents, counting a fraction of a cent as the next higher cent."

SEC. 14 (a) The Postal Field Service Schedule contained in section 301 (a) of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, as amended by section 401 (a) of the act of May 27, 1958 (72 Stat. 145; Public Law 85-426), is amended by striking out levels 7 to 20, inclusive, and the respective per annum rates and steps for such levels and inserting in lieu of such levels and per annum rates and steps the following:

7	Temporary rate	\$4,870	\$5,035	\$5,200	\$5,365	\$5,530	\$5,695	\$5,860
8	Temporary rate	4,990	5,160	5,330	5,500	5,670	5,840	6,010
9	Temporary rate	5,255	5,440	5,625	5,810	5,995	6,180	6,365
10	Temporary rate	5,385	5,575	5,765	5,955	6,145	6,335	6,525
11	Temporary rate	5,675	5,875	6,075	6,275	6,475	6,675	6,875
12	Temporary rate	5,815	6,020	6,225	6,430	6,635	6,840	7,045
13	Temporary rate	6,235	6,450	6,665	6,880	7,095	7,310	7,525
14	Temporary rate	6,390	6,610	6,830	7,050	7,270	7,490	7,710
15	Temporary rate	6,860	7,095	7,330	7,565	7,800	8,035	8,270
16	Temporary rate	7,030	7,270	7,510	7,750	7,990	8,230	8,470
17	Temporary rate	7,545	7,805	8,065	8,325	8,585	8,845	9,105
18	Temporary rate	7,735	8,000	8,265	8,530	8,795	9,060	9,325
19	Temporary rate	8,310	8,590	8,870	9,150	9,430	9,710	9,990
20	Temporary rate	8,520	8,805	9,090	9,375	9,660	9,945	10,230
21	Temporary rate	9,140	9,440	9,740	10,040	10,340	10,640	10,940
22	Temporary rate	9,370	9,680	9,990	10,300	10,610	10,920	11,230
23	Temporary rate	10,050	10,375	10,700	11,025	11,350	11,675	12,000
24	Temporary rate	10,300	10,635	10,970	11,305	11,640	11,975	12,310
25	Temporary rate	11,075	11,400	11,725	12,050	12,375	12,700	13,025
26	Temporary rate	11,350	11,685	12,020	12,355	12,690	13,025	13,360
27	Temporary rate	12,255	12,580	12,905	13,230	13,555	13,880	14,205
28	Temporary rate	12,560	12,895	13,230	13,565	13,900	14,235	14,570
29	Temporary rate	13,760	14,085	14,410	14,735	15,060	15,385	15,760
30	Temporary rate	14,105	14,410	14,775	15,110	15,455	15,780	
31	Temporary rate	15,050	15,375	15,700	15,990			
32	Temporary rate	15,425	15,760	15,990				
33	Temporary rate	16,000						

pay bill recently enacted. That is done by giving an additional 1 percent to employees in level 7 who, under the postal bill, received only 1½ percent, and by extending the 2½ percent increase to employees in level 8 and above. The net result is to give the same percentage increase to all postal employees. I commend the House for its wise and proper action in this respect.

Second. The House amendment gives the other employees the same percentage increase which has been received, or will be received, by the postal employees. The House is to be commended for its wisdom and fairness in this respect.

I had hoped that the House amendment might be accepted by the Senate without sending it back to the House or without having a conference with the House. But, unfortunately, that will not be the case.

The House and the Senate are not far apart in the matter, and I see no difficulty in reaching quick agreement. As a matter of fact, most of the changes that need be made have already been agreed to. In these circumstances, the best course of action would seem to be to agree to the House amendment with an amendment. Accordingly, I sent to the desk an amendment, and ask that it be read, but first I wish to explain briefly the purpose of the amendment.

First. It makes a necessary technical correction to carry out the wish of this body in regard to the adjustment of salaries in the offices of Senators. It leaves it to Senators to make adjustments as they see fit, and gives them a lump sum allowance.

Second. It makes a necessary technical correction in the language relating to the fixing of salaries of employees in the House document room. This correction was requested by the other body, and I am happy to comply with their request.

Third. It puts into the bill language requested by the administration which permits the recruitment of certain scientific and professional college graduates at grade 7 rather than grade 5. This provision was previously approved by the Senate after full consideration when S. 734 was passed on February 28, so I am confident there will be no dissent here today to putting it back in the bill.

Fourth. The amendment restores to the bill previously approved Senate language relating to the establishment of necessary supergrades and scientific positions justified to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee by the administration at the time S. 734 was under consideration, and as it was passed by the Senate.

Fifth. The amendment restores previously approved Senate language prescribing a method for adjusting the pay of employees upgraded under section 803 of the Classification Act by action of the Civil Service Commission.

Finally, the amendment makes certain perfecting changes of a minor nature.

This bill authorizes a substantial increase in the number of grade GS-16, GS-17, and GS-18 positions. When we approve these additional supergrade positions I should like to insure that the needs of the Bureau of Prisons are recognized. In the past this Bureau has not been authorized supergrade positions by the Civil Service Commission.

I am familiar with the work of this agency. In the position of warden at the United States penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., there is a man whose responsibilities are exceeded by few in the Federal service. He is charged with the detention of some of the most difficult prisoners in the country, and at the same time with their modification of attitude and rehabilitative preparation for release. He administers and manages a large and complex Federal installation, and directs the operations of a large industrial factory which any place else would by itself justify a higher grade.

Similarly in the Federal prisons at Leavenworth, Kans.; Alcatraz, Calif.; Lewisburg, Pa.; Chillicothe, Ohio; McNeil Island, Wash.; El Reno, Okla.; and the Medical Center at Springfield, Mo., we have administrators performing as difficult and important work as one can find in the Federal Government. None of these wardens have been approved for supergrade positions. They are in fact paid considerably less than are the wardens in many of the State prisons. I want the attention of the Civil Service Commission called to this inequity.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons has a worldwide influence upon law enforcement, confinement, and programs concerned with the treatment and rehabilitation of prisoners. In the central office of the Bureau, at its Medical Center, and in the major institutions, administrators and professional personnel with broad backgrounds of experience and understanding are required. It is essen-

tial that this agency of Government be able to recruit and retain persons with understanding and skill in this specialized field of work.

In its relationships with the legal and medical professions, and in its participation at national and international conferences this Bureau is expected to take the initiative in improving standards and methods of handling and treating prisoners. The trends in age groups toward more youthful offenders and in types of offenses toward more violent crimes greatly increase the difficulties and responsibilities of this organization. There is a pressing need to meet the challenge of these responsibilities. Correctional leaders of the highest capability are needed to recognize and exploit every opportunity to find solutions to the problems which face this Nation and its people in our growing inmate population.

The Bureau of Prisons has worked tirelessly to make a career service for its personnel. A few supergrade positions in its eight major institutions will be of great assistance to the Attorney General and the Director, Bureau of Prisons, in their staffing key positions with individuals possessing the needed abilities and stature.

Mr. President, I now ask that my amendments to the House amendment be read, and I move that the Senate agree to the amendments, in the hope that the House will agree to them, which will avoid the necessity for a conference.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It is my understanding that after the Senate had taken action on the bill, it went to the House, and the House struck out all after the enacting clause and substituted an entirely new bill.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is true.

Mr. DIRKSEN. In the bill as passed by the House, among other things the House included a proposal to require Civil Service Commission approval of all classifications of GS-16, 17, and 18, the supergrades, and also schedule C.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is true.

Mr. DIRKSEN. In the amendments the Senator offers it is proposed to strike that out, so that matter will be in conference. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. In addition, only the increases in FBI supergrades were permitted to stand, and all other scientific and supergrades were stricken in the House bill?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That also will be cured by the amendments offered by the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. As to scientists and others who are given increases under section 803, an automatic ceiling has been provided by the House as against the Senator's proposal to carry them, so to

speak, as they go along. That will be cured?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is true.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Finally, there is a provision with reference to recruitment of scientific and professional college graduates, namely, the ceiling of GS-5, will be removed, and grade 7 substituted?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is also included in the amendments.

Mr. DIRKSEN. And in the motion?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That would put all the Senate bill and the House bill, and also the new proposals submitted by the Senator from South Carolina, in conference?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. No; it would put in conference only amendments as to which there was a difference, if the House failed to agree to them.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The whole latitude of the House bill and the Senate bill and the new proposals would be in conference. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I have talked to the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] about the matter, and I have taken the House bill, with the amendments I am suggesting.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I want to be reasonably sure about the situation, in order to satisfy the distinguished Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] who has raised some questions both with me and with the Senator from Kansas, so there can be no misunderstanding as to what is contemplated by the motion before the Senate. I ask the Senator from Delaware whether he has any questions with respect to the matter, so the record will be entirely clear.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, it was my understanding, from my conversation with the Senator from Illinois, that all the provisions which are being discussed would be in conference.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. What I have done is ask the Senate to accept the House bill with the amendments I have called to the attention of the Senate.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The House bill may be all right, or it may not, but the language of the House bill has not been before the Senate or a Senate committee, nor has it been considered by any Member of the Senate, except perhaps the chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. I never saw the language until this morning, and even now it is not printed and available for distribution.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I suggest that there be a reading of the amendments and the motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is waiting for an opportunity to have the clerk read the amendments.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Am I correct in my understanding that the language the Senator from South Carolina is proposing has not been before the Senate for consideration in printed form prior to today?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The language is the same, but the

amount is not the same. We agreed to that.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Does the Senator mean the language of the House bill is the same as that passed by the Senate? If so, why not take the Senate language?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. There is some difference in the phraseology, but it means the same thing. It provides for an increase of 10 percent. That is what it amounts to.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I object to the motion unless it is cleared up. Frankly, I am a little confused as to what is proposed. I hope other Senators know more about it than I do.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. All the amendments do is to put back in the bill what was in the Senate bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the proposed amendments.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Amendments to House amendment to S. 734: On page 5 of the House engrossed amendment, beginning with line 5, strike out through line 6 on page 8 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(6) Except as provided in paragraph (7) of this subsection, if the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the date of enactment of this act as a result of action taken under section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1106; 5 U. S. C. 1133), he shall receive the higher of either (A) a rate of basic compensation at the scheduled rate in effect on the effective date of this section to which he would have been entitled under the provisions of section 701 of the Classification Act of 1949 (5 U. S. C. 1121) had such action under section 803 not been taken, or (B) a rate of basic compensation at the scheduled rate in effect on such effective date which is equal to his existing rate, or if there is no such scheduled rate equal to his existing rate, then at the next higher scheduled rate: *Provided*, That upon approval by the Civil Service Commission, based upon a determination that such action is equitable, any such employee may be paid at any scheduled rate not in excess of the rate which he was receiving on the date of enactment of this act, adjusted in accordance with paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of this subsection.

"(7) If the officer or employee has had his rate of basic compensation adjusted, under authority of section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1106; 5 U. S. C. 1133), at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this act and ending on the date of enactment of this act—

"(A) his rate of basic compensation shall be adjusted retroactively in accordance with the initial conversion rules prescribed in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this subsection for the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the effective date of such adjustment under such section 803, on the basis of the rate or rates which he was receiving during such period; and

"(B) on and after the effective date of such adjustment under such section 803, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation adjusted in accordance with paragraph (6) of this subsection."

On page 12 of the House engrossed amendment, strike out all of subsection (b) and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(b) The basic compensation of each employee in the office of a Senator."

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, if Senators will obtain copies of the bill which passed the Sen-

ate, they will observe the exact wording of the amendments I am offering is in the bill which the Senate passed.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Is the effect of the proposal essentially that the Senate is abdicating its responsibilities by accepting every amendment put in the bill by the House, with the exception that we are insisting upon retention of the one amendment concerning the number of higher grades which may be increased?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. With some other minor amendments which the clerk will read. Every item the clerk is reading was in the Senate bill.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I am not interested in hearing about what was in the Senate bill. What I should like to know is what we are accepting in the House amendment, without giving the membership an opportunity to discuss it or to know what we are acting upon.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The Senate is asked to accept a 10-percent pay raise bill instead of a 7½-percent pay raise bill.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Is that the only amendment?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is all that is involved. The proposal is the same as the language of the Senate bill, with the 10-percent pay raise provision.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina explain what the amendments the clerk has just read will do?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. There is one exception. There has been added an item requested by the administration, that in the Postal Department those above grade 6 be allowed to get a 10-percent pay raise also. That is the only difference. That provision is in the House bill. We do not object to that.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LAUSCHE in the chair). The Senator will state it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, has the clerk finished reading the proposed amendments?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No, he has not.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I did not know whether the Senator wanted to have them all read. If the Senator will pick up a copy of the bill, he will see we have covered the subject in the past.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Let us forget what we have acted upon before. Does somebody know what the amendments now being proposed will do? If so, just explain them. First, it was claimed that the proposed amendments merely reinstated some Senate language. Now, we find that they include other proposals.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I have made that clear in my statement on the floor. I will read the statement again. I read it once.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I am merely asking for an explanation. If the Senator will read the statement that might help. The Senator says he read it before, but I did not hear him. I should like to have an explanation.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendments be suspended temporarily, because I believe I can explain the matter for the Senator.

First. The amendments proposed by me make a necessary technical correction to carry out the wish of this body in regard to the adjustment of salaries in the offices of Senators.

Second. They make a necessary technical correction in the language relating to the fixing of salaries of employees in the House document room. This correction was requested by the other body, and I am happy to comply with their request.

Third. They put into the bill language requested by the administration which permits the recruitment of certain scientific and professional college graduates at grade 7 rather than grade 5. This provision was previously approved by the Senate after full consideration when S. 734 was passed on February 28, so I am confident there will be no dissent here today to putting it back in the bill.

Fourth. The amendments restore to the bill previously approved Senate language relating to the establishment of necessary supergrades and scientific positions justified to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee by the administration at the time S. 734 was under consideration.

Fifth. The amendments restore previously approved Senate language prescribing a method for adjusting the pay of employees upgraded under section 803 of the Classification Act by action of the Civil Service Commission.

Finally, the amendments make certain perfecting changes of a minor nature.

We found that mistakes had been made, which were brought to our attention. The sections are to be renumbered in accordance with the amendments. Certain changes had to be made to make the provisions clear.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I thank the Senator for his explanation, but what has he said? I am very frank to say I am not sure I understand it fully. In simple language, tell us what the proposed amendment does.

Then one other question. As to the retroactive feature of the bill, would a retroactive payment be subject to retirement deductions?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. For the information of the Senator, that matter will not be considered in the conference. The bills passed by both Houses fixed the same date, so we cannot consider that matter.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am simply asking a question. In connection with the retroactive-payment feature of the bill, I understand there is a date for payment retroactive to January 1, 1958.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Will retirement deductions be taken from such back payments?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. They will be. Certainly they will. The retirement percentage will be deducted, the same as would be true with respect to any salary.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If there is such a deductible provision—and it is my understanding from a hurried examination of the bill that there is—would not that necessitate a recomputation of payments for all retirees who have retired since January 1, 1958?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. No; it would not.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is that matter provided for in the bill?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is covered.

Mr. WILLIAMS. What section of the bill provides for that?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The bill contains language consistent with that in the Postal Pay Act, so that is taken care of.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not question the Senator's statement, but could the Senator bring to my attention the paragraph in the bill which covers that item?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I will provide that information for the Senator in a moment. I shall have to look it up. It is a long bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, has the Senator found the information?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I have the information. It reads as follows:

On page 25 of the House engrossed amendment, after the period in line 20, insert a new sentence as follows: "Such retroactive compensation or salary shall not be considered as basic salary for the purpose of the Civil Service Retirement Act in the case of any such retired or deceased officer or employee."

That language takes care of the matter, and is provided in the amendments on the desk.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is that provided in the amendments on the desk, or in the bill which was passed by the House?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is in the amendments at the desk.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is the Senator from South Carolina sure that that is in the amendments on the desk or in the bill which was passed by the House? No mention of this point was made in his explanation of the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. It is at the desk, in the amendments we were going to have read.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Then we are now being assured that it is one provision of the amendments which was not explained. I did not understand the Senator to explain that as being in the amendments.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. These are merely clarifying amendments.

Mr. WILLIAMS. May I ask what other clarifying provisions are in the amendments which have not been fully read? Is that the only one?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The Senator will find there are approxi-

mately 7 amendments changing section numbers and things like that.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am speaking of those corrections in the form of amendments which are of major substance, such as the one we have just mentioned.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I would answer the question "No."

Mr. WILLIAMS. May I ask the Senator another question? The retroactive feature of the measure, as I understand it, will necessitate the payment of between \$250 million and \$275 million. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is approximately correct, but there is nothing we can do in regard to that matter. The House has adopted such a provision in its amendment to the Senate bill, which contained the same provision.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am not debating that point now. I am merely speaking of the fact that that is the amount involved.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is about correct.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Presumably that will be paid as of a given date, assuming the bill is enacted. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I should say on the first payday thereafter. It may require longer to compute the amount in some cases. It may be the second payday.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It will be paid at some projected future date.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is correct.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Do the agencies have funds with which to pay the increase? Have funds been appropriated to pay it, or how will they get the \$250 million? Does the bill make any provision for it? Also, where will the agencies get the extra \$250 million to pay salaries for the remainder of the year? Is that provided for in this measure?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Money is appropriated for the various departments. If any department runs short in the last 2 weeks or the last month, we always pass a supplemental bill to take care of the shortage.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That may be true, but—

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. This is only an authorization act, and not an appropriation bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. This is more than an authorization, as I understand it. It is a commitment to pay.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is true.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Therefore there would be a direct obligation to pay. The question is how the agencies are to pay it. We have already acted on the appropriation bills for 4 or 5 departments, and we are now passing on to those departments their proportionate share of this \$500 million increase.

Where will they get this money? Will this action necessitate an immediate reconsideration of the appropriations for the various departments in order to provide the additional money?

Certainly it is not out of order to ask from where the money to make these payments is coming. This bill calls for an extra expenditure of \$500 million,

and the entire pay structure increase will be in excess of \$1¼ billion in calendar year 1958.

We already are operating at a deficit, and our national debt is bumping the ceiling. What suggestions does the Senator have for raising this extra \$1¼ billion.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The employees affected by this bill will be placed in the same position as the postal workers and the military personnel.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That may be true; but what position are they all in? I am not debating the point. I am merely asking for information. There is no need of saying that we are going to pay the money if there is not some projected plan for doing so. I am asking if any plans have been made or any consideration given by the Post Office and Civil Service Committee as to where the money will come from. The agencies must be given the cash to pay the increase if the bill passes. Or is that to be considered later?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Each department will pay out of the general fund, as the departments always do. That is a matter for the Appropriations Committee to pass upon. All we can do is pass an enabling act.

Mr. WILLIAMS. What general fund? The reason I asked the question is that there is a law, as I understand—and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], who is a member of the Appropriations Committee, can correct me if I am in error—which provides that no agency of the Government may spend in any month more than one-twelfth of its allotted appropriations. The Government agencies are supposed to stay reasonably close to that figure. They are not permitted to spend the entire annual appropriation in the first 6 months and go broke. That would be a violation of the law.

Yet, now it is proposed that we place an extra obligation on these departments for an immediate payment of \$250 million in retroactive payments and another quarter billion for increases during the latter half of this year.

But apparently no consideration has been given as to from where this money is to come. Let us face this issue.

If we impose a commitment on the agencies of another \$500 million for the next 6 or 7 months, either they will have to violate the intent of the law or we shall have to appropriate an additional \$400 million or \$500 million. Is not that true?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. We shall have to pay the money out of the Treasury over a term of years—not at one time.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The Senator says we would be paying it out of the Treasury over a period of years. That is not true. This \$575 million will be paid out this calendar year. Is it not a fact that instead of paying it out of the Treasury's ready cash we would have to borrow the money in order to pay for this increase?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is true. We appropriate money for everything. We are about to appropriate

about \$3,900,000,000 and give it to people outside the United States.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Some of us are hoping that that will not be done.

The point I am making is that, whatever the cost, to a large extent it will have to be met with borrowed money. We might as well agree on that.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. We all realize that we shall have to pay the money. I am glad the Senator is telling us about it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Then before we borrow it, we shall have to increase the debt ceiling so that we can borrow the money to pay what we are now authorizing, appropriations for which will be made later. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I do not know. I will have to leave that up to the financial experts.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I appreciate the answer from the Senator from South Carolina. It is a clear indication of the complete lack of concern on the part of so many Members of the Senate as to how we are to pay for these expenditures after they are authorized. It is easy to pass a bill and say, "At some later date we will find the money somewhere." As a result of such irresponsible actions we are now confronted with a \$10 billion deficit for next year. I think it is well to recognize in the Congress, aside from the question of the merits of the proposal, that what is being proposed is to authorize salary increases—salary increases amounting to a billion or a billion and a quarter dollars, proposed to be paid for with borrowed money, by a Government which is already expected to be in the red to the extent of \$10 billion for the next 12 months. I am not proposing that salary consideration for Federal employees should be altogether based on the condition of the budget. The fairness or need of the increase in comparison to industry salary scales and the cost-of-living factor are also involved. But likewise we cannot ignore the condition of the budget.

A cost-of-living adjustment in my opinion would be in order, but the House bill goes far beyond that factor, and I will not support the measure as it is now before us. Let us not forget that we shall have to borrow the extra money to make these payments, and before we borrow it we must raise the debt ceiling.

There may be some merit in this proposal, but I do not think the full implication of what is proposed is understood. It was laid before the Senate only a few hours ago. I frankly admit, as one Member of the Senate—that I have very little knowledge as to what is in the measure now before us and I will not support any measure with respect to which I know so little.

Our Government must be kept solvent and it is long past time when some consideration should be given as to the financial crisis which is rapidly developing. Inflation is still one of the major threats in America.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. In order to make certain that a record is made, I wish to make a few observations.

First of all, we passed the bill substantially in this form on February 28 this year, to cover, roughly, 1,021,000 employees in the classified service.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is true.

Mr. DIRKSEN. There were some technical difficulties which were corrected when the bill was considered by the House committee, and also by the House.

I should observe that I am not a member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. As I understand from the House report, among other things the House had to clarify provisions with respect to wage board employees, so-called salary-saving cases, and so-called section 803 cases.

The House had to make some provision for computation of compensation in the case of retirement since the first of January or the first pay period, to the effective date of the act.

In addition, the House also provided for Civil Service Commission clearance with respect to those employees who are in the general classification schedule—the so-called C-grade employees, and some others.

Moreover, the House inserted a provision which eliminated all the supergrades, with the exception of those allocated to the FBI. I think the House also inserted a provision to increase the salary of the Chief Postal Inspector to \$19,000.

Then there was a new formula for computing hourly, daily, weekly, or bi-weekly rates of compensation in certain cases.

My understanding is that finally, in effect, the House eliminated 564 supergrades, and also 313 jobs under Public Law 525.

Furthermore, the House struck out the Senate provision with respect to the recruitment of those who had a college degree or college education.

Finally, the House inserted a provision with respect to an automatic ceiling on scientists and engineers.

The proposal of the Senator from South Carolina—

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. By the way, the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] is a cosponsor, with me, of the amendments.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is correct. I merely wished to make sure that the record was clear, in view of the questions raised by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Substantially, then, we have the Senate bill, with some clerical changes, and some clarifying and technical amendments, and certain substantial provisions, which the Senator now proposes to strike, so that the House may again work its will on the bill, which will bring it back substantially in the form in which it passed the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. With the exception that the House has provided for an increase of 10 percent instead of 7½ percent.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I was coming to that. The Senate passed a bill providing for a 7½-percent increase. The House provided a 10-percent increase for the one-million-odd employees in the classified service.

One further observation. This increase would normally cost, I suppose, about \$540 million. So the question arises, Where are we to get the money? That question is inevitable. Of course, the Budget Bureau will have to send a supplemental estimate to the Congress. That estimate will be referred to the Appropriations Committee, and it will receive consideration before the present session is over.

Obviously provision will have to be made for every agency and department involved. We must give them whatever is necessary, because this is a mandate in the law.

This is a modification. It is an amendment of existing law which changes the classification schedule. Congress is obligated to provide the money regardless of what the situation may be. Perhaps I ought to add, if my affable friend will permit me to do so, that there must have come to the desk of every Senator a preliminary estimate from the Bureau of the Budget as to what the fiscal situation will be in 1958 and in 1959. The Budget Director indicates, as does the Secretary of the Treasury, what the anticipated revenues will be and what the anticipated expenditures will be. The deficit for fiscal 1958, which will end on the 30th day of June, will be in the neighborhood of \$3 billion, and the deficit for fiscal 1959 will be between eight billion and ten billion dollars, as I understand the figures.

Of course we have had similar conditions to deal with heretofore; indeed I was a Member of one body of Congress or the other, in the days when we had, I believe, 17 continuous deficits, some larger and some smaller. However, the Senate ought to be aware of the fact that, notwithstanding the deficits during this and the next fiscal year, this bill provides for five-hundred-and-forty-odd million dollars in salary increases which will have to be paid. Obviously the administration will certainly honor the obligation.

I should say, with respect to the position taken by the administration, that it wanted the supergrades to apply not only to the FBI, but also to other agencies of the Government. The administration was not happy about the Civil Service Commission qualifications of certain of the 16, 17, and 18 GS grades and the so-called C-schedule, and also with respect to the action taken by the House in regard to scientists and in connection with college recruitment, as well as in the case of engineers. Those four items are being cured by the amendments which are now before the Senate. I believe I am in position to say, and I think I am free to say, that that is in accordance with the desires of the administration.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I wish to say that, as I understand, the only question before the Senate is, "Do we wish to treat the classified employees in

the same way we treated the postal employees?"

When we passed the postal employee pay increase bill, I said I would be in favor of doing for the classified workers what we did for the postal workers. That is what our committee chairman is trying to accomplish this afternoon. I sincerely hope that the Senate will concur in the House amendments, with the amendments which the chairman is offering. The amendments restore provisions which we placed in the Senate bill. We are not doing anything new. We are not dealing with any new language.

As the distinguished acting minority leader has said, what is suggested is very badly needed language. I hope the Senate will adopt the amendments, and I also hope that the House will not hesitate to accept them. If the House wishes to get quick action on behalf of the classified workers, I hope it will accept the amendments. In that connection, I call attention to the language in the House report:

Under these circumstances, the consideration by the House of S. 734, rather than H. R. 9999, will expedite final legislative action on needed adjustments in the compensation of the Federal employees concerned.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The Senator from Kansas is the ranking minority Member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Have we any assurance that the President will accept the bill, or is there a possibility of a veto?

Mr. CARLSON. All I can say to the distinguished Senator from Idaho is that the President signed the postal pay bill, which contained the same percentage increases. I sincerely hope that there will be no question about the classified bill on that ground. The postal bill set the pattern. The pattern was also set by the bill covering the retired annuitants, which we passed yesterday. The bill now before the Senate would take care of the classified employees on the same basis. It seems to me to be only fair that such action be taken.

Mr. DWORSHAK. As I recall, when this bill was first considered by the Senate, the President said he would not accept more than a 7 or 8 percent increase in the pay schedules of classified civil servants. Is that correct?

Mr. CARLSON. As a matter of fact, last year the President submitted in his budget a recommendation for a 6 percent increase. He suggested a 6 percent increase for postal and classified employees and military personnel. The cost of that increase would have been about \$1,052,000,000. Since that time Congress has passed a postal pay bill and a retired annuitants bill, and I hope that it will approve the bill for the classified employees with the 10 percent feature in it.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Does the Senator have any estimate of the total cost of the increases for the civilian employees of the Government? I am not thinking of the military personnel now.

Mr. CARLSON. The bill for the classified worker will cost \$542 million in pay increases. I forget what the other figure is. It represents a substantial increase also.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Does the Senator from Kansas believe, then, that the President has changed his position—probably in equity to all categories of Federal employees—and that he will accept the bill if it is finally approved by both Houses of Congress?

Mr. CARLSON. When we had the postal pay increase bill before the Senate, I said I hoped the President would sign it after we had approved it. He did sign it. That is about all I can say.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Is there not, in fact, a bit of difference between the principle which was applicable to the postal employees' pay increase and that which we are now discussing with respect to the civil-service employees? I have in mind that, in a measure, we provided funds with which to meet the increases for postal employees by raising the rates charged for the delivery of mail. Here we are doing nothing in that regard. We are saying to the administration: "You have a \$3 billion deficit in 1958. There will definitely be an 8 to 10 billion dollar deficit in 1959. However, we want you also to take on this additional burden of \$500 million in expenditures on a deficit basis."

Mr. CARLSON. I merely wish to say to the distinguished Senator from Ohio that while we did increase the postage rates on first-, second-, and third-class mail, that is not applied, so to speak, to the salaries of the postal workers. The collections from postal receipts go into the Treasury of the United States. The postal employees are paid out of the United States Treasury, just as the classified employees are.

Therefore, I do not believe we can say—and I have always contended that we should not say—that the postal workers' salaries are based on the postal rates obtained from first-, second-, and third-class mail. Many persons seem to think that a postal employee gets his salary from postal receipts. That is not correct. A postal employee gets his salary from the United States Treasury, as does also a classified employee. The increased receipts from postal rates go into the Treasury of the United States. This is a separate matter altogether. While we did pass a postal workers' pay bill, I do not believe it can be tied to the postal rate bill.

Mr. LAUSCHE. What I have in mind is that it is a good policy in Government first to provide the money, and then to spend it. It is a bad policy to do the spending first and then become indifferent about providing the funds. The Senator from Kansas, I am sure, to a substantial degree subscribes to that philosophy.

Mr. CARLSON. The Senator from Ohio and the Senator from Kansas both served as Governors of their States. We have had some experience with financing. I believe the Senator from Illinois

[Mr. DIRKSEN] made a very appropriate statement when he said that, after all, those of us who are voting for this increase must keep in mind that we are responsible to see to it that there are funds in the Treasury of the United States with which to take care of these items. I feel very deeply on this subject, and I know the Senator from Ohio does also.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The President of the United States has asked industry and labor to hold the line against inflationary processes. I subscribe to that suggestion of the President. I do not want to go along with a program, to which ordinarily I subscribe, and at the same time state to the labor leaders and the industrialists of the Nation that Congress is the first one to contribute to the inflationary process. I went along with the 7½ percent increase. The Senator from Kansas also was of that belief originally. I will not be a part of a program which contemplates the cheapening of the dollar of the American citizen any further. Even though I am the only one to vote against the bill, I will do so, because I do not believe it is in the interest of the security of the Nation.

Mr. CARLSON. I share the concern of the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Ohio will not leave the flood for a moment. This is an excellent opportunity to commend to the Senate a reading of a very notable portion of the rules of the Senate, which deals with the legislative budget. It is to be found on page 63 of the rules.

In 1947 I was a member of the joint committee of the Senate and House which wrote this rule. It provides that the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, the Senate Committee on Finance, and the Appropriations Committees of both Houses shall become one great committee and shall meet at the beginning of a session in order to propose a legislative budget.

Remember, Mr. President, this rule has been enacted into law. It provides that the joint committee must estimate the receipts and the expenditures for the fiscal year with which it is dealing. It provides that a recommendation shall be made as to how much shall be expended.

But this is the gimmick; this is the "kicker." The Senate has ignored that rule, and the House has ignored it, and they have not even bothered to do so formally by a resolution. The rule provides:

If the estimated expenditures exceed the estimated receipts, the concurrent resolution shall include a section substantially as follows: "That it is the sense of the Congress that the public debt shall be increased in an amount equal to the amount by which the estimated expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year exceed the estimated receipts, such amount being \$—."

That is what we wrote into the rule in 1947.

The rule also provides:

Such report shall be made by February 15.

Then it continues:

The report shall be accompanied by a concurrent resolution adopting such budget, and

fixing the maximum amount to be appropriated for expenditure in such year. If the estimated expenditures exceed the estimated receipts, the concurrent resolution shall include a section substantially as follows: "That it is the sense of the Congress that the public debt shall be increased in an amount equal to the amount by which the estimated expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year exceed the estimated receipts."

I have no recollection that any such concurrent resolution ever was introduced. I have no recollection that the two Houses ever paid any attention to the legislative budget estimate except for the first year. Then that unwieldy committee of 107 Senators and Representatives was cut down to frying size, so to speak, so that it could work, and we labored over the problem for quite a while. But then the whole business went out the window.

If we are looking for someone at whom to cast a stone, let us cast it right in this Chamber; and let the Members of the House cast it in their Chamber; because the legislative budget procedure is still a part of the rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives, but has been blithely and beautifully ignored. Once in a while it is well to become familiar with some of the provisions in our own rule book.

Mr. CARLSON. I think the Senator from Illinois has brought into the discussion a very timely topic. The Senator from Delaware is entitled to credit for reminding the Senate that some of these days—and I predict it will be before the end of this session—we shall have to vote for an increase in the debt limit. I hope we will keep that in mind when we make the appropriations.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I was chairman of the subcommittee which held hearings for 3 weeks on the postal pay and classified pay bills. We were not dealing there with the Senate rules, with theories, or with anything of that kind. We were dealing with the fact that the paychecks of Government employees have been held in legal shackles at a time when the cost of their groceries, their rent, their clothing, their medical care, their children's education, and everything else has been rising steadily.

During the past several years there has been the sharpest increase in the cost of living in the peacetime history of the United States. The able Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE] stated that when we ask industry and labor to hold the line on pay increases, there should not be substantial increases in the pay of Federal employees. But the answer is that industry and labor as a whole have not held the line. While employees in some segments of private industry have received pay increases through the efforts of their labor unions, the people who work for the Government have had their pay held in legal shackles. To say now that their pay should be frozen or held to a very minimum increase, after some of labor and many segments of industry have had a picnic, does not seem to me to be fair.

I wish the junior Senator from Ohio, who is a very thorough student, would read the hearings before our subcommittee to see what the people who work for the Government—such as letter carriers, postal clerks, stenographers, forest rangers, and all the others who are employed by the Government—have encountered in increased costs of living. The basic fact remains that no one in authority or power in the United States Government is willing to inflict upon his own group the discipline which is necessary to control inflation.

The people who live in farm States make speeches about why unemployment compensation should be reduced. The people from States which do not have a large farm population urge reductions in farm-commodity price supports. But I have not heard many speeches which urge a reduction in expenditures in their own States.

I gathered together the other day a number of quotations made in the Senate about 12 years ago when the OPA was still in existence. They are very interesting. Many able Senators made speeches then to the effect that if only the then prevailing price controls were removed, the law of supply and demand would go into effect, and the American people really would get low prices for the things which they had to buy. They said prices would rapidly come down. Some of the most eminent Members of the Senate made that prediction at that time. I do not condemn them for it, because they were under terrific pressure from their constituents to get rid of price controls so there could be "lower prices."

I regret that I do not have with me that compilation of quotations about what would happen to the cost of living if price controls were removed. Needless to say, though, prices have not come down. The cost of living has risen approximately 101 percent with respect to cereals and bakery products since price controls were removed in 1946, so that the cost of living could allegedly come down. This is a sample.

It seems to me, speaking as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Federal Pay, that unless we are willing to impose price, wage, and profit controls on every segment of the population, then we have no right to impose legal restrictions on the pay of the people who work for the Government. This was brought out in our hearings. I want the Senator from Kansas and the Senator from South Carolina to correct me if I am wrong.

The so-called Wage-Board employees of the Government, those who work in blue shirts, the members of the various craft unions, have had far greater increases than have the classified employees who work in white shirts, because they have been subject to the general lack of economic discipline which has been imposed on most of the population.

If we expect to stop inflation, I do not see how we can continue to make speeches on economy only to the people who work for the Government who are sincere people who want to support their families adequately. If they are not afforded relief in the form of a pay in-

crease, they will leave the Government service; and it will cost the Government more than the cost of the increases to train new personnel.

There was placed in the record of our hearings a table published in the U. S. News & World Report, which certainly cannot be said to be a leftwing or a radical magazine. That table will show that in recent years—the past 3 or 4 years—the persons whose salaries had risen the least, in comparison with the cost of living, were retired Federal employees and the present Federal employees.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield?

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I shall yield to the Senator from Ohio. However, I told the distinguished Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] that I would speak only 1 minute. Since then, nevertheless, I have taken probably 20 minutes. However, I shall yield to the Senator from Ohio; and then I wish to yield the floor.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Kansas for yielding to me.

Let me say that I subscribe to the proposition that a reasonable pay raise should be granted.

There has been a difference of opinion about what constitutes a reasonable pay raise. I think the President first suggested 6 percent. Then it was conceded that a 7½-percent pay increase would be reasonable. On the other hand, the pending amendment, as I understand it, provides for a 10-percent increase.

Mr. President, with regard to the issue of shackling the salaries of the Federal employees, let me say that, as Governor of Ohio, I was constantly confronted with the anomalous situation that the State employees who were paid with Federal funds were paid substantially more than the State employees who were paid with State funds. All my employees in the State government wanted to work in the Unemployment Compensation Bureau or the Employment Service Bureau because of the liberality of the wages granted by the United States Government, allegedly, in comparison with those granted by the State government.

Mr. President, everything to the contrary that has been said does not refute the statements which have been made by the Senator from Illinois. The Congress is responsible for inflation. The Congress has been creating the deficits. If in 1959 there is to be a \$15 billion deficit, the dollar, which today is worth 48 cents, probably will fall eventually to a value of only 40 cents. Deficits are paid by cheapened dollars. The Congress is promoting every spending program, is urging tax reductions, is indifferent to the deficit, and is unmindful of the ultimate impact on the safety of the country.

If the dollar falls to a value of 35 or 40 cents, then we shall really have to begin to worry about what is happening to the country.

Mr. President, what is wrong with a 7½-percent increase in the wages of these employees? If the budget is in-

creased by 10 percent, next year the total budget will be \$80 billion, instead of \$72 billion or \$73 billion.

Mr. President, I have watched the chief executives and the legislatures of the States operate. The President is worried about the deficit. He must answer for it. On the other hand, there are 96 Members of the Senate, and they get lost in the shuffle, and do not have to make any direct answer.

Legislatures by nature are indifferent to whether the budgets are balanced or are not balanced. But the Chief Executive finally has to find the necessary money. He has to do the budget-balancing and he has to do the answering.

So, Mr. President, the Congress should give some heed to what the President says about this proposition, rather than continue the policy of spend more, become indifferent to the consequences, and believe that everything will turn out all right.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Ohio permit a question?

Mr. LAUSCHE. Yes.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Will the Senator from Ohio join me in the introduction of a bill, in the comparatively near future, to reinstate wage, price, and profit controls?

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, earlier today I read a statement directed to my colleagues. The Congress passed the bill providing for a \$2 billion housing-construction program, and the Congress passed the bill providing for a \$1,900 million accelerated highway-construction program. When those bills were passed, I asked whether labor leaders had asked for the passage of the bills, so that the members of their unions would be provided with work. They did so testify; they said, "Our men are out of work. Make this money available."

But last month, in Ohio, labor leaders called out on strike 10,000 craftsmen. The very men for whom the Congress provided approximately \$4 billion, in order that they might have work to do, said, "We will not work unless we receive wage increases." Mr. President, how can the Congress consistently defend conduct of that type?

In the statement I made earlier today, I said that Congress had better begin to give consideration to price and wage controls.

Mr. President, many of those who are listening to my remarks have savings deposits and are drawing annuities and pensions and own bonds of the United States Government. Every year those deposits, annuities, and bonds are falling in value 3 cents on the dollar. The banks may be paying them interest at the rate of 2 percent a year, but the dollars thus invested are shrinking in value at the rate of 3 cents a year on each dollar. I, for one, am not going to be drawn into the tide of the thinking that deficits can be carried. I will not do so, because it is not consistent with my thinking and it is not in the interest of the Government.

I am thinking of the proposal the Senator from Oregon has just made to me

Mr. NEUBERGER. I would be very happy to join with so eminent a Member of the Senate as the Senator from Ohio in sponsoring it.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I yield now to the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS]. I am trying to yield the floor.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Kansas for yielding again.

Let me say that one of my major objections to the pending measure is not so much in regard to providing for a cost-of-living increase, but that as the Senator from Ohio has pointed out the pending measure goes far beyond providing for a pay increase commensurate with the increase in the cost of living. At this time we have before us a bill which has been adopted by the House of Representatives. The bill is approximately 25 pages in length. It strikes out all of the Senate version and provides an entirely new formula. Frankly, I am not sufficiently informed about the House amendment to be able to vote intelligently on it, but I do know that it goes far beyond what the Senate had originally approved.

On page 5 of the House committee's report it is pointed out that between 1951 and 1955 the consumer price index—in other words, the index for the cost of living—rose only 3.07 percent; that the increase in the consumer price index has risen 7.9 percent since 1955; and that since 1951, the Federal classified employees have received a 7.5-percent salary increase, which was granted in 1955. Some industrial wages in this same period have increased as much or more, but some industry wages have not been increased as much. We should take note of the fact that in 1955 there was a 7.5-percent increase in the salary of these Federal employees, whereas since 1955 there has been a 7.9-percent increase in the cost of living; but does that justify a 10-percent increase in all wages financed by borrowed money?

The pending measure provides for a pay increase of 10 percent.

Mr. President, I cannot avoid the fear—as the Senator from Ohio has stated—that by such action we shall be contributing to inflation. Inflation is recognized by all as the No. 1 danger which faces the country. Now, if the Government of the United States sets a pattern for a 10-percent wage increase—an increase far in excess of the increase in the cost of living—I wonder what will be the effect on the employees in the automobile industry, the steel industry, and other industries, and, ultimately, on the value of the United States dollar.

I believe we should consider especially the fact that today the various executive departments of the Government not only do not have sufficient funds to pay the proposed wage increase, but also our executive branch has recently publicly called upon labor and industry to join in holding the present wage and price level in an effort to check inflation further and to get the unemployed back to work. The projected deficit for next year is approximately \$10 billion, according to the

most conservative estimates as of the present time.

When we realize that the pay increase now proposed will add to the deficit another \$1 billion, which can be financed only by means of borrowed money and by having the Congress raise the debt ceiling above what it is at the present time, I believe it is clear that we should give more careful consideration to this proposal.

While I would support a cost-of-living adjustment for Federal salaries, I shall vote against these proposals, which go far beyond what, in my opinion, can be justified and what the American taxpayers can afford.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield to me?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. YARBOROUGH in the chair). Does the Senator from Kansas yield to the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield. However, I should like very much to yield the floor.

Mr. PURTELL. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Kansas for yielding to me.

Let me say that I am as much concerned as is any other Member of the Senate about deficits, and, in particular, about the deficits in 1958 and in 1959. But I believe we must dissociate the pending question from the question of deficits.

If there is validity to the argument that the proposed pay raise should be predicated upon the deficit, then we would have a valid reason for decreasing the salaries of the Federal employees sufficiently to wipe out the deficit.

I think the question before us is, Are these increases warranted? I do not think we should consider at all the matter of deficits. What we should consider is, Are the increases warranted? In my opinion, I would say to my colleague from Kansas, I believe they are. I shall vote for them. Certainly, if we think the pay increases should be denied because the deficit will be increased, then, it seems to me, using the same reasoning, we should reduce salaries because there is a deficit.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CARLSON. I would like to yield the floor.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I try to be a little cautious about what goes in the RECORD. So much of what we say is quoted in the press. High-school youngsters who are studying contemporary problems refer to this great compendium of information as wholly authoritative, and we should use care that what goes into the RECORD is authoritative.

With respect to what the Senator from Delaware has said, I think the rest of the story should go into the RECORD. There was an increase in pay from 1951 to 1955 of 7½ percent for the Federal workers; but in that comparable period of time, according to the report, there was an increase in the pay of workers in industry and in private enterprise of 31.4 percent.

We must have the whole story in order to come to an honest and a fair conclusion. There have been increases in the

cost of living. The Consumer Price Index—assuming the House report to be correct—increased from 1951 to 1955 by a little more than 3 percent; but since 1955 it increased by 7.9 percent, and is in a rising trend at the present time. That is not a happy situation, but that is the whole story.

So what we are considering is an endeavor to provide an equitable pay increase, which does not move ahead with salaries enjoyed in private industry, but does attempt reasonably to keep up with the industrial increase and put employees on the same pay level.

I think the record ought to show those facts, so the story will be there for anyone who wants to examine it and argue the question from that premise.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield, or will the chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service yield?

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I would like to yield the floor.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield for a question.

Mr. DWORSHAK. When the Senator from South Carolina and the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service recommended increases in the postal wage scales, the increases were made contingent upon increases in postal rates, so that there might be increases in the revenues of the Post Office Department to partially offset the increased cost of its operations.

I should like to ask the chairman of the committee whether, in the extensive deliberations which I am sure the committee has had about all aspects of this problem relating to the payroll of the classified civilian employees of our Government, any consideration was given to the possibility of recommending an increase in taxes to partially offset the increased cost of the wage increases and minimize the budget deficit which is inevitable not only this year, but next year and in subsequent years, at a time when we are giving urgent consideration to the essential needs of national defense and expenditures for various programs of preparedness?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I shall answer the question of the Senator from Idaho by saying that in the passage of the postal bill I hope no Senator voted for an increase in pay based on an increase in postal rates. Postal rates have absolutely nothing to do with the pay postal workers should receive. They should be paid reasonable wages for the services rendered.

If that argument were carried to its logical conclusion, if income taxes were increased 50 percent, then the pay of the Federal employees should be increased that much.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Is the Senator from South Carolina interested in increasing income taxes 50 percent?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. No.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Who is proposing that?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Neither am I tying taxes to the salaries which Government employees should receive for their services. We should look at what private corporations are paying

their employees, and then keep Government employees on the same basis.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Yes.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I agree substantially with what the chairman of the committee has said, that Federal employees in the civilian departments are entitled to equitable pay; but at the same time I am sure the chairman will agree with me and other Members of this body who profess to have great apprehension over increasing inflationary trends, which will probably make it necessary, a year or two hence, to increase again the salary schedules of Federal employees. With the recurring cycle of increasing wages and prices, there will be greater inflation, with a constant weakening of our economic structure.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Let me say to the Senator from Idaho that if the rest of the Senate had voted to withhold the \$70 billion which has been given to other countries, considering the interest which will have to be paid on that money, and also the \$10 billion proposal now before the Senate—when the \$3,900,000,000 is appropriated, it will amount approximately to \$10 billion—and if that money were now in our hands, there would not be a deficit.

I am glad the Senator from Idaho voted with me all the way through on such expenditures.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I am glad the Senator from South Carolina has clarified that statement, because the Senator from Idaho, throughout an entire decade, has consistently voted against the wasteful expenditures of \$70 billion for economic and military aid abroad, which likewise have contributed materially to the large deficits. Therefore, instead of fortifying our defenses and strength against potential aggression by countries behind the Iron Curtain, in reality we are destroying the very fabric and weakening the defense and preparedness of our country by deficit spending.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield for a question.

Mr. JAVITS. There are a great many Federal employees in my State, I think at least as many as any other place except Washington, D. C.

I shall support the motion made by the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, which has been advocated by my colleagues, the Senators from Kansas and Illinois, based to a great extent upon personal experience, and for this reason: The test of what persons should be paid in times of recession are not what people get absolutely, but what they get as compared with productivity and the general rate of compensation as compared with the standard of living. Applying that test to Federal Government employees, who, themselves, have no machinery for bargaining for their wages, but must depend upon our conscience, our sense of justice, our analysis of the facts, the employees, by this measure, are being placed at least within shooting distance of parity as

compared with what is going on in the rest of the country.

I do not think it is quite fair to tax the people with whatever misapprehensions we may have by way of the cost of such wages, if there is a disproportion and a lack of parity in the salaries which they receive as compared with the pay of those doing the same kind of work in the communities. In short, I do not think the Federal employees should be penalized because they work for the United States Government. All the considerations which have been voiced, and they are important, should not be imposed on the workers because of our shortcomings in failing to measure up to our responsibilities as legislators or the shortcomings in the pay scale of the Federal Government which we have allowed to exist.

For those reasons I shall vote as indicated by the distinguished Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the amendments be suspended. I think the reading of the amendments is the item of business before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Carolina? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be printed in the RECORD in full.

There being no objection, the amendments were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE AMENDMENT TO S. 734

On page 5 of the House engrossed amendment, beginning with line 5, strike out over through line 6 on page 8 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(6) Except as provided in paragraph (7) of this subsection, if the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the date of enactment of this act as a result of action taken under section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1106; 5 U. S. C. 1133), he shall receive the higher of either (A) a rate of basic compensation at the scheduled rate in effect on the effective date of this section to which he would have been entitled under the provisions of section 701 of the Classification Act of 1949 (5 U. S. C. 1121) had such action under section 803 not been taken, or (B) a rate of basic compensation at the scheduled rate in effect on such effective date which is equal to his existing rate, or if there is no such scheduled rate equal to his existing rate, then at the next higher scheduled rate: *Provided*, That upon approval by the Civil Service Commission, based upon a determination that such action is equitable, any such employee may be paid at any scheduled rate not in excess of the rate which he was receiving on the date of enactment of this act, adjusted in accordance with paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of this subsection.

"(7) If the officer or employee has had his rate of basic compensation adjusted, under authority of section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1106; 5 U. S. C. 1133), at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this act and ending on the date of enactment of this act—

"(A) his rate of basic compensation shall be adjusted retroactively in accordance with

the initial conversion rules prescribed in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of this subsection for the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the effective date of such adjustment under such section 803, on the basis of the rate or rates which he was receiving during such period, and

"(B) on and after the effective date of such adjustment under such section 803, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation adjusted in accordance with paragraph (6) of this subsection."

On page 12 of the House engrossed amendment, strike out all of subsection (b) and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(b) The basic compensation of each employee in the office of a Senator is hereby adjusted, effective on the first day of the month following the date of enactment of this act, to the lowest multiple of \$60 which will provide a gross rate of compensation not less than the gross rate such employee was receiving immediately prior thereto, except that the foregoing provisions of this subsection shall not apply in the case of any employee if on or before the 15th day following the date of enactment of this act the Senator by whom such employee is employed notifies the disbursing office of the Senate in writing that he does not wish such provisions to apply to such employee. No employee whose basic compensation is adjusted under this subsection shall receive any additional compensation under subsection (a) for any period prior to the effective date of such adjustment during which such employee was employed in the office of the Senator by whom he is employed on the first day of the month following the enactment of this act. No additional compensation shall be paid to any person under subsection (a) for any period prior to the first day of the month following the date of enactment of this act during which such person was employed in the office of a Senator (other than a Senator by whom he is employed on such day) unless on or before the 15th day following the date of enactment of this act such Senator notifies the disbursing office of the Senate in writing that he wishes such employee to receive such additional compensation for such period. In any case in which, at the expiration of the time within which a Senator may give notice under this subsection, such Senator is deceased, such notice shall be deemed to have been given."

In the last line on page 16 and the first line on page 17 of the House engrossed amendment, strike out ", or in any subsequent appropriation act."

On page 25 of the House engrossed amendment, after the period in line 20, insert a new sentence as follows: "Such retroactive compensation or salary shall not be considered as basic salary for the purpose of the Civil Service Retirement Act in the case of any such retired or deceased officer or employee."

On page 27 of the House engrossed amendment, strike out all of sections 10, 11, and 12 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 10. Section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1105), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(f) The Administrator of the United States Courts is authorized to place a total of 4 positions in grade 17 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grade by subsection (b)."

"(g) The Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization is authorized to place a total of 11 positions in grade 17 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grade by subsection (b)."

"(h) In any case in which, subsequent to February 1, 1958, provisions are included in a general appropriation act authorizing an agency of the Government to place additional positions in grade 16, 17, or 18, the total number of positions authorized by this section to be placed in such grades shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, be deemed to have been reduced by the number of positions authorized by such provisions to be placed in such grades."

"Sec. 11. (a) Section 505 (b) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by striking out 'twelve hundred and twenty-six' and inserting 'seventeen hundred and seventy-nine', by striking out 'three hundred and twenty-nine' and inserting 'four hundred and seventy-two', and by striking out 'one hundred and thirty' and inserting 'one hundred and eighty-eight.'"

"(b) Such section is further amended by striking out 'thirty-seven' in subsection (e) and inserting in lieu thereof 'seventy-five'."

"Sec. 12. (a) The first section of the act of August 1, 1947 (Public Law 313, 85th Cong.), as amended, is amended by striking out 'one hundred and twenty' and 'twenty-five' in subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof 'four hundred and thirty-five' and 'fifty', respectively."

"(b) Such section is further amended by striking out 'thirty' in subsection (b) and inserting in lieu thereof 'one hundred and fifty.'"

"(c) Such section is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(d) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than 10 scientific or professional positions in the Department of the Interior, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel."

"(e) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than five scientific or professional positions in the Department of Agriculture, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel."

"(f) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than five scientific or professional positions in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel."

"(g) The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than 50 scientific or professional positions in the Department of Commerce, of which not less than 10 shall be for the United States Patent Office, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel."

"(h) In any case in which, subsequent to February 1, 1958, provisions are included in a general appropriation act authorizing an agency of the Government referred to in this act to establish and fix the compensation of scientific or professional positions similar to those authorized by this act, the number of such positions authorized by this act shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, be deemed to have been reduced by the number of positions authorized by the provisions of such appropriation act."

"(d) Section 3 of such act is amended by inserting after 'Secretary of Defense' a comma and the following: 'the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture,

the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare,' and by inserting after 'Military Establishment' a comma and the following: 'the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.'"

"(e) Section 208 (g) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 210 g)), is amended by striking out 'sixty positions' and inserting in lieu thereof 'eighty-five positions, of which not less than seventy-three shall be for the National Institutes of Health.'"

"Sec. 13. (a) (1) Clause (2) of that paragraph of section 602 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1112), which defines the level of difficulty and responsibility of work in grade 5 of the General Schedule (GS-5) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) to perform, under immediate supervision, and with little opportunity for the exercise of independent judgment, simple and elementary work requiring professional, scientific, or technical training; or."

"(2) Clause (2) of that paragraph of the same section which defines the level of difficulty and responsibility of work in grade 7 of the General Schedule (GS-7) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) under immediate or general supervision, to perform somewhat difficult work requiring (A) professional, scientific, or technical training, and (B) to a limited extent, the exercise of independent technical judgment; or."

"(b) The Civil Service Commission shall exercise its authority to issue such standards or regulations as may be necessary for the administration of subsection (a) of this section."

"Sec. 14. It is the sense of the Congress that appropriations for cooperative agricultural extension work and appropriations for payments to State agricultural experiment stations for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1958, should include additional amounts sufficient to provide increases in the portion of the compensation of persons employed in such work or by such stations, which is paid from such appropriations, corresponding to the increases provided for employees under this act."

On page 27, line 18, of the House engrossed amendment, strike out "Sec. 13." and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 15."

On page 28, line 19, of the House engrossed amendment, strike out "Sec. 14." and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 16."

On page 29, in the next to the last line, of the House engrossed amendment, strike out "14" and insert in lieu thereof "16."

On page 29 of the House engrossed amendment, in the salary schedule on such page, in lieu of the blank space at the end of the line providing temporary rates for level 18 insert "15,780."

On page 29, in the last line, of the House engrossed amendment, strike out "Sec. 15." and insert in lieu thereof "Sec. 17."

On page 30, line 6, of the House engrossed amendment, strike out "and 11" and insert in lieu thereof "11, 12, 13, and 14."

On page 30, line 7, of the House engrossed amendment, strike out "5 (h), 12, and 13" and insert in lieu thereof "5 (h) and 15."

On page 30, lines 15 and 16 of the House engrossed amendment, strike out the words "the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments offered by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] for himself and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], to the House amendment.

The amendments to the amendment were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on concurring in the House amendment, as amended.

The House amendment, as amended, was concurred in.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the House amendment, as amended, was concurred in.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from South Carolina to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

HEARINGS ON RENOMINATION OF EDWARD N. GADSBY AS CHAIRMAN OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, the Committee on Banking and Currency has had some difficulty in polling the members of the committee on the question of the reappointment of Mr. Edward N. Gadsby as Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Under the rule, the nomination is required to lie over 1 day. But I have conferred with the majority leader, and the first thing tomorrow the nomination will be taken up. I am confident that it will be acted upon favorably. In any event, if any Senator wishes to express his views about Mr. Gadsby, he will be heard. I simply give notice now that the nomination will be taken up the first thing tomorrow.

PERSONAL STATEMENT BY SENATOR GORE

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, our two-party system has served the Nation well. It is through the workings of the two-party system that the people have a meaningful choice as to broad policies and direction of government.

If in our country, now grown so large and great, most people merely voted for the man, or chose between a myriad of fly-by-night, irresponsible political parties, the people would have but little meaningful choice except between nostrums and personalities. In that connection, we have but to consider the sad plight of our friend and ally, France, to realize the unfortunate predicament into which such could lead.

I hold it fortuitous, then, that we have two strong, vigorous political parties which biennially offer national programs and candidates to the public. This is not to praise unreasoning partisan rigidity in either the exercise of the franchise or in official action. Such would rob our system of the necessary flexibility and facility for change, and would promote extremism in governmental operation.

During the course of my political career, I have enjoyed the friendship of many members of the Republican Party. Indeed, the people of several Tennessee

communities which normally are Republican in political leanings have repeatedly voted for me, and this I appreciate. I, in turn, have undertaken to represent the whole people.

Upon occasion I have strongly supported legislative proposals submitted by President Eisenhower, such as the Cordell Hull reciprocal trade program.

On the other hand, I have opposed with equal vigor unsound programs, such as the Dixon-Yates contract. By and large, I have tried to measure issues on merit, supporting on principle and opposing on principle.

Even so, I have recognized the benefits of our two-party system; and consequently I have in the main undertaken to work within the Democratic Party. Especially, and specifically, I have refrained from undertaking to intrude into matters that are particularly the prerogatives of the members of the Republican Party. I believe this can be said of all other Democratic Senators and in reverse of all Senators who are members of the Republican Party. This is part of the workings of our two-party system, and I endorse it.

Mr. President, it seems to me a little strange, then, that certain Republican leaders, both from within and from without Tennessee, together with a few special interests with which they are allied, are undertaking to intervene in a Democratic Party primary election in Tennessee. I refer particularly to Mr. Guy Smith, of Knoxville, Tenn., chairman of the Tennessee Republican Executive Committee; and to Mr. Meade Alcorn, chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee, who has invaded Tennessee for personal attacks upon me, and who has sent agents there to serve a similar purpose.

Their fury at me seems to have stemmed from the fact that I said frankly, early this year, that our country was in a recession, and proposed an acceleration of highway improvement and other permanent public works as a means of stimulating our economy and relieving the distress of unemployment.

Mr. President, the partisan voices which now seek to interfere with what should be a matter for Tennesseans, and primarily for the Democrats of Tennessee, immediately denounced me as a prophet of gloom and doom, and in other uncomplimentary and untrue terms.

The fact that the whole country and President Eisenhower later recognized and acknowledged the recessionary condition of our economy seems not to have dulled in any respect those personal attacks upon me.

Mr. President, I shall not be deterred in the least, by those or other tactics, from speaking the truth as I see it, nor will the people of Tennessee be misled by such tactics.

UNKNOWN SOLDIER OF WORLD WAR I

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, one of the most famous news stories in the history of American journalism was written by Mr. Kirke L. Simp-

son on the burial of the Unknown Soldier of World War I.

Mr. Simpson was then a member of the Washington staff of the Associated Press, and for his famous story he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize, the highest honor that can come to a reporter.

I have already placed in the RECORD the program of the 1921 ceremonies and the 1958 ceremonies. I feel that Mr. Simpson's article will be of great interest, not only to the Members of the Senate but to the general public, and therefore I ask unanimous consent that a major portion of the story be inserted at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the news story was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A STORY RETOLD: UNKNOWN SOLDIER RESTS AT LAST

WASHINGTON, November 11, 1921.—Under the wide and starry skies of his own homeland, America's unknown dead from France sleeps tonight, a soldier home from the wars. Alone, he lies in the narrow cell of stone that guards his body; but his soul has entered into the spirit that is America. Wherever liberty is held close in men's hearts, the honor and the glory and the pledge of high endeavor poured out over this nameless one of fame will be told and sung by Americans for all time.

Scrolled across the marble arch of the memorial raised to American soldier and sailor dead, everywhere, which stands like a monument behind his tomb, runs this legend: "We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain."

The words were spoken by the martyred Lincoln over the dead at Gettysburg. And today with voice strong with determination and ringing with deep emotion, another President echoed that high resolve over the coffin of the soldier who died for the flag in France.

Great men in the world's affairs heard that high purpose reiterated by the man who stands at the head of the American people. Tomorrow they will gather in the city that stands almost in the shadow of the new American shrine of liberty dedicated today. They will talk of peace; and of the curbing of the havoc of war.

They will speak of the war in France, that robbed this soldier of life and name and brought death to comrades of all nations by the hundreds of thousands. And in their ears when they meet must ring President Harding's declaration today beside that flag-wrapped, honor-laden bier:

"There must be, there shall be, the commanding voice of a conscious civilization against armed warfare."

All day long the Nation poured out its heart in pride and glory for the nameless American. Before the first crash of the minute guns roared its knell for the dead from the shadow of the Washington Monument, the people who claim him as their own were trooping out to do him honor. They lined the long road from the Capitol to the hillside where he sleeps tonight; they flowed like a tide over the slopes about his burial place. They choked the bridges that lead across the river to the fields of the brave, in which he is the last comer.

Soldiers, sailors, and marines—all played their part in the thrilling spectacle as the cortege rolled along. And just behind the casket, with its faded French flowers on the draped flag, walked the President, the chosen leader of a hundred million, in whose name he was chief mourner at his bier. Beside him strode the man under whom the fallen hero had lived and died in France, General Pershing, wearing only the single medal of

victory that every American soldier might wear as his only decoration.

Behind came the carriage in which rode Woodrow Wilson, also stricken down by infirmities as he served in the highest place of the Nation, just as the humble private riding in such state ahead had gone down before a shell or bullet. For that dead man's sake, the former President had put aside his dread of seeming to parade his physical weakness and risked health, perhaps life, to appear among the mourners for the fallen.

After President Harding and most of the high dignitaries of the Government had turned aside at the White House, the procession, headed by its solid blocks of soldiery and the battalions of sailor comrades, moved on with Pershing, now flanked by Secretaries Weeks and Denby, for the long road to the tomb.

Ahead, the white marble of the amphitheater gleamed through the trees. People in thousands were moving about the great circle. Down below the platform placed for the casket, in a stone vault, lay wreaths and garlands. Above the platform gathered men whose manes ring through history—Briand, Foch, Beatty, Balfour, Jacques, Diaz, and others—in a brilliant array of place and power. They were followed by notables from all countries gathered here for tomorrow's conference, and by some of the older figures in American life too old to walk beside the approaching funeral train.

At the arch where the choir waited the heroic dead, comrades lifted his casket down and, followed by the generals and the admirals, who had walked beside him from the Capitol, he was carried to the place of honor. Ahead moved the white robed singers, chanting solemnly. Carefully the casket was placed above the banked flowers and the Marine Band played sacred melodies until the moment the President and Mrs. Harding stepped to their places beside the casket.

Mr. Harding showed strong emotion as his lips formed the last words of the address. He paused, then with raised hand and head bowed, went on in the measured, rolling periods of the Lord's Prayer. The response that came back to him from the thousands he faced, from the other thousands out over the slopes beyond, arose like a chant. The marble arches hummed with the solemn sound.

Then the foreign officers who stand highest among the soldiers or sailors of their flags came one by one to the bier to place gold and jeweled emblems for the brave above the breast of the sleeper. Already, as the great prayer ended, the President had set the American seal of admiration for the valiant, the Nation's love for brave deeds and the courage that defies death, upon the casket. Side by side he laid the Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross.

The casket, with its weight of honors, was lowered into the crypt. A rocking blast of gunfire rang from the woods. The glittering circle of bayonets stiffened to a salute to the dead. Again the guns shouted their message of honor and farewell. Again they boomed out: A loyal comrade was being laid to his last, long rest.

High and clear and true in the echoes of the guns, a bugle lifted the old, old notes of taps, the lullaby for the living soldier, in death his requiem. Long ago some forgotten soldier poet caught its meaning clear and set it down that soldiers everywhere might know its message as they sing to rest:

"Fades the light;
And afar
Goeth day, cometh night,
And a star
Leadeth all, speedeth all,
To their rest."

The guns roared out again in the national salute. He was home, the unknown, to sleep forever among his own.

MUTUAL SECURITY ACT OF 1958

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12181) to amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I shall not make a lengthy statement on the Mutual Security bill. My views on this matter are well known. I have consistently supported policies looking to the economic advance of free nations throughout the world. I have also supported, perhaps with less enthusiasm, those involving military aid to other nations.

My endorsement of these measures, Mr. President, is not a perfunctory one. I have listened intently for years to the justifications of these programs as they have been made by the executive branch under two administrations before the Committee on Foreign Relations. I have been persuaded that these aid programs are essential in terms of the defense of the Nation, in terms of the contribution which they make to the strengthening of freedom throughout the world; in terms of the requirements of common decency of those who are fortunate, to help others in distress, and in terms of the long-range benefits which they might bring to this country in greater international trade and other economic benefits.

These justifications have always seemed to me to be more than ample to validate the aid program. The justifications promised a contribution to the national interest of dimensions far greater than the cost of the aid programs. They represented the program as a form of enlightened self-interest, of broad national interest, which I, for one, was most anxious to advance.

This year, however, a new model of justification has emerged for the mutual security program, like the new models of automobiles. And like the latter, I do not find the new justification very persuasive. To be sure, the defense, the broad-range economic advantages, and the humanitarian appeals are retained as selling points. But new tail fins have been added, and double headlights.

The program this year is being justified by what it contributes to keeping the American economy going. It is being justified as an anti-recession measure. We are presented with detailed analyses of how much good aid given abroad does for the airplane industry, the farmer, the farm equipment manufacturer, the shipping industry, the electronics industry, and what not. Discreetly omitted is how much good it does for the armaments industry.

I can assure Senators, Mr. President, that I have a great concern for the condition of the American economy. It is not, as the Senate well knows, in very good condition at this moment. To suggest, however, that the way to maintain the economy in a tolerable condition is by continuing an aid program abroad is to drain this program of its meaning.

I recall that Marxist propaganda against this program has frequently reverted to the theme that American aid is a device to alleviate economic crisis within the United States by conjuring up

crises abroad. Those who have seen fit to justify the aid program this year in terms of its salutary impact on the American economy are underscoring this propaganda. They are leaving the impression—and I have no doubt that the Soviet Union will make the most of it in the months ahead—that we are pouring our wealth abroad because we do not know what to do with it at home. And to that end we are keeping the world in a state of crisis.

Let me say that there are many things which could be done at home with these billions we are using in the foreign-aid program. There are other ways—far more effective ways—to deal with an economic recession within the United States, and I hope that this administration will soon begin to follow them. If we are going to continue the aid program as I assume and hope that we are, however, let us not, ourselves, so narrow its concept as to make the Nation the legitimate butt of Soviet propaganda and an object of derision throughout the world. Let us drop this nonsense that we must continue the program because it keeps a factory going or dumps some wheat or corn abroad. Who pays for the products of the factory or the wheat or corn, if it is not the people of the Nation, through their taxes to support the program?

Let us continue the program, not for an imaginary advantage which is no advantage at all. Let us continue it because military aid, as it is necessary, is a legitimate interest of the Nation; because economic and technical progress throughout the world is an essential of the survival of freedom; and because assistance to a people elsewhere in acute distress is a human responsibility on any Nation more favorably situated. In short, Mr. President, let us support this program as an expression of bold leadership for peace and not as a fearful, inward-looking enterprise gutted of all of its enlightened significance. As an expression of positive leadership for peace aid programs make sense. Otherwise they do not.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I congratulate the Senator for the statement he has made. I did not hear all the Senator's address, but I rejoice especially in his pointing out what is the real significance of the program. We are not operating the program to try to give people in this country jobs, even though our people may benefit from the program. We have the program, as I think the Senator will agree, for the security of the United States of America. Is that a true statement?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I appreciate the significance of the Senator's remarks.

The Senator from New Jersey made a very thorough, extremely competent, and interesting speech on the program the other day. I felt it was not necessary at all to attempt to reiterate all the many points which the Senator from New Jersey made. I merely sought, in my very brief statement to pick out one

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 6, 1958
For actions of June 5, 1958
85th-2d, No. 90

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated mutual security bill. Senate committee reported General Government matters and independent offices appropriation bills. Pay-raise bill was sent to conference.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on H. R. 12181, the mutual security authorization bill. pp. 9232-3, 9235-92
By a vote of 43 to 42, agreed to the Knowland amendment barring aid to Communist countries. p. 9235
2. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 10589, the general Government matters appropriation bill, and H. R. 11574, the independent offices appropriation bill (S. Repts. 1655, 1656). p. 9221
3. PAY RAISE. House and Senate conferees were appointed on S. 734, the Federal pay-raise bill. pp. 9181, 9230
Regarding this bill, Sen. Johnston stated: "I have been informed that the House conferees will not be available to meet this week. I am hopeful that as soon as I return to the city on Wednesday of next week, the conferees will be able to meet and come to a decision promptly." p. 9248

4. ECONOMIC SITUATION. Sen. Clark said "complacency, ...drift and indecision, prevails in relation to our domestic economy." pp. 9218-20
5. PERSONNEL; EXPENDITURES. The Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures submitted a summary of its monthly reports on employment for Feb.-Apr. 1958. pp. 9221-4
6. WEATHER CONTROL. Sen. Wiley recommended additional weather-control research for defense purposes. pp. 9227-9
7. BUDGETING. Both Houses received from this Department a report on an over-obligation; to Appropriations Committees. pp. 9214, 9220
8. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; TRADE AGREEMENTS. Sen. Watkins submitted (June 3) an amendment which he intends to propose to H. R. 12181, the foreign aid bill, to authorize use of CCC surpluses to alleviate economic hardship caused to foreign workers through use of the escape clause of the Trade Agreement Act.

HOUSE

9. DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendment this bill, H. R. 12738. pp. 9175-6
10. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported S. 1901, to grant overtime pay for irregular and unscheduled hours of work beyond regular tours of duty (for fire fighters, etc.). p. D504
The Post Office and Civil Service Committee established a special subcommittee on Federal employee training bills (H. R. 6001, H. R. 1989, and S. 385) consisting of Reps. Hemphill, Granahan, Young, Scott (N. C.), Cederberg, Johansen, and Dennison. p. D504
Received the conference report on S. 72, to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil service retirement and disability fund (H. Rept. 1848). pp. 9179-81
11. TAXES. Passed without amendment H. R. 12695, the tax rate extension bill, after discussion of the economic situation. pp. 9184-203
12. NEWSPRINT. Rep. Friedel urged the Justice Department to investigate whether the newsprint industry is violating anti-monopoly statutes. pp. 9203-4
13. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture Committee approved the projects for Canoe Creek, Ky., and Wild Rice Creek, N. Dak. and S. Dak., under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act. p. 9213
14. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 9. p. 9213

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

15. RECLAMATION. H. R. 6940, to authorize the Interior Department to reimburse landowners and tenants for expenses, leases, or damages incurred in moving themselves, their families, and their possessions, when such moves are occasioned by the acquisition of lands for water conservation and other public-works projects under the jurisdiction of that Department. Approved May 29, 1958 (Public Law 85-433, 85th Congress).
16. WATER COMPACT. S. 2557, to allow additional time for negotiation of certain compacts by Neb., Wyo., and S. Dak., for division of the Niobrara River waters. Approved May 29, 1958 (Public Law 85-427, 85th Congress).

As a practical matter, the maximum increase to a surviving child is \$72 a year.

Subsection (d) of the first section of the House amendment provided that no increase in annuity under such section shall exceed the sum necessary to increase such annuity, exclusive of annuity purchased by voluntary contributions, to \$4,104. The conference substitute omits this provision.

Section 2 of the House amendment provided annuities for certain unremarried widows and widowers of those employees and retired former employees who died, prior to February 29, 1948, either in the service or after retirement from the service, after having performed at least 10 years of creditable service.

To qualify for annuity under section 2 of the House amendment, the widow or widower must have been married to the employee or retired former employee for at least 10 years immediately prior to the death of such employee or retired former employee. In addition, the widow or widower must not be entitled to any other annuity from the civil service retirement and disability fund based on the service of the employee or retired former employee.

The amount of the annuity under section 2 of the House amendment was to be equal to one-half of the annuity which the employee was receiving on the date of his death, if retired, or would have been receiving, if retired for disability on such date. However, this survivor annuity was not increased by the provisions of the House amendment or of any other law. Such annuity would not have exceeded \$750 per annum in any case and would cease on the death or remarriage of the widow or widower.

Section 2 of the conference substitute is identical to section 2 of the House amendment except that the requirement that the survivor be married for at least 10 years to the employee or retired former employee is changed to a marriage requirement of 5 years.

Section 3 of the House amendment related, in part, to the effective dates of the annuity increases and annuity entitlements provided by the first section and section 2 of the House amendment.

Section 3 (a) of the House amendment established the first day of the second month following the date of enactment as the effective date of the annuity increases for both retired former employees and survivors, except that in the cases of the survivors of those retired former employees on the annuity roll on October 1, 1956, but who die after such date, the annuity increase cannot be effective before the commencing date of the survivor annuity.

Section 3 (b) of the House amendment provided that the survivor annuities provided by section 2 of the House amendment to the widows and widowers described in such section 2 would have the commencing date of the first day of the second month following the date of enactment or the first day of the month in which application for the annuity is received in the Civil Service Commission, whichever date shall have occurred later.

Section 3 (a) and section 3 (b) of the conference substitute are identical to section 3 (a) and section 3 (b) of the House amendment, except that the language designating the effective date is simplified to read August 1, 1958, consistently with subsections (a) and (b) of the first section of the conference substitute.

Section 5 of the House amendment provided that the annuity increases under subsection (a) of the first section of the House amendment (that is, the principal annuity increases rather than the survivor annuity increases) shall terminate, in accordance with the provisions of such section 5, on April 30 of any year following a calendar year in which the annuitant earned more than \$1,200 from gainful employment. The annuity increases would be resumed under

certain conditions if it were demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commission that the \$1,200 amount was not exceeded during the appropriate period.

The conference substitute omits the provisions of section 5 of the House amendment.

Section 7 of the House amendment provided that the civil service retirement and disability fund shall be made available for payment of expenses incurred by the Civil Service Commission in the administration of the provisions of the House amendment for the period beginning with the date of enactment and ending with the last day of the sixth month which begins after the date on which the first payment of any benefit (except sec. 6 benefits) provided by the House amendment is made.

The conference substitute omits the provisions of section 7 of the House amendment.

TOM MURRAY,
JAMES H. MORRISON,
JAMES C. DAVIS,
EDWARD H. REES,
ROBERT J. CORBETT,
Managers on the Part of the House.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' SALARY ADJUSTMENTS, 1958

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 734) an act to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, disagree to the amendments of the Senate to the House amendment, and request a conference.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, just what is the gentleman calling up now?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. I am requesting a conference on the amendments approved by the Senate to the bill S. 734.

Mr. MARTIN. Does the minority Member, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] agree to it?

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Oh, surely. We discussed it this morning.

Mr. MARTIN. I am advised there is no objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. MURRAY, Mr. MORRISON, Mr. DAVIS of Georgia, Mr. CORBETT, and Mr. REES of Kansas.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 87, I was present and voted for the amendment. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be corrected to show that.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The House will stand in recess subject to call of the Chair.

Thereupon, at 11:57 a. m., the House stood in recess.

JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives presided.

At 12 o'clock and 24 minutes p. m., the Doorkeeper announced the President pro tempore and Members of the United States Senate, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. On the part of the House the Chair appoints as members of the committee to escort His Excellency the President of the Federal Republic of Germany into the Chamber the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. McCORMACK, the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. MARTIN, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. MORGAN, and the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. CHIPERFLED.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On the part of the Senate the Chair appoints as members of the committee of escort the Senator from Texas, Mr. JOHNSON, the Senator from California, Mr. KNOWLAND, the Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. GREEN, the Senator from Montana, Mr. MANSFIELD, and the Senator from Illinois, Mr. DIRKSEN.

The Doorkeeper announced the following guests, who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them:

The Ambassadors, Ministers, and chargés d'affaires of foreign governments.

The members of the President's Cabinet.

At 12 o'clock and 32 minutes p. m., the Doorkeeper announced His Excellency the President of the Federal Republic of Germany.

His Excellency the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and stood at the Clerk's desk. [Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. Members of the Congress, I deem it a high privilege, and certainly it is a great pleasure to me, as I am sure it is to all of you, to welcome into this Chamber a man who represents a great, a proud, and a free people; and, as I said when I presented the Chancellor to this House, a people who are determined to remain free. [Applause.]

I take pleasure in presenting the head of the German Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany. [Applause, the Members rising.]

ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THEODOR HEUSS, PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GER- MANY

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of the Congress of the United States, permit me first to make a personal remark.

I have chosen not without hesitation to address this august assembly in my own language. I would much rather have addressed the Congress of the United States in English—and have established thereby, perhaps, a more immediate communication with Members of both Houses. But I have come reluctantly to the conclusion that my command of your language is not what it used to be—that it has, in fact, become somewhat rusty. I must ask your indulgence, therefore, to allow me to speak to you in German.

I am grateful to President Eisenhower for his invitation because it gives me an opportunity to see for myself the reality of these United States. I think I know a little about this country's history. I know many of its citizens and I have had a great many discussions about the development and mentality of the people of this vast country. But already I feel that I shall not advance on my visit here beyond some very modest elementary lessons; and I, who have written a number of books, promise you that I shall not write a book as an expert on the United States when I return home. Nor do I want to compete with de Tocqueville. The dimensions to be grasped compel humility. But I do appreciate the honor of being able to address this distinguished assembly whose debates and acts today profoundly influence the world's destiny. It is a world responsibility which the American citizens has not sought but which he does not shirk.

I shall speak to you with the utmost candor. After Hitler's recklessness had forced the United States as well into his war, a shadow fell upon the American view of the German people: Every German seemed to be a Nazi. Today there is not much point in complaining about this distortion of the picture. After 1945 I said to many an officer of the occupation forces: You, who have never experienced the meanness and technical perfection of a totalitarian dictatorship, you are in the happy position in which you cannot even imagine the terrible moral pressure to which a people can be subjected. When we attempted, after 1945, to reestablish something like public life on the basis of justice and democracy we, too, suffered much distress resulting from an outlook distorted by the passions of war. After a time, however, we saw how the reality of German life, little by little, was understood and interpreted.

Ten years ago I said that this was something quite new in world history: Up to May 8, 1945, the American citizen had to pay heavy taxes in order to destroy the German State whereas after May 8 he had to pay taxes in order to save the German people. But there was not merely the taxpayer's burden which after a few years was absorbed into the grand design of the Marshall Plan which, in turn, had evolved from the Hoover Report. In addition there was the aid given by the individual American, by the churches, the charitable organizations, by the countless and uncountable men and women no matter whether they were of German origin or not. The love of one's fellow man dissolved fear and hatred. I do not come

to you as a petitioner. I wish simply to express my gratitude for the action which your Government has taken as well as for the help rendered by millions of individual Americans. The material side of this assistance was important but not decisive: It gave us moral uplift and encouragement. Without the help of the United States it would have been inconceivable for 10 million Germans expelled from their homeland to be offered food, work and shelter. The fact that week after week several thousand people flee to the West from intellectual and spiritual slavery in the Soviet-occupied zone continues to weigh heavy on the Federal Republic—their numbers have swelled to many hundreds of thousands. That stream of human beings is at once a lasting grievance and a perpetual reproach.

I do not wish to take up the time at my disposal by discussing, in terms of personalities, the German contribution to the growth of American statehood and the development of the American way of life. But I think I may say this much: The two great Presidents of the United States, who have become legendary figures, come to mind—George Washington knew that he could depend on the solid work of organization done by the German General von Steuben just as Abraham Lincoln could rely on the German champion of freedom, Carl Schurz, the most prominent representative of the many young Germans who came to the United States in quest of those civic and political rights for which they had fought vainly in Germany in 1848. The liberal and idealistic element represented by those groups was easily integrated into the American historical concept. And this concept was expanded and strengthened by the tradition of diligent, skilful labor of the millions of people of German descent who have been absorbed—for which they are grateful, I may say—into the substance of the American Nation.

We in Germany found ourselves in a strange situation after 1945. The people were exhausted and starving; the attitude of many toward the victorious powers was "Do what you like with us." At that time the reproach was heard—also from this country—that the Germans were sorry for themselves. There was something in that. But with the coming of a sound currency and of the Marshall Plan, people in Germany saw that there was purpose again in hard work and effort. So the Germans set to work and put life into their economy again. In 1949 and 1950, I told prominent American businessmen frequently that the Marshall Plan funds were well-invested in Germany. Can you hold this against a people that they have regained economic strength through industriousness and skill, and thanks to the economic commonsense displayed by the United States which was the essential condition for German economic recovery? I find nothing more interesting than to read in some newspapers of the Western world—though not in the United States—that the Germans are once more becoming imperialists because they have more or less recovered their share of the world's market.

Surely, there is no imperialism but much useful work in building sturdy cranes and manufacturing medical supplies.

During the past 50 years Germany has had the misfortune to acquire the reputation of being the nation which embodied, so to speak, eternal unrest and overweening ambition. A hundred years earlier—following the French revolution and the first Napoleon—other countries enjoyed this reputation. It would seem to me a good idea to get rid of such clichés encountered here and there in newspapers and schoolbooks.

We, all of us, must shed this habit of thinking, while, at the same time, not abandoning our traditional values. The German people—who here and there are still strangely suspected of exemplifying aggressive nationalism—existed as the Holy Roman Empire, as a European entity, imbued with a sense of responsibility toward Europe as a whole. And that was at a time when Spain, Britain, France, and later Russia, had long embarked upon a very concrete policy of expansion. I do not say this because I want to engage in polemics against historic events of bygone centuries—that is always a senseless thing to do—but in order to make the discussion about our present situation a little easier.

It is remarkable: The Korean crisis—a scene of secondary importance in the traditional European concept of history—has laid open, both materially and psychologically, the fundamental issue—respect for law or for arbitrary power, for violent action or for free self-determination. I cannot here dwell on this. But I can say what the effect has been on us in Germany. National freedom—including that aspect of it which concerns the social order—is a value which must be defended. It must be defended not only by those who are immediately affected but by all those to whom peace is a value per se and democracy a moral value. Believe me, it was not easy in Germany to explain the duty to do military service to the man-in-the-street who had been persuaded by propaganda that his military service had been some sort of crime because the supreme command had been in the hands of criminals. And yet it was possible to establish in people's consciousness the natural feeling—that he who cherishes the security of his native soil and the maintenance of freedom must also help to safeguard them.

You must not expect of me a detailed exposition of our domestic German difficulties. National reunification not only remains the object of German longing but also the prerequisite for Europe's recovery. The slogan of coexistence may imply the coexistence of different ideologies in different national territories but it is absurd to base it on a relationship of total power on the one hand and total impotence on the other, which—look at the situation of 1945—disrupts a nation and denies it democratic self-determination.

The settlement of the Saar question has shown that a patient policy which recognizes democratic rights can lead to a happy result. An onerous burden has been lifted from German-French under-

Dr. Brooks and his associates at St. Louis University, for example, have found that by placing vents in buildings, pressure caused by tornadoes can be dissipated and damage reduced.

Along this same line, the Southern Pine Association, a trade group, made a study of wind damage at Cameron, Tex., following the hurricane there last year, and issued a booklet of 15 cardinal points of construction. While even the association doubts any wooden structure can withstand the direct onslaught of a tornado, it claims damage to a building standing near a funnel can be cut substantially.

TORNADO-BRED BUSINESS

Tornado-bred businesses thrive in the Southwest, especially during the spring. Joe Doresey, president of Tornado, Inc., an Oklahoma City company making storm warning devices, says he has sold 10,000 of the gadgets since they went on the market last September. This battery-powered horn, small enough to fit in an automobile glove compartment, sounds whenever barometric pressure drops to 29.1 inches. Air pressure drops in advance of an actual tornado.

The once nearly-extinct storm cellar is making a comeback, too. Notes Boude Storey, Sr., president of Atlas Metal Workers: "Every time a storm blows up somewhere, we get more inquiries."

Stormmaster Tornado Shelter, Inc., of Durant, Okla., has built 2,500 of its 1-piece poured concrete shelters since 1954, says Lee Harris, president. The underground shelter, notes Mr. Harris, "can be adapted as an atomic shelter simply by adding lead doors and air filters."

THE RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENTS OF SENATOR LANGER OF NORTH DAKOTA

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, an outstanding American, the late Alfred E. Smith, used to say "Let's look at the record."

From time to time it is appropriate, in the career of public servants, that a look be taken at the record which they have compiled. Those of us who have had the privilege of serving for a goodly number of years in the Congress know that a periodic, factual review is helpful both to us and to our constituents.

A great deal has occurred since I first became a Member of the Senate on January 3, 1939. At that time the fortunes of my party were at low ebb. Two years later, on January 3, 1941, additional Republic Senators added to our ranks. Among them was my colleague, the distinguished senior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER].

During the years which have followed, it has been my pleasure to know BILL LANGER and his fine family. I have known BILL, not only as a legislator representing a neighbor State of the upper Midwest in the Senate Chamber, but I have known him in committee. I have worked side by side with him on the Senate Judiciary Committee, where both he and I have served as chairmen. And I have known him on the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Frankly, we have disagreed at times, and we may disagree in the future. But one always knows exactly where BILL LANGER stands. He is a rugged, outspoken battler. I respect him for his courage. He does not shrink from battle.

We of Wisconsin know him as a determined champion of the St. Lawrence seaway—a great project—which will mean much to North Dakota and Wisconsin farmers and city people.

We who know how important REA and co-ops are for our farmers, and they do not forget BILL LANGER's many battles for rural electrification and cooperatives. We, his neighbors, do not purport to know all about North Dakota. But we do know that he has been tireless here in Washington in fighting for his convictions.

These are facts. They speak from the record of 1941 to date, here in the Nation's Capitol.

My colleague now is third highest in seniority in the Senate on the Republican side. It is my privilege to serve as second in seniority, with our colleague the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] as first in seniority.

It may be asked, What has been achieved by my colleague from North Dakota during these 17½ years of service in the Senate?

I have in my hands a memorandum of his work and legislative activities. It was prepared on the basis of facts compiled by researchers, none of whom were on my own or on Senator LANGER's staff. This is the record. As Al Smith would say, "Let's look at this record."

I ask unanimous consent that the memorandum, outlining my colleague's record, be printed at this point in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A RESEARCH REPORT ON BILL LANGER'S RECORD

Since Senator LANGER has been in the Senate, 49 major bills that he has sponsored have become the law of the land.

Forty-eight additional bills which he has sponsored have passed the United States Senate, but were not enacted into law because of failure to pass the House of Representatives, of which he is, of course, not a Member. Thus, 97 Langer bills have passed, with success, through the Halls of Congress.

WIDE VARIETY OF LANGER-SPONSORED LAWS

The Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress has compiled a complete list of the many major bills bearing Senator LANGER's name which have either become law or have passed the United States Senate.

These Langer bills not only affect the interests of the entire country, but are understandably, of great significance to the people of North Dakota. The bills deal with veterans rights, post office and civil service employees, farmers, REA and RTA, irrigation and reclamation, Indians, judges and judicial districts, Federal public works, roads, bridges, rivers and harbors, small business, tax benefits, encouraging industry for the State of North Dakota, railroad retirement, schools and school districts, cattle, sheep and wool industry, mining, airports, and military construction.

PAST CHAIRMAN OF TWO KEY COMMITTEES

It should be further borne in mind that Senator LANGER, in his 18 years as United States Senator, not only has attained seniority, but because of his seniority became chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Employees Committee during the 83d Congress.

An examination of his record as chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Commi-

tee reveals there were 15 public laws passed bearing his name and 5 bills bearing his name which passed the United States Senate. As an example, one of these bills provided for the complete overhauling of the entire post office and civil service retirement system.

This record reveals the importance of seniority. A chairman of a key committee is in a highly advantageous position to get major bills enacted into law.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 83d CONGRESS

In the 83d Congress when he was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, eight bills bearing Senator LANGER's name became public law. Five additional bills bearing his name passed the United States Senate. Further, during his chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee, one of the finest records of number of bills clearing the committee was achieved.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE 84TH AND 85TH CONGRESS

In the 84th Congress, a 2-year period under Democratic leadership, he succeeded in getting nine laws bearing his name enacted into law. At that time, 16 bills bearing his name passed the Senate.

In the present 85th Congress which has yet to be completed, seven bills bearing his name have been enacted into law.

Moreover, four bills bearing his name have passed the Senate and they may be enacted into law before the second session is over.

Also, several important bills bearing his name dealing with antitrust and monopoly matters are pending before the Judiciary Committee, and these bills also have a chance of being enacted into law before this session closes.

Thus, even though the 85th Congress is under Democratic administration, his high-ranking seniority in the Senate and in three key committees has enabled him to maintain a high record of passage of important legislation bearing his name.

What are these three key committees? Judiciary, Post Office and Civil Service, and Foreign Relations.

TRIBUTES FROM OTHER SENATORS

Now, let us see what some other Senators themselves have said of Senator LANGER's effectiveness:

Senator JOHNSTON of South Carolina: "Senator LANGER has been excellent as a chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and has been most active in almost every major legislation aiding post office and civil service employees."

Senator HENNINGS of Missouri: "Senator LANGER has always acted with great zeal in bills affecting youth and his work among the American Indians is well reflected in the progress of the Rolla Jewel Bearing Plant."

Senator CLEMENTS of Kentucky: "I desire to commend my friend from North Dakota [Senator LANGER] for his success in having a new judicial district created in his State. Some of us have tried very hard to do likewise in our States, but have not been so successful as has my friend from North Dakota. My hat is off to him."

Senator WAYNE MORSE of Oregon: "Senator LANGER is one of the greatest friends of the American farmer, REA, and public power interests."

Senator COOPER of Kentucky: "Senator WILLIAM LANGER is one of the grandest of them all."

Senator MARGARET CHASE SMITH: "Senator WILLIAM LANGER is one of the greatest fighters in the United States Senate for the cause of the small-business man, the worker, and the farmer."

These are not token testimonials but actual statements from the heart made by these Senators.

Additional comments could be listed if space permitted.

WORK ON BEHALF OF CONSTITUENTS

Nor does space permit a detailed discussion of Senator LANGER's effective work in committee and on the floor of the Senate on legislation which does not bear his own sponsorship. But the statements of other Senators herein does illustrate Senator LANGER's fine work in these other respects.

Also, North Dakotans know of Senator LANGER's excellent work on behalf of North Dakota and her citizens before Federal agencies. An example is his work in connection with the Uranium Processing Plant.

FOUR CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, what does the record show?

1. BILL LANGER has vital seniority.
2. Seniority is extremely advantageous for a State and its chosen legislators.
3. He has utilized his seniority for what he feels is in the best interest of the people of North Dakota and the Nation.
4. He gets results. Specific laws now in effect attest to the strength of his record.

COMMENDATION OF CHAIRMAN LEWIS STRAUSS, ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, it has been reported recently that Chairman Lewis Strauss may soon resign from the Atomic Energy Commission, which he has directed with such ability, energy, and high devotion for the past 5 years. It has also been said that a major factor in his decision not to accept another 5-year term, which the President has offered him, is his patriotic recognition that the unjust and personal criticisms which have been increasingly leveled against him might seriously impede the work and policies of the Commission.

This is indeed a regrettable situation for, as Mr. Arthur Krock pointed out in a recent column, the American people stand deeply in debt to Admiral Strauss. The production of the H-bomb was largely the result of his successful fight against formidable scientific opposition. He played a major part in establishing our system for detecting Russia's atomic tests.

He has also been a chief architect of our policy of insistence that any disarmament plan must be based on a truly sound inspection system. It is precisely for his strong convictions on this subject that he has been subjected to increasingly bitter criticism from some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle. Yet Admiral Strauss' insistence on an adequate inspection system is, as the New York Times pointed out editorially this morning, "a virtue rather than a fault."

The Times continues:

An inspection system which looked good on paper, but which failed in reality to assure complete access to on-the-spot information, could create a false sense of security that might well have disastrous results. And the worth of a Soviet pledge has been tested often enough to demonstrate its lightness.

This Nation can be thankful that the leadership of President Eisenhower has been courageous enough and wise enough to ignore the carping critics and insist that adequate inspection must be the basis of any disarmament plan. I ask

unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks the editorial from this morning's New York Times, which is entitled "Looking Before Leaping."

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LOOKING BEFORE LEAPING

Our Washington dispatches reported yesterday that there is Democratic criticism of Chairman Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission because "the chairman is skeptical of the feasibility of an inspection system (for bomb tests) and the reliability of a Soviet pledge."

This is a case, it seems to us, when skepticism is a virtue rather than a fault. An inspection system which looked good on paper, but which failed in reality to assure complete access to on-the-spot information, could create a false sense of security that might well have disastrous results. And the worth of a Soviet pledge has been tested often enough to demonstrate its lightness.

On the initiative of President Eisenhower, discussions are now about to be held with the Soviets and other governments concerning the technical problems of establishing an adequate system of inspection. There is every reason to begin these discussions to work hard at them and to hope that they will get somewhere. But from the point of view of our national security it must be clear that no system of inspection will be adequate unless it is genuinely self-enforcing.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I wish to add a word about my own high regard for Admiral Strauss. During my long friendship with him, dating back to 1920, I have come to believe profoundly in his great ability. He has compiled a truly distinguished record in the affairs of this country.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2060) for the relief of Elizabeth Biro, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. MURRAY, Mr. MORRISON, Mr. DAVIS, of Georgia, Mr. REES, of Kansas, and Mr. CORBETT were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 9147. An act to provide for the disposal of certain Federal property in the Boulder City area, to provide assistance in the establishment of a municipality incorporated under the laws of Nevada, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 12052. An act to designate the dam and reservoir to be constructed at Stewarts Ferry, Tenn., as the J. Percy Priest Dam and Reservoir.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were each read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:

H.R. 9147. An act to provide for the disposal of certain Federal property in the Boulder City area, to provide assistance in the establishment of a municipality incorporated under the laws of Nevada, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 12052. An act to designate the dam and reservoir to be constructed at Stewarts Ferry, Tenn., as the J. Percy Priest Dam and Reservoir; to the Committee on Public Works.

REVISION OF BASIC COMPENSATION SCHEDULES OF CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1949

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MORTON in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. NEUBERGER, Mr. CARLSON, and Mr. JENNER conferees on the part of the Senate.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BY UNIVERSITY OF OREGON TO EDUCATION IN NEPAL UNDER POINT 4

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, today the Senate will vote on mutual-security authorizations for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1958. I desire to invite to the attention of my colleagues some of the most convincing reasons I have ever heard for the continuation and maintenance of mutual security, as recommended by the President and supported by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

On June 4, my guests at breakfast in the Senate dining room were Dr. Paul B. Jacobson, dean of the School of Education at the University of Oregon; Prof. Hugh B. Wood, professor of education at the University of Oregon; and Mr. W. N. McLaughlin, assistant business manager of the University of Oregon. They are in Washington to negotiate a new contract with the International Cooperation Administration for further operation of the very outstanding project which the University of Oregon has undertaken to educate teachers in Nepal, that fabled kingdom on the frontier between the free world and the Soviet world.

ed to dig into my business again. I watched our foreign affairs as time went on. In the 1920's, the New York bankers lent between \$8 billion and \$10 billion to foreign nations.

The New York bankers loaned that money with the idea that it would be repaid with interest, and that the European nations would buy our goods. They did buy some of the goods, because the New York bankers controlled the money; but the bankers did not get back any of the money or any interest on it. So in due time the bankers divided the loans among their member banks and hastened the depression. The memories of those bankers would make the memory of an elephant a piker.

BANKERS SHIFT FOREIGN AID PROGRAM TO TAXPAYERS' WORLD WAR II

So at the end of World War II, instead of the bankers lending their own money, the money of their depositors, taxpayers, to the capitals of Europe with which to buy our goods, a propaganda such as had never before been known flooded the country, namely, that the taxpayers should furnish the money to the foreign nations under the Marshall plan and all of its successors for the recovery of the foreign nations.

That was called dollar shortage. There is only one way in which a person can have a dollar shortage. That is when he spends more each month than he makes. But a foreign nation, or any nation, for that matter, can have a dollar shortage in two ways: First, by expending more than it earns each year, which is considerable among all of them. Second, by setting the price on their money, in terms of dollars, higher than the market price which anybody will pay, except a Congress which seems to have gone clear out of its mind. That is what we are doing today.

TRIPLE PROGRAM ESPOUSED IN AGENCY PROPAGANDA IS IN FOREIGN INTEREST; AGAINST AMERICAN INTEREST

The so-called reciprocal trade legislation, which is not reciprocal and was never intended to be; the revision of customs procedures; and participation in GATT are all devices against the interest of the United States and in the interest of foreign nations, and are projected, as the propaganda brochure of the three agencies in the executive department proclaims them to be, "to encourage trade among the nations."

We encourage them to divide among themselves the markets of the United States; that is what we are doing. But not content with the division of our markets among them, we provide them with funds with which to construct plants which will produce various articles which will be sold in competition with the products of American plants. In that way, we make it possible for the low-paid labor of these foreign countries to compete successfully with American workers.

OTHER GIVEAWAY AGENCIES CREATED IN CASE ICA-STATE DEPARTMENT BILL FAILS

In addition to the foreign aid we are asked to vote for now, some other giveaway agencies have been created, just in case some Congress should be sane

enough to vote for Americans instead of foreigners. These include, as these Departments state, the International Bank, the Export-Import Bank, and a few others which they do not mention.

The third paragraph quoted from their brochure is the payoff—the admission that they have attempted "to mesh the resources of the United States and friendly nations."

UNITED STATES RESOURCES, JOBS, MARKETS, PUT UP FOR "GRABS"

Mr. President, that means that they have attempted to distribute, on an equal basis, the wealth and the markets of the American people among the peoples of all these foreign countries. In GATT there is a little "gimmick" provision which states specifically that any nation which can show that it has a dollar shortage or a shortage of its dollar balance does not need to pay its share under the agreement until—what, Mr. President? Until the wealth is equally divided. And, Mr. President, we are now on the way to an equal division with these foreign countries of the markets and the cash of the American taxpayers. The dishonest part of the third paragraph quoted from the brochure is that they have also attempted to mesh the resources of unfriendly nations; the resources of nations that are neither friendly nor unfriendly, but just have their hands out; and the resources of dependencies or areas that are not nations at all, but simply are exploited colonies.

INTERNATIONAL BLACKMAIL

Mr. President, history shows that without exception, so far as I know, when a person has begun to engage in blackmail, it has been necessary either to shoot him or to force him to leave the country. Blackmail, once begun, becomes more and more insistent. That is the situation today; the United States is simply being blackmailed and pressured into paying more and more cash to these foreign countries.

Recently, one nation laid down the rules under which it would accept aid from the United States, and was very arrogant about them. I saw, either in one of today's newspapers, or in one of yesterday's newspapers, an article to the effect that Yugoslavia plans to sue Russia—in the International Court, I suppose—because Russia promised Yugoslavia a certain amount of money, but is not now delivering it. It could be that such a court action would constitute a precedent which could be used by other countries. In that event, I suppose the other nations of the world would begin to sue the United States.

Mr. President, I note that a very interesting conversation is being held in the far corner of the Chamber; but at the moment I am not interested in it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PROXMIER in the chair). The Senate will be in order.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM MEANS MORE AMERICAN DISTRESS

Mr. MALONE. So, Mr. President, as I have been pointing out, the attempt has been to mesh the raw materials, pro-

ductive capacities and resources of all these areas into a sort of a composite whole, or, in other words, mix the wealth, real and potential, of three-fourths of the world in one pot, so no country or dependency will be any richer or poorer than the rest, and so all shall live under a universal international socialism.

Never, Mr. President, was a statement clearer than the one I have just made. It shows what we are buying and are engaged to buy with our foreign aid, whereas 243 distressed or depressed areas now exist in the United States. But the objective seems to be a distressed and depressed United States, on the exact and precise level of, say, Sudan, Surinam, Laos, Libya, Iran, India, British Guiana, or British Honduras. All of them are embraced in the program we are asked to finance.

WAR THREAT HURLED BY ONE-WORLDEERS TO SELL THEIR PROGRAM OF ECONOMIC SURRENDER

The program is being sold to the people of the United States on the basis of either divide your markets and cash with the other nations of the world, or you will have war. Thus are the taxpayers of the United States being threatened.

Well, Mr. President, if this program continues a little further, with the result that the United States goes down economically, war against the United States will not be necessary on the part of any country, in order to do what these countries have in mind doing to the United States.

Why we should be asked to finance British, Dutch, or French colonies is beyond me. One would imagine that the nations which have exploited them should be the ones to extend them aid. But perhaps the objective is to bring American living and wage standards down also to those of those colonial possessions.

FOREIGN AIDERS TO END CAMPAIGN WHEN UNITED STATES ECONOMY BANKRUPTS

When a common level is reached, when the living standards of all the world have been averaged down to bare subsistence for all, when the wage of the American workman is reduced to that of the coolie in Vietnam or the native in Rhodesia, then, and then only, under the premise of the State Department and ICA, will the objective be achieved and the need for foreign aid disappear.

Mr. President, again I call attention to the fact that these agencies of our Government say to the people of these foreign countries, "Our objective is to raise your standard of living." But, Mr. President, how are the people of the United States going to be able to raise the standard of living of the 2,500,000,000 people of the other countries of the world, by dividing with them the wealth of the 170 million people of the United States? Of course, that question answers itself; no argument is needed.

If we are interested in raising the standard of living of the workers of all these other countries, our policy in that connection and the way we go about implementing it defeat our very purpose, because so long as free trade exists, after

we make it possible for new plants to be built in these foreign countries, the products of those plants—produced by workmen who are paid low wages—when imported into the United States on a basis of virtually free trade, will result in the destruction of the jobs and investments of the American people.

FOREIGN AID A VIOLATION OF SPIRIT OF THE CONSTITUTION

So, Mr. President, it is obvious that it is time for the Congress to revert to the provisions of the Constitution. I say to you, Mr. President, that any expenditure of the money of the taxpayers of the United States, for the benefit of foreign nations, is opposed to the spirit of the Constitution.

Furthermore, any attempt to consolidate the legislative branch and the executive branch of our Government, and to transfer the power of the Congress to the executive branch, so as to enable it to regulate the foreign trade and the economy of this country and to divide with other countries the cash and the markets of the people of the United States, all under an alleged policy of advancing the foreign policy of the United States, which may be established, is contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

UNITED STATES FREE IMPORT PLAN KEEPS FOREIGN WAGES AT LOWEST LEVELS WHILE INCREASING THEIR EMPLOYERS' PROFITS

Mr. President, I say to you that if the Congress once again follows the provisions of the Constitution, and if the legislative branch of our Government once again regulates foreign trade and national economy through the adjustment of the duties or tariffs, and stops the distribution of the money of the taxpayers of our country among other nations of the world, and if the Tariff Commission, an agent of the Congress, is permitted to do exactly what the Constitution provides, namely, regulate the duties and imposts or tariffs, or whatever we may wish to call them—or, in other words, to regulate foreign trade—and if the tariff is, as the 1930 Tariff Act provides, fixed at such a point that it will represent the difference between the cost of production in the United States and the cost of production of such an article or a like article in the chief competing foreign nation—that is exactly the language of that act—then the profit will be taken out of cheap labor at the water's edge; and then the importing nations will see that the party is over, and that they might just as well permit the wages paid to the people of their country rise, and thus create a market among their own people.

HOME MARKET RICHEST IN THE WORLD; BROCHURE AUTHORS WOULD DESTROY IT

Mr. President, it is obvious that when 100 American workmen are earning \$18 or \$20 a day, each, they and their families are in the market for automobiles, washing machines, electrical appliances, including radios and television sets. It is equally obvious that 100 such families will be in the market to buy more materials than 20 times that number of families in a foreign nation who are paid anywhere from 50 cents to \$2.50 a day.

So, Mr. President, under the premise of these executive agencies—and I still refer, in that connection to the State Department, the International Cooperation Administration, or ICA, and the Defense Department, who are the ones who joined in issuing the brochure—foreign aid will no longer be necessary from their standpoint, when the entire United States is a continentwide impoverished, distressed area.

Let us revert to the Constitution. Let us again be the free and independent, ever-expanding Nation, prosperous and peaceful, involved in no foreign entanglements or foreign wars, the America we were for 140 years before misguided statesmen plunged us into the free trade, international socialist trap in which we find ourselves today.

PAY BILL FOR CLASSIFIED EMPLOYEES

During the delivery of Mr. MALONE'S speech,

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I regret that there is going to be a further delay in taking final action on the justified, meritorious increase for the Nation's 1 million classified employees. On learning earlier this afternoon that the House of Representatives would insist on a conference on the Senate amendment adopted yesterday, I immediately notified the House that the Senate conferees would be available to meet this afternoon, tonight, or tomorrow.

I have been informed that the House conferees will not be available to meet this week.

I am hopeful that as soon as I return to the city on Wednesday of next week, the conferees will be able to meet and come to a decision promptly.

The Federal employees of the Government have a right to expect a speedy, final conclusion to this long, drawnout fight. I hope that the final decision will be forthcoming next week.

I also am glad the bill carries a retroactive feature to January 1, so that the employees are protected.

OUR DEFENSE POLICY RECONSIDERED

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, as I stated yesterday, it is my intention in this brief talk to analyze the administration proposals for reorganizing the Department of Defense.

For the present and for the foreseeable future the need of the free world—indeed of the whole world—is for an effective holding policy. We need to buy time during which the arduous processes of establishing law in the place of war may play their healing part.

If our military policy is to buy that time, it must be one which is farsighted enough to prevail over decades, perhaps generations, of cold war.

Whatever those policies may be, it is sure that to be effective they will include a radical review of the missions of our armed services. This review is overdue. Competition between the services for the

same missions has reached a point where it disturbs morale and piles up the cost of defense. Suggestions as to missions will be made in a later talk. The subject is introduced here as being a valid reason for an overall authority in the Department of Defense, informed on all the problems, and in a position to make objective decisions. Such an authority is set up in the administration reorganization bill, and its purpose must be realized if we are to have an effective defense without wasteful expenditure.

The relative importance of the missions, their assignment to the respective services, and the size of their financial support is now determined by interservice rivalry within the Department and in hearings before House and Senate committees. The final determination is made in appropriation bills on the floors of the two Houses of Congress.

The Congress cannot delegate or otherwise escape its responsibility for final decisions, but it can carry out its responsibility in a more workmanlike fashion. This the reorganization bill seeks to effect.

The process requires that the initial determinations of missions and their support be worked out within the Defense Department and presented by the Secretary to the Congress as an organized program. In agreeing to this process, the Congress does not relinquish its own responsibility. What it does escape is the impossible responsibility of constructing, in committee and on the floor, an organized military program from the miscellaneous raw materials presented to it by unorganized special pleading of services which are honestly convinced of the vital necessity of their demands.

It will be far easier to modify and improve a presented program than to construct one anew, which is in effect what we now try to do. Let us, therefore, consider an integrated program, coming from an authoritative source. This is the way to effective and unwasteful national defense.

Amid so much in the reorganization bill that represents progress, there is one element to which both the Congress and the administration must give more thought. The construction of an integrated program in the Department of Defense assumes that the various services, through their chiefs of staff, have had full opportunity to present the uses and the expenses of their services as they see them. This further assumes that, in true military tradition, they support the conclusions arrived at.

This assumption has one advantage and one disadvantage. The advantage is that the final decision lies in civilian hands, through the Secretary of Defense, acting under the President's personal authority. Such recourse to final civilian authority is in accordance with the Constitution and the traditions of our history. The disadvantage is that the Congress will be foreclosed by this procedure from the source material on which it can base its independent judgment, which judgment it is bound to exercise, again in accordance with the Constitution and

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 13, 1958
For actions of June 12, 1958
85th-2d, No. 95

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bill to extend Defense Production Act.
House committee ordered reported omnibus transportation bill. Conferees agreed to file report on pay raise bill.

HOUSE

1. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10969, to extend the Defense Production Act until June 30, 1960 (H. Rept. 1873). p. 9955
2. PEANUTS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 12224, to prohibit the creation of an acreage history on peanuts after 1957 by those growing peanuts without an acreage allotment (H. Rept. 1875). p. 9955
3. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 12832, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to strengthen and improve the national transportation system. p. D534
Received several petitions from employees of railroads favoring enactment of this bill, H. R. 12832. p. 9956
4. WEATHER MODIFICATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of S. 86, to provide for a research program in the field of weather modification to be conducted by the National Science Foundation. pp. 9949, 9955

5. BUILDINGS. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment S. 2108, to authorize GSA to name, rename, or otherwise designate any building under its custody (H. Rept. 1871). p. 9955
6. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Government Operations Committee ordered reported with amendment S. 2752, to modify the procedures for submitting proposed surplus property disposals to the Attorney General. p. D534
7. SURPLUS FOOD. The "Daily Digest" states that the Consumer Study Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee "voted to recommend to the full committee a proposed amendment for a food stamp plan for inclusion in the omnibus farm bill." p. D533
8. INFORMATION; CIVIL DEFENSE. The "Daily Digest" states that the Government Operations Committee "approved the following reports entitled, respectively, 'Availability of Information From Federal Departments and Agencies (Department of Defense)' and 'Analysis of Civil Defense Reorganization (Reorganization Plan No. 1, 1958).'" p. D534
9. PAY RAISE. Conferees agreed to file a conference report on S. 734, the pay raise bill for classified employees. The "Daily Digest" states that "major agreements of the conferees were: (1) on House provisions relating to upgrading of scientists and engineers under section 803 of the Classification Act, (2) for a total of 292 supergrade positions (Senate bill contained 568 such positions), (3) for a total of 307 additional professional and scientific positions (Senate bill contained 555 such positions), and (4) on Senate language relative to the hiring of college graduates at grade 7 instead of at grade 5." p. D535
10. CIVIL SERVICE. The Government Operations Committee submitted the 26th report of the Committee on civil service reorganization (H. Rept. 1874). p. 9955
11. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 12540, the Commerce and related agencies appropriation bill for 1959. Senate conferees were appointed June 10. p. 9913
12. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced the following program: Mon, June 16: Consent Calendar; S. 734, the pay raise bill; H. R. 10969, to extend Defense Production Act; S. 3093, to extend Export Control Act; S. 846, to establish National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission; and H. R. 12226, salt water distillation facilities for Virgin Islands. Tues: Private Calendar and H. R. 4504, agricultural marketing facilities perishable products bill. Wed., Thurs., and Fri: H. R. 12858, public works appropriation bill, and S. 83, cloud modification research bill. pp. 9948-49
13. COST-TYPE BUDGET. In reporting H. R. 12858, the public works appropriation bill (see Digest 92), the Appropriations Committee included the following statement in its report:

"The budgets of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers as presented to the Congress contained extraneous matter related to cost-type budgeting. In order that the Committee and the witnesses could have before them an understandable set of figures in connection with consideration of the bill, it was necessary to delete where possible the cost-type schedules and data in preparation of the Committee Print. As stated in last year's report the cost-type budget is clearly of no value to the Committee in its review process and certainly no assistance in curtailing

"small business" as issued by the Small Business Administration have been postponed. The date of future hearings will be announced.

Joint Committee Meetings

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' PAY

Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of S. 734, to adjust the rates of

compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government. Major agreements of the conferees were: (1) on House provisions relating to upgrading of scientists and engineers under section 803 of the Classification Act, (2) for a total of 292 super-grade positions (Senate bill contained 568 such positions), (3) for a total of 307 additional professional and scientific positions (Senate bill contained 555 such positions), and (4) on Senate language relative to the hiring of college graduates at grade 7 instead of at grade 5.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT

New Laws

(For last listing of public laws, see DIGEST, p. D509)

H. R. 10015, to continue for 1 year the suspension of import duties on metal scrap. Signed June 11, 1958 (P. L. 85-453).

H. R. 9291, to define parts of certain types of footwear for tariff purposes. Signed June 11, 1958 (P. L. 85-454).

S. 1191, authorizing exchange of certain lands at the Olympic National Park. Signed June 11, 1958 (P. L. 85-455).

H. R. 12602, to amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to permit transfers of 1958 farm acreage allotments for cotton in the case of natural disasters. Signed June 11, 1958 (P. L. 85-456).

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 13

(All meetings are open unless otherwise designated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations, subcommittee, on H. R. 12738, fiscal 1959 appropriations for the Defense Department, 10 a. m., room F-39, Capitol;

Subcommittee, on fiscal 1959 appropriations for the Bureau of Reclamation, 10 a. m., room F-82, Capitol.

Committee on Banking and Currency, executive, on legislation to extend and amend the Small Business Act, 10 a. m., 301 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, special subcommittee on operation of MATS, 10 a. m., room G-16, Capitol.

Committee on Public Works, executive, on S. 3910, omnibus river and harbor and flood control bill, 10 a. m., 412 Senate Office Building.

House

Committee on Agriculture, executive, on omnibus farm bill, 9:30 a. m., 1310 New House Office Building;

Subcommittee on Equipment, Supplies, and Manpower on bills to extend the Mexican farm labor program, 1:30 p. m., 1310 New House Office Building.

Committee on Armed Services, on H. R. 12360, military construction bill, 10 a. m., 313-A Old House Office Building;

Subcommittee No. 1 on H. R. 12369, military reserve training bill, 2:30 p. m., 313-A Old House Office Building.

Committee on Banking and Currency, executive, on H. R. 12586, to extend for 2 years the authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase United States obligations directly from the Treasury, 10 a. m., 1301 New House Office Building.

Committee on Government Operations, Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization on H. R. 11762, to amend Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953 by providing that section 1 of such plan shall not hereafter apply to the REA, 10 a. m., George Washington Inn Committee Room.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on Territories and Insular Affairs on various bills, 10 a. m., 1324 New House Office Building.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, executive, on pending bills, 10 a. m., 1334 New House Office Building.

Committee on the Judiciary, Antitrust Subcommittee on inquiry into conduct in office of Robert Ticken, United States attorney for the northern district of Illinois, 9:30 a. m., 346 Old House Office Building.

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Subcommittee on Merchant Marine on H. R. 9833, to amend the Merchant Marine Act concerning the transportation of merchandise by water between points in the United States, 10 a. m., 219 Old House Office Building.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, Hemphill subcommittee on H. R. 1989, 6001, and S. 385, to establish Federal employee training program, 10 a. m., 213 Old House Office Building.

Committee on Ways and Means, executive, on bills to provide tax relief for small business, 10 a. m., Committee Room, New House Office Building.

Joint Committee

Conferees, executive, on H. R. 12540, fiscal 1959 appropriations for the Department of Commerce and related agencies, 1:30 p. m., room F-37, Capitol.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 16, 1958
For actions of June 13 and 14, 1958
Nos. 96 and 97

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee ordered reported omnibus farm bill. Senate committee reported bill to extend Defense Production Act. Senate adopted conference report on pay raise bill.

SENATE - June 13

1. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 3323, to extend the Defense Production Act until June 30, 1960 (S. Rept. 1708). p. 9958
2. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment S. 3916, to extend for two years provisions of the Shipping Act of 1916 relating to dual rate contract arrangements (S. Rept. 1709). p. 9958
3. PAY RAISE. Agreed to the conference report on S. 734, the pay raise bill for classified employees. The conferees agreed to provisions subjecting the qualifications of supergrade appointees to approval of the Civil Service Commission, increasing supergrade authorizations by 292, authorizing 5 additional Public Law 313 positions (up to \$19,000) for this Department, and expressing it as the sense of Congress that appropriations for extension work and experiment stations should include additional amounts for comparable pay increases. pp. 9975-78
4. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee ordered reported with amendments S. 3910, the omnibus rivers and harbors and flood control bill. p. D538

5. SMALL BUSINESS. The Banking and Currency Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 7963, to extend the Small Business Act of 1953 and increase the SBA loan authority. p. D538
6. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from Treasury a report covering restoration of balances withdrawn from appropriation and fund accounts under the control of that Department. p. 9958
7. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Kefauver spoke in favor of a voluntary price and wage control program, and urged the President to consider such a program. pp. 9961-62
8. EDUCATION. Sen. Wiley inserted an address by the U. S. Commissioner of Education on education inside the Soviet Union, "The Russian Race for Knowledge." pp. 9967-69

HOUSE - June 13

9. FARM PROGRAM. The Agriculture Committee ordered reported H. R. 12860, the omnibus farm bill. An amended and clean bill is to be introduced. p. D538
10. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees agreed to file a report on Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 12540, the Commerce and related agencies appropriation bill for 1959. p. D539

SENATE - June 14

11. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee reported with amendments S. 3910, the rivers and harbors and flood control bill (S. Rept. 1710). p. 10049
Agreed to print as S. Doc. 105 an interim report of the Army Engineers on Big Sandy River, Tug Fork, Ky., Va., and W. Va. p. 10131
12. PERSONNEL. Sen. Neuberger commended passage of the classified pay bill, and inserted an article he wrote urging a crash program for health research. p. 10052-4
13. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Proxmire inserted a telegram urging him to vote against reciprocal trade, and his reply concluding freer trade benefited Wisc. p. 10054
14. TELEPHONE TAX. Sen. Douglas inserted 30 editorials urging repeal of the Federal excise tax on telephone and two tables showing the taxes collected in each state from this source. pp. 10120-6
Sen. Humphrey inserted a resolution from the New Ulm, Minn., Rural Telephone Co., urging repeal of the excise tax on telephones. pp. 10048-9
15. ARBOR DAY. Sen. Javits inserted a resolution from the Essex County, N. Y., Board of Supervisors, urging that the last Fri. in April be designated National Arbor Day. p. 10048
16. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that, following final consideration on the labor bill, certain bills would be taken up by motion, including the rivers and harbors and flood control bill. p. 10047
17. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 16. p. 10131

committee's proposals would relieve unions of this obligation and would instead force local members to go to Washington to obtain such information.

Certainly one of the most distinguished members of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], recognized the loophole and was successful in having adopted an amendment which he offered. So again Secretary Mitchell was right.

The Secretary continued:

The legislative proposals reported by the committee give certain duties and enforcement obligations to the Secretary of Labor, but they provide the Secretary with inadequate powers to properly discharge his responsibilities. For instance, the proposals would require the Secretary to make investigations and inspect books and records of unions when he has "probable cause" to believe that anyone had violated the law. However, the Secretary is denied the power to compel testimony, hold hearings, or to issue subpoenas for persons or records, and he appears further to be subject to injunctive processes which would impair and hinder him from carrying out even the limited authority the bill provides.

Mr. President, again the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], a hard-working, diligent member of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, recognized the truth of the Secretary's statement when he offered an amendment which would close the loophole, and was instrumental in having it adopted. So, again, the Secretary of Labor was correct.

I read further from the Secretary's statement:

Other serious deficiencies in the committee's proposals include the destruction of the present rights of union members to seek State and Federal court relief to enforce their democratic rights; the continuation of a no-man's land between State and Federal labor laws which denies legal protection to thousands of workers; and the relaxation and in some cases total destruction of the present legal protections provided union members.

Mr. President, one might argue that there is a provision in the Kennedy bill which purports to take care of that situation; but it takes care of it in liberal fashion, by turning over the jurisdiction to the Federal Government, instead of letting the authority rest with the States, where we who believe in States rights think it should rest. But today, I feel certain, an amendment will be offered which will take care of that deficiency in the bill.

I shall not comment on the next two paragraphs of the Secretary's statement, because I do not believe either the distinguished senior Senator from New York or the distinguished junior Senator from Massachusetts found fault with them.

In conclusion, I think it was disclosed yesterday that the Secretary of Labor not only was right in his opinions of the bill, but that he was following his duty as Secretary of Labor in pointing out deficiencies in the bill. In one day, I suggest, almost all the deficiencies which were called to the attention of the Senate by the Secretary of Labor were recognized by the Senate and were corrected.

I apologize for taking so much of the time of the Senate to make the RECORD clear in respect to the feelings both of the Secretary of Labor and myself.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES SALARY INCREASE ACT OF 1958—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, a very important conference report which affects more than 1 million persons is ready, and awaits our action.

I wish to state that the distinguished chairman, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, and the ranking minority member, Mr. CARLSON, of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service have done an excellent job in bringing the conference report to us.

The Senate must act first. The action has been long delayed. I am informed that it will probably take less than 5 minutes to dispose of the conference report, which is a highly privileged matter.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the conference report be laid before the Senate; and, when that is done, I ask the distinguished chairman of the committee, the senior Senator from South Carolina, to make a brief statement in explanation of the report, and I also ask the ranking minority member of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, the distinguished Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] to make a statement on the report.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 734) entitled "An Act to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes", having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment Numbered 1: That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 1.

Amendments Numbered 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, and agree to the same.

Amendment Numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 10. Section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1105), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(f) The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is authorized to place a total of four positions in grade 17 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grade by subsection (b).

"(g) The Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization is authorized to place a total of eleven positions in grade 17 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grade by subsection (b).

"(h) In any case in which, subsequent to February 1, 1958, provisions are included in a general appropriation Act authorizing an agency of the Government to place additional positions in grade 16, 17, or 18, the total number of positions authorized by this section to be placed in such grades shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, be deemed to have been reduced by the number of positions authorized by such provisions to be placed in such grades. Such reduction shall be deemed to have occurred in the following order: first, from any number specifically authorized for such agency under this section, and second, from the maximum number of positions authorized to be placed in such grades under subsection (b) irrespective of the agency to which such positions are allocated.

"(i) Appointments to positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule shall be made only upon approval by the Civil Service Commission of the qualifications of the proposed appointees, except that this subsection shall not apply to those positions—

"(1) provided for in subsection (e) of this section;

"(2) to which appointments are made by the President alone or by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and

"(3) for which the compensation is paid from (A) appropriations for the Executive Office of the President under the headings "The White House Office", "Special Projects", "Council of Economic Advisers", "National Security Council", "Office of Defense Mobilization", and "President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization", or (B) funds appropriated to the President under the heading "Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense" by the General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1959, or any subsequent Act making appropriations for such purposes."

"SEC. 11. (a) Section 505 (b) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by striking out 'twelve hundred and twenty-six' and inserting 'fifteen hundred and thirteen', by striking out 'three hundred and twenty-nine' and inserting 'four hundred and one', and by striking out 'one hundred and thirty' and inserting 'one hundred and fifty-nine'.

"(b) Section 505 (e) of such Act is amended by striking out 'thirty-seven' and inserting in lieu thereof 'seventy-five'.

"SEC. 12. (a) The first section of the Act of August 1, 1947 (Public Law 313, Eightieth Congress), as amended, is amended by striking out 'one hundred and twenty' and 'twenty-five' in subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof 'two hundred and ninety-two' and 'fifty', respectively.

"(b) Such section is further amended by striking out 'thirty' in subsection (b) and inserting in lieu thereof 'ninety'.

"(c) Such section is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(d) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than five scientific or professional positions in the Department of the Interior, each such position being established to effectuate those research and develop-

ment functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.

"(e) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than five scientific or professional positions in the Department of Agriculture, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.

"(f) The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than five scientific or professional positions in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.

"(g) The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than 25 scientific or professional positions in the Department of Commerce, of which not less than five shall be for the United States Patent Office in its examining and related activities, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.

"(h) In any case in which, subsequent to February 1, 1958, provisions are included in a general appropriation Act authorizing an agency of the Government referred to in this Act to establish and fix the compensation of scientific or professional positions similar to those authorized by this Act, the number of such positions authorized by this Act shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, be deemed to have been reduced by the number of positions authorized by the provisions of such appropriation Act."

"(d) Section 3 of such act is amended by inserting after 'Secretary of Defense' a comma and the following: 'the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare,' and by inserting after 'Military Establishment' a comma and the following: 'the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare,'."

"(e) Section 208 (g) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 210 (g)), is amended by striking out 'sixty positions' and inserting in lieu thereof 'eighty-five positions, of which not less than seventy-three shall be for the National Institutes of Health'."

"(f) The annual rate of basic compensation of the position of Chief Postal Inspector in the Post Office Department shall be \$19,000.

"SEC. 13. (a) (1) Clause (2) of that paragraph of section 602 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1112), which defines the level of difficulty and responsibility of work in grade 5 of the General Schedule (GS-5) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) to perform, under immediate supervision, and with little opportunity for the exercise of independent judgment, simple and elementary work requiring professional, scientific, or technical training; or."

"(2) Clause (2) of that paragraph of the same section which defines the level of difficulty and responsibility of work in grade 7 of the General Schedule (GS-7) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) under immediate or general supervision, to perform somewhat difficult work requiring (A) professional, scientific, or technical training, and (B) to a limited extent, the exercise of independent technical judgment; or'."

"(b) The Civil Service Commission shall exercise its authority to issue such standards or regulations as may be necessary for the administration of subsection (a) of this section.

"SEC. 14. It is the sense of the Congress that appropriations for cooperative agricultural extension work and appropriations for payments to State agricultural experiment stations for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1958, should include additional amounts sufficient to provide increases in the portion of the compensation of persons employed in such work or by such stations, which is paid from such appropriations, corresponding to the increases provided for employees under this Act."

And the Senate agree to the same.

OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
MIKE MONRONEY,
DICK NEUBERGER,
FRANK CARLSON,
WILLIAM E. JENNER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

TOM MURRAY,
JAMES H. MORRISON,
JAMES C. DAVIS,
EDWARD H. REES,
ROBERT J. CORBETT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JACKSON in the chair). Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, as I understand, the conference report is a unanimous one.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I am certainly glad to report that the conference report on Senate bill 734, the classified pay bill, is a unanimous report.

The conference agreement accepts in principle the bill as amended and passed by the Senate only a few days ago.

Major modifications of that bill, as agreed to in conference, are as follows:

First, the conference agreement gives professional and scientific personnel, whose positions have been up-graded by Civil Service Commission action, the full amount of the increase provided by the bill.

Second, the number of supergrades and high level professional and scientific positions authorized by the Senate version of the bill are reduced by approximately one-half.

Third, the conference agreement accepts a number of clarifying and perfecting amendments which were adopted by the Senate.

In brief, this measure provides an across-the-board 10 percent increase to employees in the executive branch, the legislative branch, and the judicial branch.

The increase is retroactive to the first pay period beginning on or after January 1 of this year.

Of course, that provision was not before the conferees, inasmuch as both Houses had already passed favorably on that feature.

In addition to the employees mentioned, this measure provides an adjust-

ment in the upper levels of the Post Office field schedule, thereby giving all Federal employees equal treatment. That provision, and also the one to which I referred a few moments ago—that dealing with the scientific positions—were requested by the administration.

Mr. President, the conference agreement provides a proper increase, and accords all employees equal treatment. The report, as agreed to by all the conferees, is good, fair, and long overdue.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the report.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield to me?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. I should like to ask the Senator from South Carolina the cost of the retroactive provision. As I understand, this measure will be retroactive so far as it concerns the civil service employees, those in the legislative branch, and those in the judicial branch.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is correct.

Mr. BYRD. What will the extra cost?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. It will be five-twelfths of the annual cost of the bill, or approximately \$200 million. But both Houses had previously passed on that provision, as the Senator from Virginia knows, so it was not before the conferees.

Mr. BYRD. Is not the Senator from South Carolina mistaken as to the amount? Certainly, the cost for 5 months will be considerably larger than the amount he has stated; would it be closer to \$500 million?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. No; the total cost for 1 year is that amount; and the cost of the retroactive provision will be five-twelfths of that.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator from South Carolina handled the original bill. What was the justification for making the increase effective as of January 1958?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The justification was that these employees should have received the increase then, instead of later this year.

My BYRD. That is the Senator's opinion?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Yes.

Mr. BYRD. Congress did not enact the bill then; but the conference report would require that the increase be made effective as of 5 months ago.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The Senator from Virginia will recall that last year the Congress passed the pay increase bill, but the President vetoed it.

Mr. BYRD. So the bill did not then become a law.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is true.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I wish to express my opposition to retroactive salary increases. I think that is a very bad policy. I am now advised that the retroactive pay features in the classified bill will cost \$260 million; that the retroactive features in the postal pay act will cost \$118 million; and that the military

pay bill will be effective for 1 month in fiscal year 1958. The cost of this bill for June will be approximately \$50 million. The total cost of what may be regarded as retroactive features in pay legislation thus far in the current session of Congress will be in excess of \$425 million. I shall cast my vote against the conference report.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I wish it clearly understood that the conferees' hands were tied, insofar as the retroactive feature was concerned, because that provision was contained in both the House of Representatives version and the Senate version of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield to me?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, I wish to commend the conferees for the fine work they have done on this measure.

As a member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, I can state from my personal knowledge that both the distinguished chairman of the committee, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, and its ranking minority member, the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], worked for many months on this measure. The committee received testimony over a period of many weeks.

I particularly wish to congratulate the conferees for extending the 10-percent salary increase to scientific personnel, inasmuch as the testimony showed that the Government was losing some of its very valuable scientific employees who are engaged in some of the most critical governmental work; and included among them are Navy personnel who are engaged in underwater sound research at the Philadelphia Navy Laboratory and also personnel who are engaged in research work in various places, including both Army and Navy research work at Governors Island. Many other critical programs of the Government are affected. It is obvious that the continued loss of service of such valuable scientific personnel in programs of that kind has a very direct bearing on the efficiency or lack of efficiency of the national-defense effort.

I believe the testimony which has been received shows clearly that the salary increases provided by the conference report are modest, as compared to the pay increases which have been provided by private employers throughout the country.

I believe the increases provided by the report will help answer the problem of how to persuade personnel of ambition and ability to continue in the Government service, rather than to leave it and enter private employment.

One million and thirty thousand Government employees are covered by this measure; and the evidence received by the committee shows that virtually all of them are faithful and loyal, and many of them are highly dedicated. The testimony also shows that many of the

scientific personnel, particularly, could receive double their present salaries if they were to leave the Government service and enter private employment. I believe that this bill is a good Government bill, and that its adoption will increase the morale and efficiency of the Government service.

Therefore, Mr. President, I believe our sincere thanks are due to the conferees on the part of the Senate for their very fine and speedy work. In fact, I think our thanks are particularly due to them because the conference report is a unanimous one on the part of all the conferees.

In conclusion, let me say that I have enjoyed very much the privilege of serving on the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service under the excellent leadership of the distinguished senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON]. I am for these salary increases, and have supported this measure since before my election to the Senate. I have supported it with diligence in the committee and urge its adoption.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Texas, not only for the statement he has made, but also for the very fine work he has done as a member of the committee.

As he recalls, in the course of the hearings we ascertained that private firms and corporations throughout the country have increased the salaries of their employees by about twice the 10-percent increase which, as a result of the enactment of this measure, will be made in the salaries of these Government employees.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I am pleased that this morning there has been laid before the Senate the conference report which provides for a 10-percent pay increase for the classified employees of the Federal Government. I am also pleased that the report is a unanimous one.

Furthermore, when this bill was considered by the Senate, I stated that whatever pay increase the Senate voted for the postal employees I would insist also be provided for the classified employees. The pending report includes that very provision.

I should also like to state that at this session the Congress has taken the same action in regard to increasing the pay of the retired employees or annuitants who formerly were employed in the Federal civil service.

So the Congress has—to the credit of the distinguished chairman of our committee—handled three rather difficult, rather controversial bills, in dealing with pay legislation for the postal employees, the classified employees, and the retired Federal employees or annuitants. The postal-pay legislation was particularly difficult, because it carried with it a postal-rate increase. Our committee has labored literally for years, and certainly all of last year and a great portion of this one, on these three bills.

Therefore, Mr. President, I am pleased that today we have brought a unanimous conference report to the Senate.

I should like to refer to 1 or 2 items in the conference report. In order to come to an agreement, we were forced

to reduce by about 50 percent the number of supergrade positions which had been requested by the executive branch of the Government, and which were reported by the Senate committee and passed by the Senate. I wish to state I regret that it was necessary to do that, because I firmly believe the executive branch of the Government needs a number of additional supergrade positions.

There are 2 million Federal employees, and presently there are about 1,300 supergrade positions. No private employer, no business would operate with that percentage of top administrative or executive positions.

The executive branch of the Government had asked for 568 additional supergrade positions, and 555 additional professional-scientific positions. As I stated, we were forced to reduce that number by practically 50 percent, in order to arrive at an agreement.

I regard this action as an unduly restrictive attitude toward the establishment of badly needed positions. I regret that such action was necessary to reach a conference agreement.

Like the chairman of the committee, I shall look forward to further requests from the departments; and, if the departments can justify their requests, we hope to establish such positions in other legislation.

The second point I wish to make is that when the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service does not act to create new supergrade positions, the Appropriations Committee from time to time includes in its bills increases in the number of supergrade positions. I see present on the floor the distinguished Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], who this week handled the Department of Commerce appropriation bill. In it were provided 20 new supergrade positions. If the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service does not act in the matter, then the only way a department can get the positions it needs is through the action of the Appropriations Committee. That not only is a poor way to legislate, but it is unfair to our committee. I hope that it will not be necessary for the Appropriations Committee to provide supergrade positions, and that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service will be permitted to handle such matters.

I wish to refer to the section of the bill which provides the Civil Service Commission shall check on the appointments to positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 in the General Schedule, regarding what we call positions outside the civil-service classification. We wrote into the bill a provision requiring the Civil Service Commission approval of appointees to GS 16, 17, and 18 positions. I sincerely hope the Commission will keep in mind that this will not be the start of a program whereby the executive branch will be limited to appointments without regard to the type of persons they need, and have to secure them through the Civil Service Commission. The executive branch must have and should have some leeway in making appointments to administrative and executive positions.

Mr. President, I am happy the three bills to which I have referred have

passed. I know they will result in great benefit to all Government employees and to retired employees. It has been a pleasure to have been associated with this legislation.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, the lead and zinc mining industry in my State—

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from Missouri defer his statement? The Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE] wants to speak on the conference report, which will affect about 1 million persons. We would like to have it acted on.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I understand that pending before the Senate is the conference report on the classified Federal employees' wage increase bill. When that bill was originally acted upon by the Senate I indicated in the RECORD that if there had been a yea and nay vote I would have cast my vote in the negative. I did so on the basis that the President's original recommendation was that the pay increase should be limited to 6 percent. Then there was a feeling that the pay increase would be fixed at 7½ percent. It finally was pushed up to 10 percent and beyond. I now understand that out of the conference has come a recommendation that, in substance at least, the pay increase should be 10 percent.

I cannot subscribe to that recommendation. I cannot do so because of the fact that the 10 percent wage increase fixed by the Senate will be used as an index throughout the country in the making of demands for increased wages, and thus contribute to the unbearable inflation from which we are suffering. We in the Congress will be setting the index. We will be declaring that a 10 percent wage increase is justifiable.

I desire to repeat what I said when the bill was voted upon. The dollar today is worth only 48 cents. We have a \$280 billion debt. We shall have a \$3 billion deficit in 1958. If we keep moving in the direction we have been moving, there will be a \$10 billion deficit in 1959.

Those who have bonds or who receive annuities or retirement payments can sit at home and look, and while they are doing so they will see the savings they have built up dwindling before their very eyes.

Inflation is one of the menaces facing our country. I do not think Congress should, by example, give word to labor leaders and to industrialists: "Keep pumping up your prices. The public will pay."

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LAUSCHE. I understand there will be a voice vote on the conference report. I shall vote against the recommendation of the conferees.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I wish to say to the Senator from Ohio that I am in accord with what he has said. I think percentagewise the pay raise cannot be justified. The retroactive features also raise some very serious questions.

In all this spending, we are not spending our own money; we are not spending the money of this generation's taxpayers; we are spending money which will have to be raised by somebody else.

I appreciate the remarks of the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of action on the conference report the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] be recognized.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I wish to supplement the statement which I made. I, too, feel that the retroactive feature of the bill is not sound, and I state for the RECORD that in 10 years in the governor's office in Ohio I saw no semblance of retroactive features such as I have witnessed in the bills passed by Congress. Retroactivity has been injected into practically every bill which provides for the expending of the public's money.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LAUSCHE. I yield to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I wish to associate myself with the fear the Senator from Ohio has expressed of what will result from the principle we are establishing. This bill will result in the expenditure of from \$250 million to \$275 million in retroactive payments, which will be made about the 1st of August. Other bills which we have passed will embrace another \$250 million.

Of course, the nearest estimate we can get is that under such provisions, \$500 million of retroactive payments will be made around the first of August. Certainly we should take recognition of the fact, as has been pointed out, that the Federal Government does not have the money. Not only does the Federal Government not have it, but it cannot borrow the money until an increase in the ceiling for the national debt has been provided. I think it is time Congress should wake up to the fact that the American taxpayers are paying just about all they can afford to pay.

The present proposal goes far beyond the needs brought about by an increase in the cost of living.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON] to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I want the RECORD to show that had there been a record vote I would have voted in the negative on the conference report.

REVISION OF BASIC COMPENSATION SCHEDULES OF CLASSIFICATION ACT OF 1949—CORRECTION IN ENROLLMENT OF S. 734

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas subsequently said: Mr. President, the engrossed copy of Senate bill 734, the classified pay bill, which affects more than 1 million Federal Government workers, and which earlier today was passed by the Senate, contains an incorrect figure in the schedule for staff officers and employees of the Department of State. In the sixth line of the salary schedule in section 6 (a) (3) the figure is "8,955," whereas the correct figure is "8,755."

I submit and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration, a concurrent resolution for the purpose of authorizing the correction of that figure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The concurrent resolution will be read.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 93) was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill (S. 734), to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed to make the following correction:

In the sixth line of the salary schedule in section 6 (a) (3) strike out "8,955" and insert in lieu thereof "8,755."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 93) was considered and agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the unanimous-consent agreement previously entered into, the Senator from Missouri is recognized.

THE CRISIS IN THE LEAD AND ZINC INDUSTRY

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, the lead and zinc mining industry in my State, and also in other States throughout the country, is in a serious depression.

In Missouri, employment in this industry is down about 25 percent from what it was only a year ago. Furthermore, those who have retained their jobs have taken severe wage cuts, as well as reductions in their workweek.

A substantial number of miners have already exhausted their unemployment benefits, and, unless something is done promptly, the unemployment will increase and the distress of these workers and their families will worsen.

As is true in many basic extractive industries, entire communities are adversely affected when the lead and zinc mining business is depressed. No one in these mining communities is untouched by the spread of economic distress.

The various proposals which have been made for assisting the lead and

12. PAY RAISE. Received the conference report on S. 734, the pay raise bill for classified employees. The report states that "The committee of conference agreed to reduction in the numbers of additional positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 and additional positions authorized under Public Law 313, 80th Congress, as provided by Senate amendment No. 5, in recognition of the hearings on the need for increase in the numbers of such positions currently being held by the Subcommittee on Manpower Utilization of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the House. The committee of conference further agrees that the need exists for full and complete hearings on this subject to ascertain the actual requirements of the departments and agencies for such positions and to provide the departments and agencies with the opportunity to justify their specific requests, and that in the future requests for additional such positions should be made and justified by the departments concerned." pp. 10135-137, ~~10176~~
Rep. McCormack stated that this bill will be considered today, June 17.
p. 10137
13. GRAIN STANDARDS. Passed as reported S. 2007, to amend the Grain Standards Act to permit the collection of charges to reimburse the Department for overtime, travel, and certain other costs in connection with handling appeal inspections.
pp. 10143-144
14. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 8645, to amend the Reclamation Project Act regarding the repayment of contracts on reclamation projects.
p. 10143
15. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Passed, under suspension of the rules, H. R. 12226, to extend until June 30, 1969, the charter of the Virgin Islands Corporation, including new authority to operate salt water distillation facilities and continuation of authority for sugar production.
16. HOUSING. Rep. Sikes discussed his bill, H. R. 12939, to allow the Federal Housing Administration to insure mortgages on homes, outside the urban areas, erected before application was made for such a mortgage. pp. 10174-5
17. VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE. Received from the State Department a letter on two recommendations adopted at the International Labor Conference in 1956, including a recommendation concerning vocational training in agriculture.
p. 10176
18. FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3, to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws (H. Rept. 1878). p. 10176
19. INFORMATION. The Government Operations Committee submitted their 27th report on availability of information from Federal departments and agencies (H. Rept. 1884). p. 10176
20. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. The Armed Services Committee agreed to report a clean bill in lieu of H. R. 12360, the military construction bill, and announced that a rollcall vote would be taken on the reporting of the clean bill
June 18. p. D548
21. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 12540, the Commerce Department and related agencies appropriation bill for 1959 (H. Rept. 1881). The conferees agreed to shift \$1,000,000 from the 1958 authorization to the 1959 authorization under "Forest Highways," and to earmark \$48,000 of Weather Bureau funds for agricultural weather forecasting in the Mississippi Delta.
pp. 10133-135, 10176

Conferees were appointed on H. R. 11574, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1959. Senate conferees were appointed June 9. p. 10135

Received from the Treasury a report of the Bureau of Accounts covering restoration of balances withdrawn from appropriation and funds accounts under the control of that Department. p. 10176

22. EXPORT CONTROL. Passed without amendment S. 3093, to extend the Export Control Act for two years until June 30, 1960. This bill will now be sent to the President. A similar bill, H. R. 10127, was laid on the table. pp. 10146-151
23. BUILDING SPACE. Passed with amendments S. 2533, to authorize GSA to lease space for Federal agencies for periods not exceeding ten years. pp. 10140-141
24. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Beamer discussed flood damage in Ind., and urged enactment of a rivers and harbors and flood control bill. p. 10138

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

25. WATER RESOURCES. Extension of remarks of Sen. Johnson inserting an article pointing up the need for water conservation. p. A5439
Sen. Proxmire inserted resolutions adopted by the Isaak Walton League expressing the League's stand on issues relating to conservation and development of our natural resources. pp. A5445-7
Rep. Brooks inserted the remarks of Maj. Gen. Itschner, U. S. Army Engineers, telling of the development of water projects by the Soviets. pp. A5493-4
Rep. Brooks inserted Asst. Secretary of the Interior Aandahl's recent address, "Water: Our Greatest Natural Resource." pp. A5497-8
26. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Talmadge inserted several editorials in favor of his proposed farm program. pp. A5443-4
Extension of remarks of Rep. Thomson commending a program sponsored by the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce which is designed to seek out and honor 4 young men who have made outstanding contributions in the field of agriculture and conservation. p. A5457
27. WILDLIFE. Extension of remarks of Sen. Neuberger inserting an article, "Man's Upset of Nature Caused Oregon's Rodent Problem--Killing Predators Caused Mice, Porcupine Increase." pp. A5444-5
28. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Dixon inserting an article, "Contract Milking," describing the successful efforts of small dairy farmers in Utah to set up cooperative milking parlors. pp. A5450-2
29. BUDGET BUREAU. Extension of remarks of Rep. Robison commending the Bureau of the Budget, stating that it serves a "most necessary and useful purpose," and inserting an address by the present Director, Maurice H. Stans. pp. A5458-9
30. COUNTRY LIFE. Extension of remarks of Sen. Morton inserting two editorials endorsing the proposed establishment of a Commission on Country Life. pp. A5464-5
31. FOREIGN TRADE. Speech in the House by Rep. Robison during debate on the trade agreements extension bill. pp. A5467-8
32. ECONOMIC SITUATION. Rep. Bolling inserted a letter to the President from the Federal Statistics Users' Conference and stated "the detailed recommendations which accompanied it point up some very serious gaps in our economic

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES SALARY INCREASE ACT OF 1958

JUNE 16, 1958.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MURRAY, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany S. 734]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 734) entitled "An Act to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment numbered 1:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 1.

Amendments numbered 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

SEC. 10. Section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1105), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(f) The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is authorized to place a total of four positions in grade 17 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grade by subsection (b).

"(g) The Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization is authorized to place a total of eleven positions in grade 17 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grade by subsection (b).

"(h) In any case in which, subsequent to February 1, 1958, provisions are included in a general appropriation Act authorizing an agency of the Government to place additional positions in grade 16, 17, or 18, the total number of positions authorized by this section to be placed in such grades shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, be deemed to have been reduced by the number of positions authorized by such provisions to be placed in such grades. Such reduction shall be deemed to have occurred in the following order: first, from any number specifically authorized for such agency under this section, and second, from the maximum number of positions authorized to be placed in such grades under subsection (b) irrespective of the agency to which such positions are allocated.

"(i) Appointments to positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule shall be made only upon approval by the Civil Service Commission of the qualifications of the proposed appointees, except that this subsection shall not apply to those positions—

"(1) provided for in subsection (e) of this section;

"(2) to which appointments are made by the President alone or by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and

"(3) for which the compensation is paid from (A) appropriations for the Executive Office of the President under the headings 'The White House Office', 'Special Projects', 'Council of Economic Advisers', 'National Security Council', 'Office of Defense Mobilization', and 'President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization', or (B) funds appropriated to the President under the heading 'Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense' by the General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1959, or any subsequent Act making appropriations for such purposes."

SEC. 11. (a) Section 505 (b) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by striking out "twelve hundred and twenty-six" and inserting "fifteen hundred and thirteen", by striking out "three hundred and twenty-nine" and inserting "four hundred and one", and by striking out "one hundred and thirty" and inserting "one hundred and fifty-nine".

(b) Section 505 (e) of such Act is amended by striking out "thirtysix" and inserting in lieu thereof "seventy-five".

SEC. 12. (a) The first section of the Act of August 1, 1947 (Public Law 313, Eightieth Congress), as amended, is amended by striking out "one hundred and twenty" and "twenty-five" in subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof "two hundred and ninety-two" and "fifty", respectively.

(b) Such section is further amended by striking out "thirty" in subsection (b) and inserting in lieu thereof "ninety".

(c) Such section is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(d) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than five scientific or professional positions in the Department of the Interior, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.

"(e) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than five scientific or professional positions in the Department of Agriculture, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.

"(f) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than five scientific or professional positions in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.

"(g) The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than twenty-five scientific or professional positions in the Department of Commerce, of which not less than five shall be for the United States Patent Office in its examining and related activities, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.

"(h) In any case in which, subsequent to February 1, 1958, provisions are included in a general appropriation Act authorizing an agency of the Government referred to in this Act to establish and fix the compensation of scientific or professional positions similar to those authorized by this Act, the number of such positions authorized by this Act shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, be deemed to have been reduced by the number of positions authorized by the provisions of such appropriation Act."

(d) Section 3 of such Act is amended by inserting after "Secretary of Defense" a comma and the following: "the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare," and by inserting after "Military Establishment" a comma and the following: "the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare,".

(e) Section 208 (g) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 210 (g)), is amended by striking out "sixty positions" and inserting in lieu thereof "eighty-five positions, of which not less than seventy-three shall be for the National Institutes of Health".

(f) The annual rate of basic compensation of the position of Chief Postal Inspector in the Post Office Department shall be \$19,000.

Sec. 13. (a) (1) Clause (2) of that paragraph of section 602 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1112), which defines the level of difficulty and responsibility of work in grade 5 of the General Schedule (GS-5) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) to perform, under immediate supervision, and with little opportunity for the exercise of independent judgment, simple and elementary work requiring professional, scientific, or technical training; or".

(2) Clause (2) of that paragraph of the same section which defines the level of difficulty and responsibility of work in grade 7 of the General Schedule (GS-7) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) under immediate or general supervision, to perform somewhat difficult work requiring (A) professional, scientific, or technical training, and (B) to a limited extent, the exercise of independent technical judgment; or".

(b) *The Civil Service Commission shall exercise its authority to issue such standards or regulations as may be necessary for the administration of subsection (a) of this section.*

Sec. 14. It is the sense of the Congress that appropriations for cooperative agricultural extension work and appropriations for payments to State agricultural experiment stations for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1958, should include additional amounts sufficient to provide increases in the portion of the compensation of persons employed in such work or by such stations, which is paid from such appropriations, corresponding to the increases provided for employees under this Act.

And the Senate agree to the same.

TOM MURRAY,
JAMES H. MORRISON,
JAMES C. DAVIS,
EDWARD H. REES,
ROBERT J. CORBETT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
MIKE MONRONEY,
DICK NEUBERGER,
FRANK CARLSON,
WILLIAM E. JENNER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 734) entitled "An Act to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes," submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: This amendment contains provisions governing the adjustment of the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees receiving compensation under section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949 (68 Stat. 1106; 5 U. S. C. 1133), authorizing higher rates of basic compensation for hard-to-fill positions (at present and for the most part, certain categories of positions requiring scientific and technical training). Under the provisions of Senate amendment No. 1, those officers and employees in such scientific and technical positions would not necessarily receive the full amount of the increase in basic compensation provided by reason of section 2 (a) of the House amendment for other officers and employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949, if the Civil Service Commission, in effect, approved the payment of certain lesser amounts of compensation to these officers and employees in such scientific and technical positions. Under the comparable provisions of the House amendment and without regard to any administrative determination, these officers and employees in such scientific and technical positions will receive the full amount of the increase in basic compensation provided by reason of section 2 (a) of the House amendment, to the same extent as other officers and employees and irrespective of any prior increases in, or establishment of, their rates of basic compensation under section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949. Although the conference agreement grants the full amount of such increase to those officers and employees whose compensation has been established or adjusted under section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, the committee of conference believes that, under such section 803, the Civil Service Commission has ample authority to make equitable adjustments and readjustments in the future in the compensation relationships of these classes of officers and employees, and, for this purpose, should make continuing or periodic reviews of its actions and determinations under such section 803. The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 2: This amendment makes certain changes in the comparable House provision relating to the adjustment of the rates of basic compensation of employees in the offices of Senators. This amendment broadens the House provisions to cover the adjustment of basic compensation in those cases in which (1) a Senator shall have died during the retroactive period, (2) an employee shall have transferred from the office of one Senator to the office of another Senator during the retroactive period, and (3) an employee shall have trans-

ferred from the office of a Senator to a committee, or vice versa, during the retroactive period. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 3: This amendment makes a change in the provisions relating to the compensation of House folding-room employees in order to conform such provisions to necessary appropriations procedures. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 4: This amendment provides that the retroactive salary or compensation increases provided by this legislation shall not be considered to be "basic salary" for the purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act in the case of any officer or employee who retired or died during such period. This amendment does not affect the right to payment of the salary or compensation increases in such cases. The amendment eliminates the necessity of recomputation and readjustment of retirement benefits which were fixed and determined prior to the date of enactment of this legislation. This amendment is similar to the last sentence of section 406 (a) of the act of May 27, 1958 (72 Stat. 147; Public Law 85-426), relating to retroactive salary increases for postal field service employees. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 5: This amendment relates generally to the authorization of (1) additional positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and (2) additional scientific and professional positions under Public Law 313, 80th Congress, as amended, and the Public Health Service Act.

The House engrossed amendment contained provisions (in secs. 10, 11, and 12 thereof, which were struck out by Senate amendment No. 5) to the following effect:

(1) The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is authorized to place a total of 75 positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule in lieu of the present authority for 37 such positions.

(2) Each appointment to a position in grade 16, 17, or 18 of of the General Schedule (except positions referred to in paragraph (1), above) shall be subject to Civil Service Commission approval of the qualifications of the proposed appointee.

(3) The annual salary for the position of Chief Postal Inspector in the Post Office Department shall be \$19,000.

Senate amendment No. 5 contained provisions to the following effect:

(1) The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is authorized to place a total of four positions in grade 17 of the General Schedule.

(2) The Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization is authorized to place eleven positions in grade 17 of the General Schedule. Such grade 17 positions are in lieu of eleven positions which the Commissioner presently is authorized to place in grade 16 of such General Schedule.

(3) The Civil Service Commission is authorized to allocate to the various departments and agencies a total of not more than 1,779 positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule, including not more than 472 such positions in grade 17 and 188 such positions in grade 18. The Commission presently is authorized to so allocate a total of not more than 1,226 positions in

grades 16, 17, and 18, including not more than 329 in grade 17 and 130 in grade 18.

(4) The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is authorized to place a total of 75 positions in his Bureau in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule, in lieu of the total of 37 such positions authorized by existing law.

(5) The Secretary of Defense is authorized to establish not more than 435 professional and scientific positions in the Department of Defense and 50 such positions in the National Security Agency, in lieu of the maximum totals of 120 and 25 authorized for such Department and Agency, respectively, under Public Law 313, 80th Congress, as amended.

(6) The Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is authorized to establish not more than 150 professional and scientific positions, in lieu of the maximum of 30 such positions presently authorized by Public Law 313, as amended.

(7) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish not more than 10 scientific and professional positions under Public Law 313, as amended.

(8) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish not more than five scientific and professional positions under Public Law 313, as amended.

(9) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is authorized to establish not more than five professional and scientific positions under Public Law 313, as amended.

(10) The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to establish not more than 50 professional and scientific positions, of which not less than 10 shall be in the United States Patent Office.

Senate amendment No. 5 also contains provisions to the further effect that—

(1) The total number of positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule and the total number of professional and scientific positions under Public Law 313, 80th Congress, as amended, authorized by the amendment, shall be reduced by the numbers of such positions, respectively, authorized subsequent to February 1, 1958, in any general appropriation act;

(2) The head of each department who initially is authorized by the amendment to establish scientific and professional positions under such Public Law 313 shall be subject to the reporting requirements of such law;

(3) The total of not to exceed 60 scientific and professional positions authorized by the Public Health Service Act shall be increased to a total of 85, of which not less than 73 shall be in the National Institutes of Health;

(4) The level of difficulty and responsibility of work in grades 5 and 7 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, shall be redefined (with the new definitions contained in the language of the amendment) to conform more accurately to current requirements; and

(5) It is the sense of the Congress that appropriations for cooperative agricultural extension work and for payments to State agricultural experiment stations for the fiscal year 1959 include additional amounts sufficient to grant 10 percent salary increases to persons employed in such work or by such stations.

The conference agreement contains provisions to the following effect:

(1) The maximum number of positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule for the Federal Bureau of Investigation is increased from 37 to 75, as provided by the House engrossed amendment.

(2) Each appointment to a position in grade 16, 17, or 18 of the General Schedule will be subject to Civil Service Commission approval of the qualifications of the proposed appointee (not applied to such positions in the Federal Bureau of Investigation), as provided by the House engrossed amendment, except that appointments by the President and appointments to certain positions in or under the Executive Office of the President shall not be subject to such Commission approval.

(3) The annual salary of the position of Chief Postal Inspector in the Post Office Department shall be \$19,000, as provided by the House engrossed amendment.

(4) The increases in total numbers of positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule (except those referred to in par. (1) above) and in the total numbers of scientific and professional positions under Public Law 313, 80th Congress, as amended (including new authorizations for such positions) as contained in Senate amendment No. 5 are reduced by 50 percent in the conference agreement, except that under such agreement—

(A) four positions in grade 17 of the General Schedule are authorized for the Administrative Office of the United States Courts;

(B) eleven positions in grade 17 of the General Schedule are authorized for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, in lieu of the present total of 11 positions in grade 16 of such General Schedule for such Service;

(C) The number of professional and scientific positions for the National Security Agency under Public Law 313 is increased from 25 to 50; and

(D) The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare each is authorized to establish not more than five scientific or professional positions under Public Law 313, as amended,

in accordance with the provisions of the Senate amendment in respect to such exceptions.

(5) The number of professional and scientific positions provided by the Public Health Service Act is increased from 60 to 85, of which not less than 73 shall be for the National Institutes of Health, as provided by the Senate amendment.

(6) The level of difficulty and responsibility of work in grades 5 and 7 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is redefined, with the new definitions spelled out in the language of the conference agreement, as provided by the Senate amendment.

(7) It is the sense of the Congress that appropriations for cooperative agricultural extension work and for payments to State agricultural experiment stations for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1958, include additional amounts sufficient to grant 10 percent salary increases to persons employed in such work or by such stations, as provided by the Senate amendment.

The committee of conference agreed to reduction in the numbers of additional positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 and additional positions authorized under Public Law 313, 80th Congress, as provided by Senate amendment No. 5, in recognition of the hearings on the need for increase in the numbers of such positions currently being held by the Subcommittee on Manpower Utilization of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the House. The committee of conference further agrees that the need exists for full and complete hearings on this subject to ascertain the actual requirements of the departments and agencies for such positions and to provide the departments and agencies with the opportunity to justify their specific requests, and that in the future requests for additional such positions should be made and justified by the departments concerned.

Amendment No. 6: This is a technical amendment which changes a section number. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 7: This amendment, which is technical only, makes a change in a section number. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 8: This amendment is a clarifying amendment which adds the salary rate of \$15,780 to the temporary rates for level 18 of the Postal Field Service Schedule of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, as amended by the House version. This amendment will eliminate a possible inequity in the operation of such salary schedule. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 9: This is a technical amendment which changes a section number. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 10: This is a technical amendment which makes a change in a section number. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 11: This amendment, which is a clarifying amendment, prescribes effective dates for sections 12, 13, and 14 of this legislation as added by Senate amendment No. 5. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 12: This amendment is a clarifying amendment which reflects, for effective date purposes, the change in section number made by Senate amendment No. 6. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 13: This amendment makes the salary or compensation increases provided by this legislation effective on the date of enactment for the purpose of determining the amount of insurance for which an individual is eligible under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954. The comparable House provision made such increases effective for this purpose on the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the date of enactment. The effect of Senate amendment No. 13 is to provide greater insurance protection for those employees whose amounts of insurance under such act will be increased as a result of the increases provided by this legislation in their salary or compensation, as of an earlier date than the date provided by the comparable House provision. The House recedes.

TOM MURRAY,
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JAMES C. DAVIS,
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ROBERT J. CORBETT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

\$39,868,000 as proposed by the Senate. This amount includes \$48,000 for agricultural weather forecasting in the Mississippi Delta, \$60,000 for 24-hour aviation weather service at Rockford, Illinois, and \$150,000 for adjustments in grade structure.

TITLE II—THE PANAMA CANAL
Canal Zone Government

Amendment No. 28: Appropriates \$17,000,000 for operating expenses instead of \$16,666,000 as proposed by the House and \$17,417,000 as proposed by the Senate. This amount includes provision of \$100,000 for repairs to Thatcher Highway. Operating responsibility for Miraflores Bridge is to remain with Panama Canal Company during fiscal year 1959.

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$3,100,000 for capital outlay instead of \$3,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Panama Canal Company

Amendment No. 30: Provides for administrative expense limitation of \$7,900,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$7,976,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE III—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
Airways Modernization Board

Amendment No. 31: Authorizes purchase of six passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$31,500,000 for expenses instead of \$30,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$34,315,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Civil Aeronautics Board

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$6,050,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35: Reported in disagreement.

St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation

Amendment No. 36: Authorizes \$400,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$440,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37: Authorizes \$1,000 for official entertainment expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$2,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 38 and 39: Authorize per diem allowance of \$100 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$50 as proposed by the House, and limit per diem payments of more than \$50 to a total expenditure of \$5,000 as proposed by the Senate.

PRINCE H. PRESTON,
ALBERT THOMAS,
JOHN J. ROONEY,
CLARENCE CANNON,
CLIFF CLEVINGER,
FRANK T. BOW,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 11574) making appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. THOMAS, YATES, EVINS, BOLAND, CANNON, VURSELL, OSTERTAG, JONAS, and TABER.

COMPACT ESTABLISHING BOUNDARY BETWEEN OREGON AND WASHINGTON

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 7153) giving the consent of Congress to a compact between the State of Oregon and the State of Washington establishing a boundary between those States, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the amendment of the Senate, and ask for a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CELLER, WILLIS, BROOKS of Texas, KEATING, and CRAMER.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES PAY ACT OF 1958

Mr. MURRAY submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1882)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 734) entitled "An Act to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment numbered 1: That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 1.

Amendments numbered 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 10. Section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1105), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(f) The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is authorized to place a total of four positions in grade 17 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grade by subsection (b).

"(g) The Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization is authorized to place a total of eleven positions in grade 17 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grade by subsection (b).

"(h) In any case in which, subsequent to February 1, 1958, provisions are included in a general appropriation Act authorizing an agency of the Government to place additional positions in grade 16, 17, or 18, the total number of positions authorized by this section to be placed in such grades shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, be deemed to have been reduced by the number of positions authorized by such provisions to be placed in such grades. Such reduction shall be deemed to have occurred in the following order: first, from any number specifically authorized for such agency under this section, and second, from the maximum number of positions authorized to be placed in such grades under subsection (b) irrespective of the agency to which such positions are allocated.

"(1) Appointments to positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule shall be made only upon approval by the Civil Service Commission of the qualifications of the proposed appointees, except that this subsection shall not apply to those positions—

"(1) provided for in subsection (e) of this section;

"(2) to which appointments are made by the President alone or by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and

"(3) for which the compensation is paid from (A) appropriations for the Executive Office of the President under the headings "The White House Office", "Special Projects", "Council of Economic Advisers", "National Security Council", "Office of Defense Mobilization", and "President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization", or (B) funds appropriated to the President under the heading "Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense" by the General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1959, or any subsequent Act, making appropriations for such purposes."

"SEC. 11. (a) Section 505 (b) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by striking out 'twelve hundred and twenty-six' and inserting 'fifteen hundred and thirteen', by striking out 'three hundred and twenty-nine' and inserting 'four hundred and one', and by striking out 'one hundred and thirty' and inserting 'one hundred and fifty-nine'."

"(b) Section 505 (e) of such Act is amended by striking out 'thirty-seven' and inserting in lieu thereof 'seventy-five'."

"SEC. 12. (a) The first section of the Act of August 1, 1947 (Public Law 313, Eightieth Congress), as amended, is amended by striking out 'one hundred and twenty' and 'twenty-five' in subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof 'two hundred and ninety-two' and 'fifty', respectively.

"(b) Such section is further amended by striking out 'thirty' in subsection (b) and inserting in lieu thereof 'ninety'."

"(c) Such section is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(d) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than five scientific or professional positions in the Department of the Interior, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.

"(e) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than five scientific or professional positions in the Department of Agriculture, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.

"(f) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than five scientific or professional positions in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.

"(g) The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than twenty-five scientific or professional positions in the Department of Commerce, of which not less than five shall be for the United States Patent Office in its examining and related activities, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.

"(h) In any case in which, subsequent to February 1, 1958, provisions are included in a general appropriation Act authorizing an agency of the Government referred to in this Act to establish and fix the compensation of scientific or professional positions similar to those authorized by this Act, the number of such positions authorized by this Act shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, be deemed to have been reduced by the number of positions authorized by the provisions of such appropriation Act."

"(d) Section 3 of such Act is amended by inserting after 'Secretary of Defense' a comma and the following: 'the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare,' and by inserting after 'Military Establishment' a comma and the following: 'the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare,'."

"(e) Section 208 (g) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 210 (g)), is amended by striking out 'sixty positions' and inserting in lieu thereof 'eighty-five positions, of which not less than seventy-three shall be for the National Institutes of Health'."

"(f) The annual rate of basic compensation of the position of Chief Postal Inspector in the Post Office Department shall be \$19,000.

"Sec. 13. (a) (1) Clause (2) of that paragraph of section 602 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1112), which defines the level of difficulty and responsibility of work in grade 5 of the General Schedule (GS-5) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) to perform, under immediate supervision, and with little opportunity for the exercise of independent judgment, simple and elementary work requiring professional, scientific, or technical training; or."

"(2) Clause (2) of that paragraph of the same section which defines the level of difficulty and responsibility of work in grade 7 of the General Schedule (GS-7) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) under immediate or general supervision, to perform somewhat difficult work requiring (A) professional, scientific, or technical training, and (B) to a limited extent, the exercise of independent technical judgment; or."

"(b) The Civil Service Commission shall exercise its authority to issue such standards or regulations as may be necessary for the administration of subsection (a) of this section.

"Sec. 14. It is the sense of the Congress that appropriations for cooperative agricultural extension work and appropriations for payments to State agricultural experiment stations for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1958, should include additional amounts sufficient to provide increases in the portion of the compensation of persons employed in such work or by such stations, which is paid from such appropriations, corresponding to

the increases provided for employees under this Act."

And the Senate agree to the same.

TOM MURRAY,
JAMES H. MORRISON,
JAMES C. DAVIS,
EDWARD H. REES,
ROBERT J. CORBETT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
MIKE MONRONEY,
DICK NEUBERGER,
FRANK CARLSON,
WILLIAM E. JENNER,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 734) entitled "an act to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes," submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: This amendment contains provisions governing the adjustment of the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees receiving compensation under section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949 (68 Stat. 1106; 5 U. S. C. 1133), authorizing higher rates of basic compensation for hard-to-fill positions (at present and for the most part, certain categories of positions requiring scientific and technical training). Under the provisions of Senate amendment No. 1, those officers and employees in such scientific and technical positions would not necessarily receive the full amount of the increase in basic compensation provided by reason of section 2 (a) of the House amendment for other officers and employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949, if the Civil Service Commission, in effect, approved the payment of certain lesser amounts of compensation to these officers and employees in such scientific and technical positions. Under the comparable provisions of the House amendment and without regard to any administrative determination, these officers and employees in such scientific and technical positions will receive the full amount of the increase in basic compensation provided by reason of section 2 (a) of the House amendment, to the same extent as other officers and employees and irrespective of any prior increases in, or establishment of, their rates of basic compensation under section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949. Although the conference agreement grants the full amount of such increase to those officers and employees whose compensation has been established or adjusted under section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, the committee of conference believes that, under such section 803, the Civil Service Commission has ample authority to make equitable adjustments and readjustments in the future in the compensation relationships of these classes of officers and employees, and, for this purpose, should make continuing or periodic reviews of its actions and determinations under such section 803. The Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 2: This amendment makes certain changes in the comparable House provision relating to the adjustment of the rates of basic compensation of employees in the offices of Senators. This amendment broadens the House provisions to cover the adjustment of basic compensation in those cases in which (1) a Senator shall have died during the retroactive period, (2) an employee shall have transferred from the office of one Senator to the office of another Senator during the retroactive period, and (3) an

employee shall have transferred from the office of a Senator to a committee, or vice versa, during the retroactive period. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 3: This amendment makes a change in the provisions relating to the compensation of House folding-room employees in order to conform such provisions to necessary appropriations procedures. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 4: This amendment provides that the retroactive salary or compensation increases provided by this legislation shall not be considered to be "basic salary" for the purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act in the case of any officer or employee who retired or died during such period. This amendment does not affect the right to payment of the salary or compensation increases in such cases. The amendment eliminates the necessity of recomputation and readjustment of retirement benefits which were fixed and determined prior to the date of enactment of this legislation. This amendment is similar to the last sentence of section 406 (a) of the act of May 27, 1958 (72 Stat. 147; Public Law 85-426), relating to retroactive salary increases for postal field service employees. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 5: This amendment relates generally to the authorization of (1) additional positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and (2) additional scientific and professional positions under Public Law 313, 80th Congress, as amended, and the Public Health Service Act.

The House engrossed amendment contained provisions (in secs. 10, 11, and 12 thereof, which were struck out by Senate amendment No. 5) to the following effect:

(1) The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is authorized to place a total of 75 positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule, in lieu of the present authority for 37 such positions.

(2) Each appointment to a position in grade 16, 17, or 18 of the General Schedule (except positions referred to in paragraph (1), above) shall be subject to Civil Service Commission approval of the qualifications of the proposed appointee.

(3) The annual salary for the position of Chief Postal Inspector in the Post Office Department shall be \$19,000.

Senate amendment No. 5 contained provisions to the following effect:

(1) The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is authorized to place a total of four positions in grade 17 of the General Schedule.

(2) The Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization is authorized to place eleven positions in grade 17 of the General Schedule. Such grade 17 positions are in lieu of eleven positions which the Commissioner presently is authorized to place in grade 16 of such General Schedule.

(3) The Civil Service Commission is authorized to allocate to the various departments and agencies a total of not more than 1,779 positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule, including not more than 472 such positions in grade 17 and 188 such positions in grade 18. The Commission presently is authorized to so allocate a total of not more than 1,226 positions in grades 16, 17, and 18, including not more than 329 in grade 17 and 130 in grade 18.

(4) The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is authorized to place a total of 75 positions in his Bureau in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule, in lieu of the total of 37 such positions authorized by existing law.

(5) The Secretary of Defense is authorized to establish not more than 435 professional and scientific positions in the Department of Defense and 50 such positions in the National Security Agency, in lieu of the maximum

totals of 120 and 25 authorized for such Department and Agency, respectively, under Public Law 313, 80th Congress, as amended.

(6) The Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is authorized to establish not more than 150 professional and scientific positions, in lieu of the maximum of 30 such positions presently authorized by Public Law 313, as amended.

(7) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish not more than 10 scientific and professional positions under Public Law 313, as amended.

(8) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish not more than five scientific and professional positions under Public Law 313, as amended.

(9) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is authorized to establish not more than five professional and scientific positions under Public Law 313, as amended.

(10) The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to establish not more than 50 professional and scientific positions, of which not less than 10 shall be in the United States Patent Office.

Senate amendment No. 5 also contains provisions to the further effect that—

(1) The total number of positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule and the total number of professional and scientific positions under Public Law 313, 80th Congress, as amended, authorized by the amendment, shall be reduced by the numbers of such positions, respectively, authorized subsequent to February 1, 1958, in any general appropriation act;

(2) The head of each department who initially is authorized by the amendment to establish scientific and professional positions under such Public Law 313 shall be subject to the reporting requirements of such law;

(3) The total of not to exceed 60 scientific and professional positions authorized by the Public Health Service Act shall be increased to a total of 85, of which not less than 73 shall be in the National Institutes of Health;

(4) The level of difficulty and responsibility of work in grades 5 and 7 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, shall be redefined (with the new definitions contained in the language of the amendment) to conform more accurately to current requirements; and

(5) It is the sense of the Congress that appropriations for cooperative agricultural extension work and for payments to State agricultural experiment stations for the fiscal year 1959 include additional amounts sufficient to grant 10 percent salary increases to persons employed in such work or by such stations.

The conference agreement contains provisions to the following effect:

(1) The maximum number of positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule for the Federal Bureau of Investigation is increased from 37 to 75, as provided by the House engrossed amendment.

(2) Each appointment to a position in grade 16, 17, or 18 of the General Schedule will be subject to Civil Service Commission approval of the qualifications of the proposed appointee (not applied to such positions in the Federal Bureau of Investigation), as provided by the House engrossed amendment, except that appointments by the President and appointments to certain positions in or under the Executive Office of the President shall not be subject to such Commission approval.

(3) The annual salary of the position of Chief Postal Inspector in the Post Office Department shall be \$19,000, as provided by the House engrossed amendment.

(4) The increases in total numbers of positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule (except those referred to in par. (1) above) and in the total numbers of scientific and professional positions un-

der Public Law 313, 80th Congress, as amended (including new authorizations for such positions) as contained in Senate amendment No. 5 are reduced by 50 percent in the conference agreement, except that under such agreement—

(A) Four positions in grade 17 of the General Schedule are authorized for the Administrative Office of the United States Courts;

(B) Eleven positions in grade 17 of the General Schedule are authorized for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, in lieu of the present total of 11 positions in grade 16 of such General Schedule for such Service;

(C) The number of professional and scientific positions for the National Security Agency under Public Law 313 is increased from 25 to 50; and

(D) The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare each is authorized to establish not more than five scientific or professional positions under Public Law 313, as amended,

in accordance with the provisions of the Senate amendment in respect to such exceptions.

(5) The number of professional and scientific positions provided by the Public Health Service Act is increased from 60 to 85, of which not less than 73 shall be for the National Institutes of Health, as provided by the Senate amendment.

(6) The level of difficulty and responsibility of work in grades 5 and 7 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is redefined, with the new definitions spelled out in the language of the conference agreement, as provided by the Senate amendment.

(7) It is the sense of the Congress that appropriations for cooperative agricultural extension work and for payments to State agricultural experiment stations for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1958, include additional amounts sufficient to grant 10 percent salary increases to persons employed in such work or by such stations, as provided by the Senate amendment.

The committee of conference agreed to reduction in the numbers of additional positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 and additional positions authorized under Public Law 313, 80th Congress, as provided by Senate amendment No. 5, in recognition of the hearings on the need for increase in the numbers of such positions currently being held by the Subcommittee on Manpower Utilization of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of the House. The committee of conference further agrees that the need exists for full and complete hearings on this subject to ascertain the actual requirements of the departments and agencies for such positions and to provide the departments and agencies with the opportunity to justify their specific requests, and that in the future requests for additional such positions should be made and justified by the departments concerned.

Amendment No. 6: This is a technical amendment which changes a section number. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 7: This amendment, which is technical only, makes a change in a section number. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 8: This amendment is a clarifying amendment which adds the salary rate of \$15,780 to the temporary rates for level 18 of the Postal Field Service Schedule of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, as amended by the House version. This amendment will eliminate a possible inequity in the operation of such salary schedule. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 9: This is a technical amendment which changes a section number. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 10: This is a technical amendment which makes a change in a section number. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 11: This amendment, which is a clarifying amendment, prescribes effective dates for sections 12, 13, and 14 of this legislation as added by Senate amendment No. 5. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 12: This amendment is a clarifying amendment which reflects, for effective date purposes, the change in section number made by Senate amendment No. 6. The House recedes.

Amendment No. 13: This amendment makes the salary or compensation increases provided by this legislation effective on the date of enactment for the purpose of determining the amount of insurance for which an individual is eligible under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954. The comparable House provision made such increases effective for this purpose on the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the date of enactment. The effect of Senate amendment No. 13 is to provide greater insurance protection for those employees whose amounts of insurance under such act will be increased as a result of the increases provided by this legislation in their salary or compensation, as of an earlier date than the date provided by the comparable House provision. The House recedes.

TOM MURRAY,
JAMES H. MORRISON,
JAMES C. DAVIS,
EDWARD H. REES,
ROBERT J. CORBETT,

Managers on the Part of the House.

SUSPENSION OF RULES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order for the Speaker to entertain motions to suspend the rules on June 26, June 27, and June 30, 1958.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. MARTIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to obtain from the majority leader information as to when certain legislation will be brought up.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the conference report just reported from the Senate will be brought up as the first order of business tomorrow.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Subcommittee No. 1 of the Committee on Armed Services may have permission to sit this afternoon during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee

on the Judiciary may have permission to sit during general debate in the House for the rest of the week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 91 I am recorded as being absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

FLOOD DAMAGE

(Mr. BEAMER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BEAMER. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to call attention to the House and especially to the Public Works Committee that perhaps Rome is not burning while Nero fiddles, but that floods are destroying millions of dollars worth of property while an omnibus rivers and harbors bill lingers somewhere.

In discussion with several members of that committee, it appears that some members are intent upon the inclusion of unapproved projects. The President rightfully has vetoed two successive bills that contained some of these unapproved projects. Surely the majority members are not insisting on the inclusion of such projects in an attempt to embarrass the President and the present administration.

Surely it should be a simple matter to present a clean bill that contains only approved projects. Then the Congress could pass the bill that the President could sign. Then appropriations could be made and work could be started.

In the Fifth Indiana District, the floods caused by the Wabash, Mississinewa, Salamonie, and White Rivers have caused great damage. I wish you could see the plaintive letters of distress that are being received. Heroic work has been done by local, State, and Federal groups but their action did not avert the flood. Prompt action by the Congress on these flood control measures can help to avoid a recurrence in the future.

LABOR LEGISLATION

(Mr. ALGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. ALGER'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 406)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompany-

ing papers, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Recent midair collisions of aircraft occasioning tragic losses of human life, have emphasized the need for a system of air traffic management which will prevent, within the limits of human ingenuity, a recurrence of such accidents.

In this message, accordingly, I am recommending to the Congress the establishment of an aviation organization in which would be consolidated among other things all the essential management functions necessary to support the common needs of our civil and military aviation.

Soon after taking office as President I received reports that the increasing speed of aircraft, the rapid growth in the volume of daily flights, and the introduction into common use of jet and vertical lift aircraft were causing serious congestion in the airspace. It was also reported that the aviation facilities then in use were rapidly becoming inadequate for the efficient management of air traffic.

To develop a positive program it was first necessary to obtain more precise information on the nature and seriousness of the air traffic control problem. This task was assigned to an aviation facilities study group appointed at my request by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

In its report this study group found that the airspace was already overcrowded and that the development of airports, navigation aids, and especially the air traffic control system, was lagging far behind aeronautical developments and the needs of our mobile population. Development of a comprehensive plan to meet the national requirements for aviation facilities was recommended and it was proposed that the plan be developed by an individual of national reputation. I approved the report and its recommendations and on February 10, 1956, appointed Mr. Edward P. Curtis to the post of Special Assistant to the President for Aviation Facilities Planning.

Mr. Curtis on May 10, 1957, submitted to me a positive plan of action designed to correct the deficiencies which had led to the inadequacies of our aviation facilities system. Mr. Curtis identified the major deficiencies as first, technological and second, organizational.

While the Curtis plan was under preparation, the Nation was shocked by the most costly civil air disaster in its history. On June 30, 1956, two civil airliners collided over the Grand Canyon and 128 lives were lost. This tragedy gave dramatic support to the view that even in the less congested portions of our airspace the separation of aircraft should not be left to chance or to the visual ability of pilots.

As an essential step in solving the complex technical problems involved, Mr. Curtis called for the creation of an Airways Modernization Board as a temporary independent agency to develop, test, and select air traffic control systems and devices. The Congress promptly established the Airways Modernization Board

by an enactment which I approved on August 14, 1957.

The Airways Modernization Board is now a functioning organization engaged in developing the systems, procedures, and devices which will help assure that tomorrow's air traffic control measures can safely and efficiently handle tomorrow's aircraft and traffic load. Except for certain facilities so peculiar to the operations of the Armed Forces as to have little or no effect on the common system, all air traffic control facilities are now developed by the Airways Modernization Board. The duplication and conflict between military and civil air facilities research agencies, which have proved so costly in the past, have been eliminated by the partnership which characterizes the new agency. It embodies an approach to facilities research and development which must ultimately be expanded to traffic control operation; namely, a single agency so organized and staffed as to be capable of taking into account the requirements of all categories of aviation.

Some time will pass before the new systems being developed by the Airways Modernization Board can play a decisive part in enhancing the safety and efficiency of the airways. Meanwhile, existing facilities and programs for air traffic management must continue to be expanded and improved if they are to cope with the growing volume of air traffic. This responsibility is currently being discharged by the Civil Aeronautics Administration of the Department of Commerce, which has developed an accelerated Federal airways plan calling for the expenditure of large sums to meet the Nation's short range air traffic requirements. The Civil Aeronautics Administration's appropriations for installing, maintaining, and operating Federal air traffic control facilities have been sharply increased to enable it to do this job on schedule.

Following the recent midair collision over Maryland, a number of additional measures were taken by the Government to reduce the immediate risk of such accidents. For example, on May 23, 1958, the military services announced they would voluntarily curtail certain flying activities previously permitted by air regulations. Special steps are also being taken to further safeguard air carriers using the more heavily traveled cross-country airways.

With respect to organization, Mr. Curtis recommended that an independent Federal aviation agency be established in which would be consolidated all the essential management functions necessary to support the common needs of United States civil and military aviation. He also recommended the appointment of a special assistant to the President to implement the programs outlined in his report. On July 17, 1957, I appointed Mr. E. R. Quesada to the post of special assistant to the President for aviation matters and charged him with taking the leadership in securing the implementation of the Curtis plan of action.

A fully adequate and lasting solution to the Nation's air traffic management problems will require a unified approach

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 18, 1958
For actions of June 17, 1958
85th-2d, No. 99

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses cleared for President: Commerce appropriation bill. General Government matters appropriation bill. House agreed to conference report on pay bill. Senate concurred in House amendments to bill for study of outdoor recreation resources. Senate committee reported Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Sens. Wiley and Thye introduced and Sen. Wiley discussed bill to liberalize program for distribution of surplus feed grains in disaster areas. Rep. Poage explained feed grain provisions of omnibus farm bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12540, the Commerce and related agencies appropriation bill for 1959, and acted on amendments in disagreement. The Senate agreed to amendments authorizing 10 additional supergrades each for the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Civil Aeronautics Board. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 10402-403, 10353-5
2. PAY RAISE. Agreed to the conference report on S. 734, the pay raise bill for classified employees. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 10400-402
3. ROADS. The Public Works Committee ordered reported with amendment H. R. 12776, to revise, codify, and enact into law title 23 of the U. S. Code, entitled "Highways." p. D555
4. PUBLIC WORKS. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 12955, to authorize public works on rivers and harbors and flood control projects (H. Rept. 1894). p. 10425

5. **MARKETING FACILITIES.** Rep. Bolling called up, but later withdrew, a Rules Committee resolution providing for consideration of H. R. 4504, to encourage the improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities. pp. 10414-415
6. **SMALL BUSINESS.** The Select Committee on Small Business submitted a report on problems of small business financing (H. Rept. 1889). p. 10425
7. **TRANSPORTATION.** Received a Clinton Co., Pa., citizens resolution urging support for legislation to improve the national transportation system. p. 10425

SENATE

8. **PUBLIC WORKS.** Passed with amendments, 75 to 1, S. 3910, the rivers and harbors and flood control bill. pp. 10381-97
9. **FORESTRY.** Agreed to the House amendments to S. 846, to establish a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to study the outdoor recreational resources of the public lands and other land and water areas of the U. S. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 10325-6
Sen. Morse inserted the resolutions of the National Parks Ass'n trustees, supporting enactment of the wilderness bill, opposing dam construction or road building into the Gila Wilderness Area, urging the Forest Service and the National Park Service to discuss protection of the Northern Cascades region of Wash. as a national park, endorsing H. R. 12281, to transfer Forest Service and National Park lands at the El Portal area of Yosemite Park, and supporting the redesignation of the Bridger Primitive Area, Wyo., as a wilderness area. p. 10324
10. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Both Houses acted on amendments to H. R. 10589, the General Government matters appropriation bill for 1959, which had been reported in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 10357, 10403
The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 11645, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill for 1959 (S. Rept. 1719). p. 10294
11. **REORGANIZATION.** The Government Operations Committee reported adversely S. Res. 297, to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958, to merge the Office of Defense Mobilization and the Federal Civil Defense Administration (S. Rept. 1717). This action would approve the plan. p. 10294
12. **NATURAL RESOURCES.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported the following measures:
 - S. Res. 248, to authorize joint hearings by the Public Works and Interior and Insular Affairs Committees on the relationship of water resource development programs of the U. S., the Soviet Union, and Communist China;
 - S. 2517, to authorize the States to choose mineral lands in making selections in lieu of sections of public lands occupied before State claims were made; and
 - S. Res. 225, to extend until Jan. 31, 1959, the time for submission of a study of strategic raw materials resources of the Eastern hemisphere. p. D553
13. **RECLAMATION.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved a rehabilitation and betterment proposal in Rogue River Irrigation District, Ore. p. D553

savings accounts, life insurance premiums, pension funds, and other forms of savings, as well as personal holdings of E-bonds, mortgages, and other evidences of debt. It is our money which has been entrusted to the Government, to the banks, savings institutions, trust funds, insurance companies, and other financial institutions. They are the funds put aside by the people for future use—for retirement, for education, for protection against adversity, for widows and dependents, for all those things which call for prudence in current spending and consumption to provide for personal welfare and protection at a later period.

Aside from the personal purpose of savings, the savers have supplied the means for economic growth, jobs, increasing incomes, and standards of living. It is my feeling that this important economic service should and must merit its proper reward if it is to continue, rather than be penalized by almost continuous inflation.

Our recent economic gains of \$17 billion from 1955 to 1957, would seem to be built on sand, when during this period of so-called boom prosperity the savings represented by debt are depreciated in amount three times as great, or \$51 billion. This is a liquidation of savings out of past labor and production to accommodate and make possible temporary increases in current inflationary incomes. It might be noted in passing that the holders of the national debt have lost nearly \$200 billion—in 1958 dollars—in purchasing power since 1940 through inflation.

The purchasing power of the dollar, based on 1940, had dropped to 58 cents in 1948 and is 43 cents at the present time. A continuation of the 7½ percent rate of drop of the past 2 years would result in a 40-cent dollar in 5 years and a 30 cent dollar in 12 years. The \$726 billion of net debt—savings—outstanding at the end of 1957 would, through a continuation of this recent inflation, lose \$121 billion in value in 5 years and \$272 billion in 12 years.

This is indeed a pessimistic prospect. I have reported only what has happened and what is now happening. I see nothing to indicate that the trend of debt-created spending will not continue, nor that any moratorium in union wage-increase demands is in prospect.

Piling debt upon debt through deficit financing has contributed and will continue to contribute to inflation, which is the process through which the debt itself, as well as the savers, are liquidated.

It was hoped that when we established a debt ceiling, it would be useful as a check to excessive Government spending. In the past, I believe it has worked as a deterrent. However, for some months it has been contended before congressional committees and elsewhere that a debt ceiling had no useful pur-

pose and should be abolished altogether. This is related to the argument that as the economy grew the debt should grow with it. In fact, as a spending argument it is stated that the debt has become smaller in relation to the gross national product, and therefore room is provided for further debt expansion without being a larger burden. I agree that the public debt has shrunk through cheaper dollars by about \$20 billion over the past 2 years, but I submit that it is a poor way to reduce the obligations of the United States. It is a simple way of managing the debt but is one which, if permitted to continue, will threaten the very credit of the country and destroy the value of its currency.

As a people we have slipped into a philosophy that by pouring dollars and credit into the economy, whether by Government or by industry and business, we have found the key to promoting economic growth and the general welfare.

Annual rounds of wage increases with little or no relation to increased production or productivity have been promoted on the very deceptive, although enticing, theory of expanding purchasing power.

As the fallacy of this process has been proved by rising costs and recurring inflation, cost-of-living escalator clauses have been widely adopted in labor contracts, as well as by Government.

By arbitrary increases in so-called purchasing power, the cause of inflationary pressures and devaluation of the dollar is erroneously adopted as its own cure. Continued inflation is thus assured.

Only the recipients of increased Government spending, wage increases, and escalation are the temporary beneficiaries. Those whose incomes fall behind in the wage advance, and those left out of escalation adjustments, are correspondingly hurt. So are the millions who put reliance on savings for future needs.

In the long run, the overwhelming majority of people are adversely affected. Inflationary booms inevitably produce recessionary lapses and unemployment. Government spending and debt are then expanded, while taxes are continued at levels which discourage private economic growth, and hold back the expansion of employment.

The goals of maximum employment, real income and welfare are in this process largely sacrificed, the consequence of following the road of so-called increased purchasing power with its resulting inflation.

Mr. President, I wish to thank the acting majority leader, the Presiding Officer, members of the Senate staff at the desk, and the doorkeepers for making it possible for me to complete this address today. It will save time tomorrow

when the Senate begins consideration of tax legislation.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator is always kind.

Mr. President, may I inquire what the unfinished business is?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The unfinished business is Calendar No. 1737, House bill 12695, a bill to provide a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal tax rate and of existing excise tax rates.

EXTENSION OF EXISTING CORPORATE NORMAL-TAX AND CERTAIN EXCISE-TAX RATES—AMENDMENT

Mr. McNAMARA submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (H. R. 12695) to provide a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain excise-tax rates, which were ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

ADDITIONAL APPENDIX MATTERS

By Mr. KENNEDY:

Editorial entitled "The Labor Reform Tiff," published in the Springfield News of June 12, 1958, and an article entitled "Why Has the Labor Bill Been Scuttled?" published in the Providence Journal of June 11, 1958.

Editorial published in the Washington Evening Star of June 11, and article written by Arthur Krock, and published in the New York Times of June 12, dealing with the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1958.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

Article entitled "Worthington To Get Brotherhood Award," written by Don Morrison, and published in the Minneapolis Sunday Tribune of June 1, 1958.

By Mr. NEUBERGER:

Letter to the editor of the New York Times, written by George J. Hecht, chairman, American Parents Committee, and publisher of Parents' magazine, relating to Federal aid to schools.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, June 17, 1958, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 734. An act to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes; and

S. 3093. An act to extend for an additional period of 2 years the authority to regulate exports contained in the Export Control Act of 1949.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 8 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.), the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 18, 1958, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1958

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Psalm 40: 4: *Blessed is the man who maketh the Lord his trust.*

Most merciful and gracious God, we invoke the blessing of Thy grace and favor which we so greatly need.

We earnestly beseech Thee that we may cultivate a greater trust in Thee and in the power and possibilities of prayer.

Make us more devoutly and devotedly obedient to Thy counsel and Thy commands.

Grant that our Speaker and the Members of Congress may daily have the unmistakable guidance of Thy divine spirit, making them equal to all their duties and responsibilities.

May we continue to strive for the advent of that blessed day when men and nations everywhere shall be at peace with Thee and with one another.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 7251. An act to amend the definition of the term "State" in the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act and the War Orphans' Educational Assistance Act to clarify the question of whether the benefits of those acts may be afforded to persons pursuing a program of education or training in the Panama Canal Zone; and

H. J. Res. 427. Joint resolution to permit use of certain real property in Kerr County, Tex., for recreational purposes without causing such property to revert to the United States.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 12575. An act to provide for research into problems of flight within and outside the earth's atmosphere, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists on its amendment to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. GREEN, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. WILEY, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, and Mr. SALTONSTALL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

SENATE SALAD OF 1958

(Mr. HAGEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to join with my fellow Californians in contributing to the Senate salad of 1958 and in inviting all my colleagues to partake tomorrow of this unusual culinary creation.

While it is truly an all-American salad, it surely could not have come into being without the participation of California, which grows more of the produce that goes into salads than any other State.

The ripe olives grown in my district are world-renowned, and I know they will add zest to this unique dish.

I, for one, am anxious to taste Senate salad of 1958, and I hope that all of you will be on hand in the Senate District Committee room tomorrow to join with me in sampling this gourmet treat.

SENATE SALAD

(Mr. UTT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. UTT. Mr. Speaker, Senate salad of 1958, an entirely new version of the world's largest salad, first introduced on the Hill last year, will be unveiled tomorrow at a luncheon in the Senate District of Columbia Committee room between 1 and 3 p. m.

Once again, as was the case last year, the State of California will be a major contributor to Senate salad—proving conclusively—if there were any doubts—that no salad can be completely satisfactory without a sizable share of California produce.

And that share will indeed be sizable. My district alone is contributing 32 heads of iceberg lettuce.

Should you be curious as to how one can put 32 heads of lettuce into a single salad, let me remind you that Senate salad will be served from the world's largest salad bowl, specially made last year for this annual occasion.

The bowl is 3 feet wide and 14 inches deep. Heaped, it will serve 320 main-course salads. Hand-turned, it is made of solid walnut.

The salad fork and spoon naturally had to be a little larger than normal to accompany this salad bowl. They are each 3 feet long.

It is, therefore, a great pleasure for me to renew the invitation I gave to all of you last year, when I also was a host, to take the really not so long walk across the Capitol tomorrow and taste the Senate salad.

SENATE SALAD

(Mr. OSTERTAG asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to join with my distinguished colleagues in inviting all of you to attend the Senate salad luncheon tomorrow in the Senate District of Columbia Committee room, from 1 to 3 p. m.

A small town in my home district is contributing a most delicious and unusual feature to this second annual Senate salad—lemon-flavored gelatin, which will be combined with Texas gulf shrimp to produce a new and different taste treat.

Le Roy, N. Y., with a population of only some 6,000, nevertheless produces more than 250 million packages of fruit-flavored gelatin each year—over 1 million packages every working day. It is pleasing that this small town in my district is making an important contribution to the world's largest salad.

SENATE SALAD LUNCHEON

(Mr. KEAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, no salad can really be complete without tomatoes, and New Jersey tomatoes are by far the finest grown in the United States. Therefore, it is only natural that the second annual Senate salad, like its original version last year, will include this tasty fruit.

Senate salad of 1958 will make its debut tomorrow at a luncheon in the Senate District of Columbia Committee room, from 1 to 3 p. m.

Among the guests invited to attend, will be Prof. L. G. Shermerhorn, of Rutgers University, who was responsible for the development of the world's tastiest, juiciest, and firmest tomato.

The Rutgers tomato, I am sure, will live up to its reputation as a major ingredient of the world's finest—and largest—salad.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file certain privileged reports.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES SALARY INCREASE ACT OF 1958

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 734)

to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 16, 1958.)

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORRECTION IN ENROLLMENT OF S. 734

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution (S. Con. Res. 93) to provide for correction in the enrollment of S. 734, to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) That in the enrollment of the bill (S. 734) to revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes, the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed to make the following correction:

In the sixth line of the salary schedule in section 6 (a) (3) strike out "8,955" and insert in lieu thereof "8,755."

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill S. 734.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Speaker, this legislation provides for general salary increases for Federal employees paid under a number of different basic acts. The net result will be to boost the salaries of most Federal employees by 10 percent, retroactive to the first pay period which begins after January 1, 1958. It includes employees of the Federal Government paid under the Classification Act schedules, officers and employees of the judicial and legislative branches of the Government, doctors, dentists, and nurses of the Department of Medicine

and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration, and foreign service employees.

This bill also provides a temporary 2½ percent increase to supervisors and postmasters and others in level 7 and above paid under the Postal Field Service Schedules, comparable to the increase given other postal field service employees under Public Law 426, recently enacted. This amendment, as well as several other minor and technical amendments, was concurred in by the Senate with several added numbered amendments.

The conference was limited to consideration of the several additional Senate amendments. The first amendment provided that the full pay raise would not apply to scientists and engineers in the Federal Government who had been raised to a higher within-grade step under authority of the Civil Service Commission. Under this amendment these scientists and engineers would have the option of either their present salary or 10 percent of their former salary, whichever was the higher. The Senate amendment was struck out by the conferees and the language of the bill as it passed the House is the language of the conference agreement. In other words, these scientists and engineers will get their 10 percent salary increase on their present salary. In taking this action, the conferees point out that the Civil Service Commission has ample authority to make equitable adjustments in the future in the compensation of these employees.

The second Senate amendment related to the manner in which the Senators handle the payroll in their own offices and, of course, is an amendment in which we concurred, since it is a prerogative of that body to handle its payroll in a manner which they prescribe.

The third amendment is one requested by our own Disbursing Office as a means of clarifying the manner in which the salaries of the employees of the Folding Room will be set. Since this was a request from the House side, we concurred in this amendment.

The fourth amendment provides that while retroactive salary and compensation will be paid to employees who retired during the retroactive period and to the estate of those who died during that period, the retroactive pay will not be used as a basis for recomputing the retirement annuities. This is the same provision which is contained in the postal rate and pay act which recently became law. We concurred in this amendment.

Senate amendment 5 was the most far-reaching. It struck out two important provisions in the House bill. The first provides for a proper salary adjustment for the Chief Postal Inspector of the Post Office Department. It was our view, after looking into this matter, that the Chief Postal Inspector should be paid the same salary as the General Counsel of the Post Office Department, which is \$19,000 per annum, since they have comparable responsibilities. The Senate receded on this point and the provision of the House bill relating to the Chief Postal Inspector's salary is in the conference agreement.

The second provision under amendment No. 5 which was struck out by the Senate is a requirement that henceforth all individuals appointed to positions at salaries of grades 16, 17, and 18, under the classification act schedules, must receive approval as to their qualifications before being assigned to positions in these salary grades. The Senate struck out this provision and the conference agreement has reinstated it in a modified form so as to exclude from this requirement appointments of the President alone or by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The balance of amendment No. 5 is concerned with increases in the number of positions paid grades 16, 17, and 18 salary levels—the so-called supergrades—and calls for additional positions provided for under Public Law 313, 80th Congress—scientific and professional positions. The supergrade salaries range from \$14,190 to \$17,500 under the new bill, while the Public Law 313 position salaries range from \$12,500 to \$19,000 per annum. Taking into consideration the fact that our committee at the present time is holding hearings on specific requests for such additional positions, we felt that they should not be authorized at this time. However, a compromise was reached whereby approximately half of these positions provided for by the Senate amendment were approved. It is also pointed out that the need for these positions in the 16, 17, and 18 category was to meet outside competition and that the 10-percent salary rise will give grade 15 the pay of the present 16.

Public Law 313 positions—scientific and professional positions—were increased for the Department of Defense by 157, the National Security Agency by 25, the Department of Interior by 5, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics by 60, the Department of the Interior by 5, the Department of Commerce by 25, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare by 5.

An increase of 287 supergrade positions were allocated to be distributed by the Civil Service Commission as they deem necessary under authority of section 505 (b) of the Classification Act and 38 additional supergrades were given to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and 4 grades No. 17 were given to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

This makes a total of 329 additional supergrade positions allotted, 282 additional scientific and professional positions and 25 special positions for the Public Health Service, making a total of 636 additional positions under these categories.

The conference agreement also contains a suggestion that Congress, when making appropriations for use by the States for cooperative agricultural extension work and agricultural extension stations for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1958, take into consideration the need for an equivalent increase of 10 percent to the employees who work on these programs.

There were also a number of additional technical amendments to conform

to the 5 numbered Senate amendments. These, of course, were concurred in to the extent that they affect the numbered amendments which were retained in the conference agreement.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this rather completely covers the situation as it relates to the Federal employees salary increase legislation and the conference report.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report on S. 734, the Federal classified pay increase bill. This conference report will provide a much-needed increase of 10 percent to Federal classified employees. This increase is very badly needed, as these Federal classified employees have received no pay increase since 1955.

I am particularly pleased that the conferees agreed with the original position of the House of Representatives and deleted the Senate amendment which would have restricted the increases for scientists, engineers, and technical personnel. I am convinced that it is most essential that these technical personnel receive the full 10 percent pay increase which is provided for other classified employees in this bill. One of the most difficult problems of the Federal Government in recent years has been its loss of scientists, engineers, and technical people to industry, where wage scales are much more attractive for such highly skilled personnel.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, the conference agreement on S. 734 is essentially the same, in respect to salary increases for Federal employees and related provisions, as provided in the bill which passed the House by an overwhelming majority on June 2.

The purpose of this legislation is to provide salary adjustments for approximately 1,021,000 Federal workers, including 978,632 under the Classification Act, 19,485 doctors, dentists, and nurses in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, 12,636 in the Foreign Service, 6,200 in the legislative branch, and 4,119 in the judicial branch. As passed by the House, the bill also removed an inequity relating to the salaries of postmasters and supervisors, resulting from enactment of the recent postal rate and postal pay legislation, by granting postmasters and supervisors the same 2½ percent cost-of-living increase provided in the postal pay bill to all other postal employees.

In other words, S. 734 as amended and passed by the House on June 2 provided for a 10 percent salary increase for all these Federal employees retroactive to the first pay period in January. The purpose of the bill is not changed by the conference agreement. The Senate has agreed to the House provisions for these salary increases.

All of the provisions of the House engrossed amendment are contained in the conference agreement, with certain technical modifications designed to carry out these provisions more effectively. For example, section 11 of the House engrossed amendment, requiring Civil Service Commission approval of qualifications of appointees to supergrade positions under the Classification Act, was amended to provide exceptions in cases of Presidential appointees and

certain positions in the Executive Office of the President. Another change provides a salary step-rate in the adjusted postal field service schedule inadvertently omitted when the Post Office Department submitted its schedule. Two other Senate amendments agreed to by the committee of conference make technical changes to clarify the provisions of the bill relating to employees in offices of Senators and to conform the language with respect to maximum pay of House folding room employees to appropriation procedures.

It should be pointed out that the provision of the House engrossed amendment granting the 10 percent salary increase to some 67,000 scientists, engineers, and other employees in personnel-shortage categories—who have received adjustments over the past several years—are contained in the conference agreement. Under the Senate amendment, a great many of these essential employees would have been subject to greatly reduced increases in their salaries.

The principal change contained in the conference agreement relates to the authorization of additional positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the general schedule of the Classification Act—the so-called supergrade positions—in the salary range of \$14,190 to \$17,500 per annum, and additional professional and scientific positions authorized under Public Law 313, 80th Congress, and the Public Health Service Act, as amended, in the salary range of \$12,500 to \$19,000. The Senate amendment would have provided an increase of 547 supergrade positions and changed 11 existing grade GS-16 positions to grade 17 of the general schedule, none of which were authorized in the House engrossed amendment. The Senate amendment also would have increased the number of scientific and professional positions under Public Law 313 by 515 and the number of such positions under the Public Health Service Act by 25; none of such increases were contained in the House engrossed amendment.

The conference agreement in general provides for 50 percent of the increases in supergrade positions and professional and scientific positions which would have been authorized by the Senate amendment, with certain necessary exceptions. The exceptions as to the supergrades, which are approved in the conference agreement, are four new grade 17 positions in the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and adjustment of 11 existing grade 16 positions in the Immigration and Naturalization Service to grade 17, as provided by the Senate amendment.

The exceptions as to scientific and professional positions included approval of increases of 25 in the National Security Agency, 5 each in the Departments of Agriculture and Health, Education, and Welfare, and 25 in the Public Health Service—bringing the total in Public Health Service to 85, of which 73 must be in the National Institutes of Health.

It was felt by the majority of the conferees that a strong case has been presented by the departments and agencies concerned, in justification of some in-

crease in their top-level classified and professional and scientific positions in order to recruit and to retain qualified personnel in defense and other essential functions. However, the conferees recognized that hearings presently are in progress before our House Post Office and Civil Service Committee to develop complete information on the need for increases in the numbers of these positions and that, pending completion of the hearings and analysis of the information developed, only one-half of the requested increases should be approved in this legislation, aside from the special exceptions I have mentioned.

Mr. Speaker, I feel this legislation represents the best and most equitable agreement that could be worked out, and urge its approval by the House.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1959

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 12540) making appropriations for the Department of Commerce and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 16, 1958.)

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to. The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 5: Page 5, line 4, insert the following: "Provided further, That the Administrator is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed in the Classification Act of 1949 as amended, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place 10 General Schedule positions in the following grades: 1 in grade GS-18, 2 in grade GS-17, and 7 in grade GS-16; and such positions shall be in addition to positions previously allocated to this agency under section 505 of said act."

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 21: Page 12, line 22, insert the following: "Provided, That effective December 31, 1958, the unexpended balance remaining in this account is hereby rescinded and carried to the surplus fund in the Treasury."

Mr. PRESTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Public Law 85-462
85th Congress, S. 734
June 20, 1958

AN ACT

To revise the basic compensation schedules of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958".

SEC. 2. (a) Section 603 (b) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (69 Stat. 172, 70 Stat. 740; 5 U. S. C. 1113 (b)), is amended to read as follows:

"(b) The compensation schedule for the General Schedule shall be as follows:

Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1958.

General Schedule.

Grade	Per annum rates					
	\$2,960	\$3,055	\$3,150	\$3,245	\$3,340	\$3,435
GS-1	3,255	3,350	3,445	3,540	3,635	3,730
GS-2	3,495	3,590	3,685	3,780	3,875	3,970
GS-3	3,735	3,830	3,925	4,020	4,115	4,210
GS-4	4,040	4,140	4,240	4,340	4,440	4,540
GS-5	4,490	4,640	4,790	4,940	5,090	5,240
GS-6	4,980	5,130	5,280	5,430	5,580	5,730
GS-7	5,470	5,620	5,770	5,920	6,070	6,220
GS-8	5,985	6,135	6,285	6,435	6,585	6,735
GS-9	6,505	6,655	6,805	6,955	7,105	7,255
GS-10	7,030	7,270	7,510	7,750	7,990	8,230
GS-11	8,330	8,570	8,810	9,050	9,290	9,530
GS-12	9,890	10,130	10,370	10,610	10,850	11,090
GS-13	11,355	11,595	11,835	12,075	12,315	12,555
GS-14	12,770	13,070	13,370	13,670	13,970	14,270
GS-15	14,190	14,430	14,670	14,910	15,150	15,390
GS-16	15,375	15,615	15,855	16,095	16,335	16,575
GS-17	17,500					
GS-18						

(b) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees to whom this section applies shall be adjusted as follows:

(1) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at one of the scheduled or longevity rates of a grade in the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the corresponding scheduled or longevity rate in effect on and after such date.

Adjustment of compensation.

5 USC 1113.

72 Stat. 203.

72 Stat. 204.

(2) If the officer or employee is receiving basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at a rate between two scheduled or two longevity rates, or between a scheduled and a longevity rate, of a grade in the General Schedule, he shall receive a rate of basic compensation at the higher of the two corresponding rates in effect on and after such date.

(3) If the officer or employee (other than an officer or employee subject to paragraph (4) of this subsection), immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is receiving basic compensation at a rate in excess of the maximum longevity rate of his grade, or in excess of the maximum scheduled rate of his grade if there is no longevity rate for his grade, he shall receive basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he received immediately prior to such effective date, increased by an amount equal to the amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum longevity rate, or the maximum scheduled rate, as the case may be, of his grade until (A) he leaves such position, or (B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended; but, when his position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with such Act, as amended.

5 USC 1071 note.

(4) If the officer or employee, immediately prior to the effective date of this section, is receiving, pursuant to paragraph (4) of section 2 (b) of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, an existing aggregate rate of compensation determined under section

69 Stat. 173.
5 USC 1113 note.

5 USC 926 note. 208 (b) of the Act of September 1, 1954 (68 Stat. 1111; Public Law 763, Eighty-third Congress), plus the amount of the increase provided by section 2 of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955, he shall receive an aggregate rate of compensation equal to the sum of (A) his existing aggregate rate of compensation determined under such section 208 (b) of the Act of September 1, 1954, and (B) the amount of the increase provided by section 2 of the Federal Employees Salary Increase Act of 1955 and (C) the amount of the increase made by this section in the maximum longevity rate of his grade, until (i) he leaves his position, or (ii) he is entitled to receive aggregate compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of this Act or any other provision of law; but, when such position becomes vacant, the aggregate rate of compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with applicable provisions of law. Subject to clauses (i) and (ii) of the immediately preceding sentence of this paragraph, the amount of the increase provided by this section shall be held and considered for the purposes of section 208 (b) of such Act of September 1, 1954, to constitute a part of the existing aggregate rate of compensation of such employee.

69 Stat. 172.
5 USC 1113
and note.

(5) If the officer or employee, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this Act, was promoted from one grade under the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to another such grade at a rate which is above the minimum rate thereof, his rate of basic compensation shall be adjusted retroactively from the effective date of this section to the date on which he was so promoted, on the basis of the rate which he was receiving during the period from such effective date to the date of such promotion and, from the date of such promotion, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the General Schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the General Schedule for such officer or employee which was in effect (without regard to this Act) at the time of such promotion.

72 Stat. 204.
72 Stat. 205.

(6) If the officer or employee on the rolls has had his rate of basic compensation established, under authority of section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1106; 5 U. S. C. 1133), at any time during the period beginning on September 1, 1954, and ending on the date of enactment of this Act, his rate of basic compensation shall be adjusted retroactively in accordance with one or more of the following provisions of this paragraph (6), as applicable:

5 USC 1071
note.

(A) if his rate of basic compensation was established under authority of such section 803 after September 1, 1954, and prior to the effective date of this section such rate shall be adjusted retroactively, for the period of time served by him in a pay status under the Classification Act of 1949 in the position concerned on and after such effective date and prior to the date of enactment of this Act, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the General Schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the General Schedule which was in effect for such officer or employee, without regard to this Act, as a result of such adjustment under such section 803;

(B) if his rate of basic compensation was established under authority of such section 803 on or after the effective date of this section and prior to the date of enactment of this Act, such rate shall be adjusted retroactively for the period of time served by him in a pay status under the Classification Act of 1949 in the position concerned on and after such effective date and prior to such date of enactment, as follows—

5 USC 1133.

5 USC 1071
note.

(i) for the period of time prior to the effective date of the establishment of his rate of basic compensation under such section 803, on the basis of the rate of basic compensation which he was receiving during such period, and

(ii) for the period of time on and after the effective date of the establishment of his rate of basic compensation under such section 803, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the General Schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the General Schedule which was in effect for such officer or employee, without regard to this Act, as a result of such adjustment under such section 803,

and such basic compensation adjusted under subparagraphs (A) and (B) (ii) of this paragraph (6) shall be paid in accordance with such subparagraphs until—

(a) he leaves such position, or

(b) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of any provision of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(7) If the officer or employee became subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at any time during the period beginning on September 1, 1954, and ending on the date of enactment of this Act, at a rate of basic compensation which was established under authority of section 803 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (68 Stat. 1106; 5 U. S. C. 1133), his rate of basic compensation shall be adjusted retroactively, for the period of time served by him in a pay status under the Classification Act of 1949 in the position concerned on and after the effective date of this section and prior to the date of enactment of this Act, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the General Schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the General Schedule which was in effect for such officer or employee, without regard to this Act, as a result of such adjustment under such section 803, and such basic compensation shall be paid in accordance with this paragraph (7) until—

5 USC 1071
note.72 Stat. 205.
72 Stat. 206.

(A) he leaves his position, or

(B) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate by reason of the operation of any provision of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(8) If the officer or employee, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this Act, became subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, at a rate of basic compensation which was fixed on the basis of a higher previously earned rate and which is above the minimum rate of the grade of such officer or employee, his rate of basic

compensation shall be adjusted retroactively to the date on which he became subject to such Act, on the basis of the rate for that step of the appropriate grade of the General Schedule contained in this section which corresponds numerically to the step of the grade of the General Schedule for such officer or employee which was in effect (without regard to this Act) at the time he became subject to the Classification Act of 1949 as in effect immediately prior to the effective date of this section.

(9) Each officer or employee—

(A) (i) who with his position has been transferred under authority of the Classification Act of 1949, at any time during the period beginning on the effective date of this section and ending on the date of enactment of this Act, from the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949 to a prevailing rate schedule, or (ii) who, at any time during such period, transferred from a position subject to the Classification Act of 1949 to a position subject to a prevailing rate schedule,

(B) who, at all times subsequent to such transfer, was in the service of the United States (including the Armed Forces of the United States) or of the municipal government of the District of Columbia, without break in such service of more than thirty consecutive calendar days and, in the case of an individual relieved from training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitalization following such training and service, without break in service in excess of the period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of such individual to a position in or under the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia,

(C) who, on such date of enactment, is being compensated under a prevailing rate schedule, and

(D) whose rate of basic compensation on such date of enactment is less than the rate to which he would have been entitled on such date if such transfer had not occurred (unless he is receiving such lesser rate by reason of an adverse personnel action resulting from his own fault),

shall be paid basic compensation at a rate equal to the rate which he would have been receiving on such date of enactment (including compensation for each within-grade and longevity step-increase which he would have earned) if such transfer had not occurred until the day immediately following such date of enactment, for all time in a pay status on and after the effective date of this section in a position subject to a prevailing rate schedule under the circumstances prescribed in this subsection, until—

(a) he leaves the position which he holds on such date of enactment, or

(b) he is entitled to receive basic compensation at a higher rate under a prevailing rate schedule;

but when such position becomes vacant, the rate of basic compensation of any subsequent appointee thereto shall be fixed in accordance with prevailing rate schedules.

SEC. 3. (a) The rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in or under the judicial branch of the Government whose rates of compensation are fixed pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision a of section 62 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U. S. C. 102 (a) (2)), section

5 USC 1071
note.

Judicial
branch.

60 Stat. 329.

72 Stat. 206.
72 Stat. 207.

3656 of title 18 of the United States Code, the third sentence of section 603, section 604 (a) (5), or sections 672 to 675, inclusive, of title 28 of the United States Code are hereby increased by amounts equal to the increases provided by section 2 of this Act in corresponding rates of compensation paid to officers and employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

62 Stat. 843,
913 et seq.

(b) The limitations of \$13,485 and \$18,010 with respect to the aggregate salaries payable to secretaries and law clerks of circuit and district judges, contained in the paragraph designated "Salaries of supporting personnel" in the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 65; Public Law 85-49), or any subsequent appropriation Act, shall be increased by the amounts necessary to pay the additional basic compensation provided by this Act.

5 USC 1071
note.

28 USC 604
note.

(c) Section 753 (e) of title 28 of the United States Code (relating to the compensation of court reporters for district courts) is amended by striking out "\$6,450" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$7,095".

69 Stat. 176.

SEC. 4. (a) Each officer and employee in or under the legislative branch of the Government whose rate of compensation is increased by section 5 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946 shall be paid additional compensation at the rate of 10 per centum of his gross rate of compensation (basic compensation plus additional compensation authorized by law).

Legislative
branch.

60 Stat. 217.
5 USC 931, 932.

(b) The basic compensation of each employee in the office of a Senator is hereby adjusted, effective on the first day of the month following the date of enactment of this Act, to the lowest multiple of \$60 which will provide a gross rate of compensation not less than the gross rate such employee was receiving immediately prior thereto, except that the foregoing provisions of this subsection shall not apply in the case of any employee if on or before the fifteenth day following the date of enactment of this Act the Senator by whom such employee is employed notifies the disbursing office of the Senate in writing that he does not wish such provisions to apply to such employee. No employee whose basic compensation is adjusted under this subsection shall receive any additional compensation under subsection (a) for any period prior to the effective date of such adjustment during which such employee was employed in the office of the Senator by whom he is employed on the first day of the month following the enactment of this Act. No additional compensation shall be paid to any person under subsection (a) for any period prior to the first day of the month following the date of enactment of this Act during which such person was employed in the office of a Senator (other than a Senator by whom he is employed on such day) unless on or before the fifteenth day following the date of enactment of this Act such Senator notifies the disbursing office of the Senate in writing that he wishes such employee to receive such additional compensation for such period. In any case in which, at the expiration of the time within which a Senator may give notice under this subsection, such Senator is deceased such notice shall be deemed to have been given.

72 Stat. 207.
72 Stat. 208.

(c) Notwithstanding the provision referred to in subsection (d), the rates of gross compensation of each of the elected officers of the Senate (except the presiding officer of the Senate), the Parliamentarian of the Senate, the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, the Senior Counsel in the Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate, and the Chief Clerk of the Senate are hereby increased by 10 per centum.

(d) The paragraph imposing limitations on basic and gross compensation of officers and employees of the Senate appearing under the heading "SENATE" in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 510; Public Law 242, Eighty-fourth Congress), is amended to read as follows:

"No officer or employee, whose compensation is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate shall be paid basic compensation at a rate in excess of \$8,880 per annum, or gross compensation at a rate in excess of \$16,300 per annum, unless expressly authorized by law."

(e) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to employees whose compensation is paid from the appropriation contained in the paragraph designated "Folding documents" under the heading "CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE" in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 246; Public Law 85-75), or in any subsequent appropriation Act, but the limitation contained in such paragraph is hereby increased by the amount necessary to provide increases corresponding to those provided by subsection (a).

(f) The official reporters of proceedings and debates of the Senate and their employees shall be considered to be officers or employees in or under the legislative branch of the Government within the meaning of subsection (a).

(g) The additional compensation provided by this section shall be considered a part of basic compensation for the purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act (5 U. S. C. 2251-2267).

(h) The paragraph relating to rates of compensation of employees of committees of the Senate, contained in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1956 (69 Stat. 505; Public Law 242, Eighty-fourth Congress), is amended by striking out so much of the second sentence thereof as follows the words "First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "the basic compensation of any employee of a standing or select committee of the Senate (including the majority and minority policy committees and the majority conference of the Senate and minority conference of the Senate), or a joint committee of the two Houses the expenses of which are paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, whose basic compensation may be fixed under such provisions at a rate of \$8,000 per annum, may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,040 per annum, except that the basic compensation of one such employee may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,880 per annum and the basic compensation of two such employees may be fixed at a rate not in excess of \$8,460 per annum."

(i) No officer or employee shall be paid increased or additional compensation for any period prior to the first day of the month following the date of enactment of this Act at a rate in excess of 10 per centum of his gross rate of compensation computed without regard to the amendment made by subsection (d) and without regard to subsections (m), (n), (o), and (p).

(j) The position of Chief Nurse in the Senate Office Building, under the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, shall be established and allocated to grade 9 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, so long as such position is held by the present incumbent.

(k) The rate of gross annual compensation of each of the elected officers of the House of Representatives (except the presiding officer

5 USC 1113.

72 Stat. 208.

72 Stat. 209.

of the House and the Chaplain of the House) is hereby increased by 10 per centum.

(l) The aggregate rate of the rate of basic annual compensation and the rate of additional annual compensation authorized by law of the Chaplain of the House of Representatives and of the Coordinator of Information of the House of Representatives is hereby increased by 10 per centum.

(m) The rate of gross annual compensation of the Legislative Counsel of the House of Representatives shall be an amount which is equal to the rate of gross annual compensation of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate on the day following the effective date of this subsection.

(n) The basic compensation of the Administrative Assistants to the Speaker, Majority Leader, Minority Leader, Majority Whip, and Minority Whip, shall be at the rate of \$8,880 per annum.

(o) Subsection (e) of section 202 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (2 U. S. C. 72a (e)), is amended (1)¹ by striking out "\$8,820" where it first appears in such subsection and inserting in lieu thereof "\$8,880", and (2) by striking out "\$8,820" the second place where it appears in such subsection and inserting in lieu thereof "\$8,880". 69 Stat. 509.

(p) (1) This subsection is enacted as an exercise of the rule-making power of the House of Representatives with full recognition of the constitutional right of the House of Representatives to change the rule amended by this subsection at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of the House of Representatives.

(2) Clause 27 (c) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended (A) by striking out "\$8,820" where it first appears in such clause and inserting in lieu thereof "\$8,880", and (B) by striking out "\$8,820" at the second place where it appears in such clause and inserting in lieu thereof "\$8,880".

(q) The limitations in the paragraph designated "Folding documents" under the heading "Contingent Expenses of the House" in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1958 (71 Stat. 249; Public Law 85-75), are hereby increased by 10 per centum.

(r) Each employee in the legislative branch of the Government whose compensation—

(1) is disbursed by the Clerk of the House of Representatives,

(2) is not increased by any other provision of this Act, and

(3) is fixed at a gross aggregate rate per annum,

shall receive additional compensation at the rate of 10 per centum of the rate of his existing gross annual compensation.

(s) The increases in compensation provided by this section shall not be applicable with respect to the Office of the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives and to any employee in such office.

(t) Subject to subsection (j) of this section, each position of nurse under the Architect of the Capitol shall be allocated by the Architect to that grade of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, which is recommended to the Architect by the Attending Physician of the Congress. Any such allocation shall not be subject to post audit, review, or change by any authority in the executive branch. 5 USC 1113.

SEC. 5. (a) Section 1403 (b) of the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 (71 Stat. 130; Public Law 85-56), relating to the annual salary of the Chief Medical Director of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended by striking out "\$17,800" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$19,580".

Veterans'
Administration.
38 USC 3403.

38 USC 3402.

(b) Section 1403 (c) of such Act, relating to the annual salary of the Deputy Chief Medical Director of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended by striking out "\$16,800" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$18,480".

(c) Section 1403 (d) of such Act, relating to the annual salaries of the Assistant Chief Medical Directors and the directors of service or chiefs of division of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended—

(1) by striking out "\$15,800" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$17,380";

(2) by striking out the word "twenty" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "twenty-five"; and

(3) by striking out "\$13,225 minimum to \$14,300 maximum" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$14,545 minimum to \$16,500 maximum".

(d) Section 1403 (e) of such Act, relating to the annual salaries of the Director of Nursing Service and the Deputy Director of Nursing Service of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended—

(1) by striking out "\$11,610" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$12,770 minimum to \$13,970 maximum"; and

(2) by striking out "\$10,320" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$11,355 minimum to \$12,555 maximum".

(e) Section 1403 (f) of such Act, relating to the annual salaries of the chief pharmacist, the chief dietitian, the chief physical therapist, and the chief occupational therapist of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended to read as follows:

"(f) The Administrator may appoint a chief pharmacist, a chief dietitian, a chief physical therapist, and a chief occupational therapist. During the period of his service as such, the chief pharmacist and the chief dietitian shall be paid a salary of \$12,770 minimum to \$13,970 maximum a year and the chief physical therapist and the chief occupational therapist shall be paid a salary of \$11,355 minimum to \$12,555 maximum a year."

38 USC 3407.

(f) Section 1407 (a) of such Act, relating to maximum and minimum annual rates of salary of certain employees of the Medical Service, Dental Service, and Nursing Service of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended to read as follows:

38 USC 3404.

"(a) The grades and per annum full-pay ranges for positions provided in paragraph (1) of section 1404 shall be as follows:

"MEDICAL SERVICE

"Chief grade, \$12,770 minimum to \$13,970 maximum.

"Senior grade, \$11,355 minimum to \$12,555 maximum.

"Intermediate grade, \$9,890 minimum to \$11,090 maximum.

"Full grade, \$8,330 minimum to \$9,530 maximum.

"Associate grade, \$7,030 minimum to \$8,230 maximum.

"Junior grade, \$6,505 minimum to \$7,405 maximum.

"DENTAL SERVICE

"Chief grade, \$12,770 minimum to \$13,970 maximum.

"Senior grade, \$11,355 minimum to \$12,555 maximum.

"Intermediate grade, \$9,890 minimum to \$11,090 maximum.

"Full grade, \$8,330 minimum to \$9,530 maximum.

"Associate grade, \$7,030 minimum to \$8,230 maximum.

"Junior grade, \$6,505 minimum to \$7,405 maximum.

"NURSING SERVICE

"Assistant Director, \$8,330 minimum to \$9,530 maximum.

"Senior grade, \$7,030 minimum to \$8,230 maximum.

"Full grade, \$5,985 minimum to \$6,885 maximum.

"Associate grade, \$5,205 minimum to \$6,165 maximum.

"Junior grade, \$4,425 minimum to \$5,385 maximum."

(g) Section 1408 (d) of such Act, prescribing the maximum amount of pay and allowances of medical, surgical, and dental specialists of the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration, is amended to read as follows: 38 USC 3408.

"(d) Any person, rated as a medical, surgical, or dental specialist under the provisions of this section or prior corresponding provisions of law, shall receive, in addition to his basic pay, an allowance equal to 15 percent of such pay, but in no event shall the pay plus the allowance authorized by this subsection exceed \$16,000 per annum."

(h) Section 1411 of such Act, relating to appointment of additional employees, is amended— 38 USC 3411.

(1) by inserting "(a)" immediately following "SEC. 1411."; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the per annum rate of salary of each individual serving as a manager of a hospital, domiciliary, or center who is not a physician in the medical service shall not be less than the rate of salary which he would receive under section 1407 if his service as a manager of a hospital, domiciliary, or center had been service as a physician in the medical service in the chief grade. This subsection shall not affect the allocation of any position of manager of a hospital, domiciliary, or center to any grade of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, except with respect to changes in rate of salary pursuant to the preceding sentence, and shall not affect the applicability of the Performance Rating Act of 1950 to any individual." 38 USC 3407.

(i) Paragraph (2) of section 1404 of such Act, relating to additional appointments, is amended to read as follows: 63 Stat. 954.
5 USC 1071
note.
64 Stat. 1098.
5 USC 2001 note.
38 USC 3404.

"(2) Managers, pharmacists, physical therapists, occupational therapists, dietitians, and other scientific and professional personnel, such as optometrists, pathologists, bacteriologists, chemists, biostatisticians, and medical and dental technologists."

(j) Paragraph (5) of section 1405 of such Act, relating to qualifications of appointees, is amended— 38 USC 3405.

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) thereof as subparagraphs (C) and (D) thereof, respectively; and

(2) by inserting immediately below subparagraph (A) thereof the following:

"(B) optometrist—

"be licensed to practice optometry in one of the States, Territories, or Commonwealths of the United States, or in the District of Columbia;".

SEC. 6. (a) The Foreign Service Act of 1946 is amended as follows: Foreign Service.

(1) The third sentence of section 412 of such Act (22 U. S. C. 867) is amended by striking out "\$17,500" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$19,250". 60 Stat. 1003.

22 USC 867.

(2) The fourth sentence of section 412 of such Act is amended to read as follows: "The per annum salaries of Foreign Service officers within each of the other classes shall be as follows:

72 Stat. 211.

72 Stat. 212.	"Class 1.....	\$16,060	\$16,500	\$16,940	\$17,380	\$17,820	\$18,260	\$18,700	
	Class 2.....	13,860	14,190	14,520	14,850	15,180	15,510	15,840	
	Class 3.....	11,660	11,990	12,320	12,650	12,980	13,310	13,640	
	Class 4.....	9,900	10,175	10,450	10,725	11,000	11,275	11,550	
	Class 5.....	8,140	8,415	8,690	8,965	9,240	9,515	9,790	
	Class 6.....	6,710	6,930	7,150	7,370	7,590	7,810	8,030	
	Class 7.....	5,610	5,775	5,940	6,105	6,270	6,435	6,600	
	Class 8.....	4,730	4,805	5,060	5,225	5,390	5,555	5,720	\$5,885."

(3) The second sentence of section 415 of such Act (22 U. S. C. 870) is amended to read as follows: "The per annum rates of staff officers and employees within each class shall be as follows:

"Class 1.....	\$11,770	\$12,120	\$12,480	\$12,830	\$13,160	
Class 2.....	10,920	11,205	11,485	11,770	12,120	
Class 3.....	10,030	10,320	10,600	10,885	11,165	
Class 4.....	9,095	9,380	9,665	9,945	10,230	
Class 5.....	8,395	8,610	8,815	9,030	9,315	\$9,600
Class 6.....	7,690	7,905	8,120	8,325	8,540	8,755
Class 7.....	6,990	7,200	7,415	7,630	7,840	8,050
Class 8.....	6,285	6,495	6,710	6,925	7,140	7,350
Class 9.....	5,585	5,795	6,005	6,220	6,435	6,650
Class 10.....	5,115	5,260	5,400	5,540	5,755	5,970
Class 11.....	4,650	4,790	4,930	5,070	5,215	5,355
Class 12.....	4,180	4,320	4,460	4,605	4,745	4,890
Class 13.....	3,730	3,870	4,010	4,155	4,295	4,440
Class 14.....	3,300	3,445	3,585	3,730	3,870	4,010
Class 15.....	3,090	3,165	3,230	3,300	3,445	3,585
Class 16.....	2,875	2,950	3,020	3,090	3,165	3,230
Class 17.....	2,660	2,735	2,805	2,875	2,950	3,020
Class 18.....	2,455	2,520	2,590	2,660	2,735	2,805
Class 19.....	2,240	2,310	2,380	2,455	2,520	2,590
Class 20.....	2,025	2,035	2,165	2,240	2,310	2,380
Class 21.....	1,810	1,880	1,955	2,025	2,095	2,165
Class 22.....	1,600	1,670	1,745	1,810	1,880	1,955

(b) Foreign Service officers, Reserve officers, and Foreign Service staff officers and employees who are entitled to receive basic compensation immediately prior to the effective date of this section at one of the step rates provided by sections 412 or 415 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, shall receive basic compensation on or after the effective date of this section at the corresponding step rate as provided by such sections 412 or 415 as amended by this section.

22 USC 867,
870.

Retroactive
provision.
64 Stat. 765.

SEC. 7. (a) Notwithstanding section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), the rates of compensation of officers and employees of the Federal Government and of the municipal government of the District of Columbia whose rates of compensation are fixed by administrative action pursuant to law and are not otherwise increased by this Act are hereby authorized to be increased, effective on or after the first day of the first pay period which began on or after January 1, 1958, by amounts not to exceed the increases provided by this Act for corresponding rates of compensation in the appropriate schedule or scale of pay.

(b) Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to authorize any increase in the rates of compensation of officers and employees whose rates of compensation are fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates or practices.

(c) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the authority contained in any law pursuant to which rates of compensation may be fixed by administrative action.

Entitlement
to retroactive
increase.

SEC. 8. (a) Retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid by reason of this Act only in the case of an individual in the service of the United States (including service in the Armed Forces of the United States) or the municipal government of the District of Columbia on the date of enactment of this Act, except that such retroactive compensation or salary shall be paid (1) to an officer or employee who retired during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay

period which began on or after January 1, 1958, and ending on the date of enactment of this Act for services rendered during such period and (2) in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 3, 1950 (Public Law 636, Eighty-first Congress), as amended (5 U. S. C. 61f-61k), for services rendered during the period beginning on the first day of the first pay period which began on or after January 1, 1958, and ending on the date of enactment of this Act by an officer or employee who dies during such period. Such retroactive compensation or salary shall not be considered as basic salary for the purpose of the Civil Service Retirement Act in the case of any such retired or deceased officer or employee.

(b) For the purposes of this section, service in the Armed Forces of the United States, in the case of an individual relieved from training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States or discharged from hospitalization following such training and service, shall include the period provided by law for the mandatory restoration of such individual to a position in or under the Federal Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 9. (a) The Director of the Bureau of the Budget is authorized and directed to provide by regulation for the absorption from the respective applicable appropriations or funds available for the fiscal year in which this Act is enacted and for the immediately succeeding fiscal years, by the respective departments, agencies, establishments, and corporations in the executive branch, to such extent as the Director deems practicable, of the costs of the increases in basic compensation provided by this Act.

(b) Nothing contained in subsection (a) of this section shall be held or considered to require (1) the separation from the service of any individual by reduction in force or other personnel action or (2) the placing of any individual in a leave-without-pay status.

(c) Subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall not apply to the field service of the Post Office Department and to such other departments, agencies, establishments, and corporations in the executive branch as the Director, with the approval of the President, may designate.

SEC. 10. Section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1105), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

“(f) The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is authorized to place a total of four positions in grade 17 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grade by subsection (b).

“(g) The Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization is authorized to place a total of eleven positions in grade 17 of the General Schedule. Such positions shall be in addition to the number of positions authorized to be placed in such grade by subsection (b).

“(h) In any case in which, subsequent to February 1, 1958, provisions are included in a general appropriation Act authorizing an agency of the Government to place additional positions in grade 16, 17, or 18, the total number of positions authorized by this section to be placed in such grades shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, be deemed to have been reduced by the number of positions authorized by such provisions to be placed in such grades. Such reduction shall be deemed to have occurred in the following order: first, from any number specifically authorized for such agency under this section, and second, from the maximum number of positions authorized to be placed in such grades under subsection (b) irrespective of the agency to which such positions are allocated.

“(i) Appointments to positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule shall be made only upon approval by the Civil Service Commission of the qualifications of the proposed appointees, except that this subsection shall not apply to those positions—

72 Stat. 212.

72 Stat. 213.

64 Stat. 395.

70 Stat. 743.

5 USC 2251

et seq.

Absorption
of costs.

Exceptions.

Supergrade
positions.
69 Stat. 179.

Exceptions.

"(1) provided for in subsection (e) of this section;

"(2) to which appointments are made by the President alone or by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and

"(3) for which the compensation is paid from (A) appropriations for the Executive Office of the President under the headings 'The White House Office', 'Special Projects', 'Council of Economic Advisers', 'National Security Council', 'Office of Defense Mobilization', and 'President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization', or (B) funds appropriated to the President under the heading 'Emergency Fund for the President, National Defense' by the General Government Matters Appropriation Act, 1959, or any subsequent Act making appropriations for such purposes."

5 USC 1105.

SEC. 11. (a) Section 505 (b) of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by striking out "twelve hundred and twenty-six" and inserting "fifteen hundred and thirteen", by striking out "three hundred and twenty-nine" and inserting "four hundred and one", and by striking out "one hundred and thirty" and inserting "one hundred and fifty-nine".

(b) Section 505 (e) of such Act is amended by striking out "thirty-seven" and inserting in lieu thereof "seventy-five".

Professional
and scientific
service.
70 Stat. 761.
5 USC 171p;
50 USC 158.

SEC. 12. (a) The first section of the Act of August 1, 1947 (Public Law 313, Eightieth Congress), as amended, is amended by striking out "one hundred and twenty" and "twenty-five" in subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof "two hundred and ninety-two" and "fifty", respectively.

(b) Such section is further amended by striking out "thirty" in subsection (b) and inserting in lieu thereof "ninety".

(c) Such section is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(d) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than five scientific or professional positions in the Department of the Interior, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.

"(e) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than five scientific or professional positions in the Department of Agriculture, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.

"(f) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than five scientific or professional positions in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.

"(g) The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to establish and fix the compensation for not more than twenty-five scientific or professional positions in the Department of Commerce, of which not less than five shall be for the United States Patent Office in its examining and related activities, each such position being established to effectuate those research and development functions of such Department which require the services of specially qualified personnel.

72 Stat. 213.
72 Stat. 214.

"(h) In any case in which, subsequent to February 1, 1958, provisions are included in a general appropriation Act authorizing an agency of the Government referred to in this Act to establish and fix the compensation of scientific or professional positions similar to those authorized by this Act, the number of such positions authorized by this Act shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, be deemed to have been reduced by the number of positions authorized by the provisions of such appropriation Act."

(d) Section 3 of such Act is amended by inserting after "Secretary of Defense" a comma and the following: "the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare," and by inserting after "Military Establishment" a comma and the following: "the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare,".

Appointments.
Reports to
Congress.
5 USC 171r;
10 USC 1582.

(e) Section 208 (g) of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 210 (g)), is amended by striking out "sixty positions" and inserting in lieu thereof "eighty-five positions, of which not less than seventy-three shall be for the National Institutes of Health".

69 Stat. 407.

(f) The annual rate of basic compensation of the position of Chief Postal Inspector in the Post Office Department shall be \$19,000.

Chief Postal
Inspector.
GS-5.

SEC. 13. (a) (1) Clause (2) of that paragraph of section 602 of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended (5 U. S. C. 1112), which defines the level of difficulty and responsibility of work in grade 5 of the General Schedule (GS-5) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) to perform, under immediate supervision, and with little opportunity for the exercise of independent judgment, simple and elementary work requiring professional, scientific, or technical training; or".

(2) Clause (2) of that paragraph of the same section which defines the level of difficulty and responsibility of work in grade 7 of the General Schedule (GS-7) is amended to read as follows:

GS-7.

"(2) under immediate or general supervision, to perform somewhat difficult work requiring (A) professional, scientific, or technical training, and (B) to a limited extent, the exercise of independent technical judgment; or".

(b) The Civil Service Commission shall exercise its authority to issue such standards or regulations as may be necessary for the administration of subsection (a) of this section.

Regulations.

SEC. 14. It is the sense of the Congress that appropriations for cooperative agricultural extension work and appropriations for payments to State agricultural experiment stations for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1958, should include additional amounts sufficient to provide increases in the portion of the compensation of persons employed in such work or by such stations, which is paid from such appropriations, corresponding to the increases provided for employees under this Act.

SEC. 15. Section 604 (d) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended (5 U. S. C. 944), is amended to read as follows:

Computation.
59 Stat. 304.

"(d) (1) Hereafter, for all pay computation purposes affecting officers or employees in or under the executive branch, the judicial branch, or the District of Columbia municipal government, basic per annum rates of compensation established by or pursuant to law shall be regarded as payment for employment during fifty-two basic administrative workweeks of forty hours.

72 Stat. 214.
72 Stat. 215.

"(2) Whenever for any such purpose it is necessary to convert a basic annual rate to a basic biweekly, weekly, daily, or hourly rate, the following rules shall govern:

"(A) An hourly rate shall be derived by dividing the annual rate by two thousand and eighty;

"(B) A daily rate shall be derived by multiplying the hourly rate by the number of daily hours of service required; and

"(C) A weekly or biweekly rate shall be derived by multiplying the hourly rate by forty or eighty as the case may be.

"(3) All rates shall be computed in full cents, counting a fraction of a cent as the next higher cent."

SEC. 16. (a) The Postal Field Service Schedule contained in section 301 (a) of the Postal Field Service Compensation Act of 1955, as amended by section 401 (a) of the Act of May 27, 1958 (72 Stat. 145; Public Law 85-426), is amended by striking out levels 7 to 20, inclusive, and the respective per annum rates and steps for such levels

Postal Field
Service Schedule.
39 USC 971.

and inserting in lieu of such levels and per annum rates and steps the following:

7.....	\$4, 870	\$5, 035	\$5, 200	\$5, 365	\$5, 530	\$5, 695	\$5, 860
Temporary rate.....	4, 990	5, 160	5, 330	5, 500	5, 670	5, 840	6, 010
8.....	5, 255	5, 440	5, 625	5, 810	5, 995	6, 180	6, 365
Temporary rate.....	5, 385	5, 575	5, 765	5, 955	6, 145	6, 335	6, 525
9.....	5, 675	5, 875	6, 075	6, 275	6, 475	6, 675	6, 875
Temporary rate.....	5, 815	6, 020	6, 225	6, 430	6, 635	6, 840	7, 045
10.....	6, 235	6, 450	6, 665	6, 880	7, 095	7, 310	7, 525
Temporary rate.....	6, 390	6, 610	6, 830	7, 050	7, 270	7, 490	7, 710
11.....	6, 860	7, 095	7, 330	7, 565	7, 800	8, 035	8, 270
Temporary rate.....	7, 030	7, 270	7, 510	7, 750	7, 990	8, 230	8, 470
12.....	7, 545	7, 805	8, 065	8, 325	8, 585	8, 845	9, 105
Temporary rate.....	7, 735	8, 000	8, 265	8, 530	8, 795	9, 060	9, 325
13.....	8, 310	8, 590	8, 870	9, 150	9, 430	9, 710	9, 990
Temporary rate.....	8, 520	8, 805	9, 090	9, 375	9, 660	9, 945	10, 230
14.....	9, 140	9, 440	9, 740	10, 040	10, 340	10, 640	10, 940
Temporary rate.....	9, 370	9, 680	9, 990	10, 300	10, 610	10, 920	11, 230
15.....	10, 050	10, 375	10, 700	11, 025	11, 350	11, 675	12, 000
Temporary rate.....	10, 300	10, 635	10, 970	11, 305	11, 640	11, 975	12, 310
16.....	11, 075	11, 400	11, 725	12, 050	12, 375	12, 700	13, 025
Temporary rate.....	11, 350	11, 685	12, 020	12, 355	12, 690	13, 025	13, 360
17.....	12, 255	12, 580	12, 905	13, 230	13, 555	13, 880	14, 205
Temporary rate.....	12, 560	12, 895	13, 230	13, 565	13, 900	14, 235	14, 570
18.....	13, 760	14, 085	14, 410	14, 735	15, 060	15, 385	15, 760
Temporary rate.....	14, 105	14, 440	14, 775	15, 110	15, 445	15, 780	16, 115
19.....	15, 050	15, 375	15, 700	16, 025	16, 350	16, 675	17, 000
Temporary rate.....	15, 425	15, 760	16, 095	16, 430	16, 765	17, 100	17, 435
20.....	16, 000"	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(b) (1) The provisions of sections 402, 403, 404, and 405 of the Act of May 27, 1958 (72 Stat. 146; Public Law 85-426), shall be applicable and effective, as of the effective date of this section, with respect to the application and operation of the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section.

Definitions.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1) of this subsection—

(A) the terms "This title" and "this title", as used in such sections 402 (a), 403, and 404, mean the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section; and

(B) the term "This Act", as used in such section 405, means the provisions of this section 16.

Effective dates.

SEC. 17. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c) of this section, this Act shall take effect as of the first day of the first pay period which began on or after January 1, 1958.

(b) This section, the first section, and sections 4 (b), 4 (e), 4 (h), 4 (j), 4 (q), 4 (t), 5 (i), 5 (j), 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) Sections 5 (h) and 15 shall take effect on the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

72 Stat. 215.

72 Stat. 216.

68 Stat. 736.

5 USC 2091

note.

(d) For the purpose of determining the amount of insurance for which an individual is eligible under the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, all changes in rates of compensation or salary which result from the enactment of this Act shall be held and considered to be effective as of the date of such enactment.

Approved June 20, 1958.



